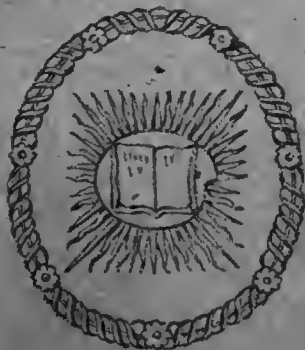


THE CENTURY
DICTIONARY
OF THE
ENGLISH
LANGUAGE

AN ENCYCLOPÆDIC LEXICON

M-



MORMON

PART XIII

THE CENTURY CO. NEW YORK

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THE CENTURY DICTIONARY

PREPARED UNDER THE SUPERINTENDENCE OF
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THE plan of "The Century Dictionary" includes three things: the construction of a general dictionary of the English language which shall be serviceable for every literary and practical use; a more complete collection of the technical terms of the various sciences, arts, trades, and professions than has yet been attempted; and the addition to the definitions proper of such related encyclopedic matter, with pictorial illustrations, as shall constitute a convenient book of general reference.

About 200,000 words will be defined. The Dictionary will be a practically complete record of all the noteworthy words which have been in use since English literature has existed, especially of all that wealth of new words and of applications of old words which has sprung from the development of the thought and life of the nineteenth century. It will record not merely the written language, but the spoken language as well (that is, all important provincial and colloquial words), and it will include (in the one alphabetical order of the Dictionary) abbreviations and such foreign words and phrases as have become a familiar part of English speech.

THE ETYMOLOGIES.

The etymologies have been written anew on a uniform plan, and in accordance with the established principles of comparative philology. It has been possible in many cases, by means of the fresh material at the disposal of the etymologist, to clear up doubts or difficulties hitherto resting upon the history of particular words, to decide definitely in favor of one of several suggested etymologies, to discard numerous current errors, and to give for the first time the history of many words of which the etymologies were previously unknown or erroneously stated. Beginning with the current accepted form of spelling, each important word has been traced back through earlier forms to its remotest known origin. The various prefixes and suffixes useful in the formation of English words are treated very fully in separate articles.

HOMONYMS.

Words of various origin and meaning but of the same spelling, have been distinguished by small superior figures (1, 2, 3, etc.). In numbering these homonyms the rule has been to give precedence to the oldest or the most familiar, or to that one which is most nearly English in origin. The superior numbers apply not so much to the individual word as to the group or root to which it belongs, hence the different grammatical uses of the same homonym are numbered alike when they are separately entered in the Dictionary. Thus a verb and a noun of the same origin and the same present spelling receive the same superior number. But when two words of the same form and of the same radical origin now differ considerably in meaning, so as to be used as different words, they are separately numbered.

THE ORTHOGRAPHY.

Of the great body of words constituting the familiar language the spelling is determined by well-established usage, and, however accidental and unacceptable, in many cases, it may be, it is not the office of a dictionary like this to propose improvements, or to adopt those which have been proposed and have not yet won some degree of acceptance and use. But there are also considerable classes as to which usage is wavering, more, than one form being sanctioned by excellent authorities, either in this country or Great Britain, or in both. Fa-

miliar examples are words ending in *or* or *our* (as *labor, labour*), in *er* or *re* (as *center, centre*), in *ize* or *ise* (as *civilize, civilise*); those having a single or double consonant after an unaccented vowel (as *traveler, traveller*), or spelled with *e* or with *æ* or *œ* (as *hemorrhage, hæmorrhage*); and so on. In such cases both forms are given, with an expressed preference for the briefer one or the one more accordant with native analogies.

THE PRONUNCIATION.

No attempt has been made to record all the varieties of popular or even educated utterance, or to report the determinations made by different recognized authorities. It has been necessary rather to make a selection of words to which alternative pronunciations should be accorded, and to give preference among these according to the circumstances of each particular case, in view of the general analogies and tendencies of English utterance. The scheme by which the pronunciation is indicated is quite simple, avoiding over-refinement in the discrimination of sounds, and being designed to be readily understood and used. (See Key to Pronunciation on back cover.)

DEFINITIONS OF COMMON WORDS.

In the preparation of the definitions of common words, there has been at hand, besides the material generally accessible to students of the language, a special collection of quotations selected for this work from English books of all kinds and of all periods of the language, which is probably much larger than any which has hitherto been made for the use of an English dictionary, except that accumulated for the Philological Society of London. Thousands of non-technical words, many of them occurring in the classics of the language, and thousands of meanings, many of them familiar, which have not hitherto been noticed by the dictionaries, have in this way been obtained. The arrangement of the definitions historically, in the order in which the senses defined have entered the language, has been adopted wherever possible.

THE QUOTATIONS.

These form a very large collection (about 200,000), representing all periods and branches of English literature. The classics of the language have been drawn upon, and valuable citations have been made from less famous authors in all departments of literature. American writers especially are represented in greater fullness than in any similar work. A list of authors and works (and editions) cited will be published with the concluding part of the Dictionary.

DEFINITIONS OF TECHNICAL TERMS.

Much space has been devoted to the special terms of the various sciences, fine arts, mechanical arts, professions, and trades, and much care has been bestowed upon their treatment. They have been collected by an extended search through all branches of literature, with the design of providing a very complete and many-sided technical dictionary. Many thousands of words have thus been gathered which have never before been recorded in a general dictionary, or even in special glossaries. To the biological sciences a degree of prominence has been given corresponding to the remarkable recent increase in their vocabulary. The new material in the departments of biology and zoölogy includes not less than five thousand words and senses not recorded even in special dictionaries. In the treatment of physical and mathematical sciences, of the mechan-

ical arts and trades, and of the philological sciences, an equally broad method has been adopted. In the definition of theological and ecclesiastical terms, the aim of the Dictionary has been to present all the special doctrines of the different divisions of the Church in such a manner as to convey to the reader the actual intent of those who accept them. In defining legal terms the design has been to offer all the information that is needed by the general reader, and also to aid the professional reader by giving in a concise form all the important technical words and meanings. Special attention has also been paid to the definitions of the principal terms of painting, etching, engraving, and various other art-processes; of architecture, sculpture, archæology, decorative art, ceramics, etc.; of musical terms, nautical and military terms, etc.

ENCYCLOPÆDIC FEATURES.

The inclusion of so extensive and varied a vocabulary, the introduction of special phrases, and the full description of things often found essential to an intelligible definition of their names, would alone have given to this Dictionary a distinctly encyclopedic character. It has, however, been deemed desirable to go somewhat further in this direction than these conditions render strictly necessary.

Accordingly, not only have many technical matters been treated with unusual fullness, but much practical information of a kind which dictionaries have hitherto excluded has been added. The result is that "The Century Dictionary" covers to a great extent the field of the ordinary encyclopedia, with this principal difference—that the information given is for the most part distributed under the individual words and phrases with which it is connected, instead of being collected under a few general topics. Proper names, both biographical and geographical, are of course omitted, except as they appear in derivative adjectives, as *Darwinian* from *Darwin*, or *Indian* from *India*. The alphabetical distribution of the encyclopedic matter under a large number of words will, it is believed, be found to be particularly helpful in the search for those details which are generally looked for in works of reference.

ILLUSTRATIONS.

The pictorial illustrations have been so selected and executed as to be subordinate to the text, while possessing a considerable degree of independent suggestiveness and artistic value. To secure technical accuracy, the illustrations have, as a rule, been selected by the specialists in charge of the various departments, and have in all cases been examined by them in proofs. The cuts number about six thousand.

MODE OF ISSUE, PRICE, ETC.

"The Century Dictionary" will be comprised in about 6,500 quarto pages. It is published by subscription and in twenty-four parts or sections, to be finally bound into six quarto volumes, if desired by the subscriber. These sections will be issued about once a month. The price of the sections is \$2.50 each, and no subscriptions are taken except for the entire work.

The plan for the Dictionary is more fully described in the preface (of which the above is in part a condensation), which accompanies the first section, and to which reference is made.

A list of the abbreviations used in the etymologies and definitions, and keys to pronunciations and to signs used in the etymologies, will be found on the back cover-lining.

THE CENTURY CO., 33 EAST 17TH ST., NEW YORK.



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IN SIX VOLUMES
VOLUME IV



PUBLISHED BY
The Century Co.
NEW YORK

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ABBREVIATIONS

USED IN THE ETYMOLOGIES AND DEFINITIONS.

a., adj. adjective.	engin. engineering.	mech. mechanics, mechanical.	photog. photography.
abbr. abbreviation.	entom. entomology.	med. medicine.	phren. phrenology.
abl. ablative.	Epis. Episcopal.	mensur. mensuration.	phys. physical.
acc. accusative.	equiv. equivalent.	metal. metallurgy.	physiol. physiology.
accom. accommodated, accommodation.	esp. especially.	metaph. metaphysics.	pl., plur. plural.
act. active.	Eth. Ethiopic.	meteor. meteorology.	poet. poetical.
adv. adverb.	ethnog. ethnography.	Mex. Mexican.	polit. political.
AF. Anglo-French.	ethnol. ethnology.	MGR. Middle Greek, medieval Greek.	Pol. Polish.
agri. agriculture.	etym. etymology.	MHG. Middle High German.	poss. possessive.
AL. Anglo-Latin.	Eur. European.	millit. military.	pp. past participle.
alg. algebra.	exclam. exclamation.	mineral. mineralogy.	ppr. present participle.
Amer. American.	f., fem. feminine.	ML. Middle Latin, medieval Latin.	Pr. Provençal (<i>usually meaning Old Provençal</i>).
anat. anatomy.	F. French (<i>usually meaning modern French</i>).	MLG. Middle Low German.	pref. prefix.
anc. ancient.	Flem. Flemish.	mod. modern.	prep. preposition.
antiq. antiquity.	fort. fortification.	mycol. mycology.	pres. present.
aor. aorist.	freq. frequentative.	myth. mythology.	pret. preterit.
appar. apparently.	Frica. Friesic.	n. noun.	priv. privative.
Ar. Arabic.	fut. future.	n., neut. neuter.	prob. probably, probable.
arch. architecture.	G. German (<i>usually meaning New High German</i>).	N. New.	pron. pronoun.
archeol. archaeology.	Gael. Gaelic.	N. North.	pron. pronounced, pronunciation.
arith. arithmetic.	galv. galvanism.	N. Amer. North America.	prop. properly.
art. article.	gen. genitive.	nat. natural.	pros. prosody.
AS. Anglo-Saxon.	geog. geography.	naut. nautical.	Prot. Protestant.
astrol. astrology.	geol. geology.	nav. navigation.	prov. provincial.
astron. astronomy.	geom. geometry.	NOR. New Greek, modern Greek.	psychol. psychology.
attrib. attributive.	Goth. Gothic (Moesogothic).	NHG. New High German (<i>usually simply G., German</i>).	q. v. <i>L. quod</i> (or pl. <i>quæ</i>) <i>vide</i> , which see.
aug. augmentative.	Or. Greek.	NL. New Latin, modern Latin.	refl. reflexive.
Bav. Bavarian.	gram. grammar.	nom. nominative.	reg. regular, regularly.
Beng. Bengali.	gun. gunnery.	Norm. Norman.	repr. representing.
biol. biology.	Heb. Hebrew.	north. northern.	rhet. rhetoric.
Bohem. Bohemian.	herpet. herpetology.	Norw. Norwegian.	Rom. Roman.
bot. botany.	Hind. Hindustani.	numis. numismatics.	Rom. Romanic, Romance (languages).
Braz. Brazilian.	hist. history.	O. Old.	Russ. Russian.
Bret. Breton.	horol. horology.	obs. obsolete.	S. South.
bryol. bryology.	hort. horticulture.	obstet. obstetrics.	S. Amer. South American.
Bulg. Bulgarian.	Hung. Hungarian.	OBulg. Old Bulgarian (<i>otherwise called Church Slavonic, Old Slavic, Old Slavonic</i>).	sc. <i>L. scilicet</i> , understand, supply.
carp. carpentry.	hydraul. hydraulics.	OCat. Old Catalan.	Sc. Scotch.
Cat. Catalan.	hydros. hydrostatics.	OD. Old Dutch.	Scand. Scandinavian.
Cath. Catholic.	Ice. Icelandic (<i>usually meaning Old Icelandic, otherwise called Old Norse</i>).	ODan. Old Danish.	Scrip. Scripture.
caus. causative.	icth. ichthyology.	odontog. odontography.	sculp. sculpture.
ceram. ceramics.	l. e. <i>L. id est</i> , that is.	odontol. odontology.	Serv. Servian.
cf. <i>L. confer</i> , compare.	impers. impersonal.	OF. Old French.	sing. singular.
ch. church.	imprf. imperfect.	OFlem. Old Flemish.	Skt. Sanskrit.
Chal. Chaldee.	impv. imperative.	OGael. Old Gaelic.	Slav. Slavic, Slavonic.
chem. chemical, chemistry.	improp. improperly.	OHG. Old High German.	Sp. Spanish.
Chin. Chinese.	Ind. Indian.	OIr. Old Irish.	subj. subjunctive.
chron. chronology.	Ind. Indicative.	OIt. Old Italian.	superl. superlative.
colloq. colloquial, colloquially.	Indo-Eur. Indo-European.	OL. Old Latin.	urg. urgency.
com. commerce, commercial.	Indef. indefinite.	OIG. Old Low German.	surv. surveying.
comp. composition, compound.	Inf. infinitive.	ONorth. Old Northumbrian.	Sw. Swedish.
compar. comparative.	Instr. instrumental.	OPruss. Old Prussian.	syn. synonymy.
conch. conchology.	Interj. Interjection.	orig. original, originally.	Syr. Syriac.
conj. conjunction.	Intr., intrans. intransitive.	ornith. ornithology.	technol. technology.
contr. contracted, contraction.	Ir. Irish.	OS. Old Saxon.	teleg. telegraphy.
Corn. Cornish.	irreg. irregular, irregularly.	OSP. Old Spanish.	teratol. teratology.
craniol. craniology.	It. Italian.	osteol. osteology.	term. termination.
craniom. cranometry.	Jap. Japanese.	OSw. Old Swedish.	Teut. Teutonic.
crystal. crystallography.	L. Latin (<i>usually meaning classical Latin</i>).	OTeut. Old Teutonic.	theat. theatrical.
D. Dutch.	Lett. Lettish.	p. a. participial adjective.	theol. theology.
Dan. Danish.	LG. Low German.	paleon. paleontology.	therap. therapeutics.
dat. dative.	Lichenol. Lichenology.	part. participle.	toxicol. toxicology.
def. definite, definition.	lit. literal, literally.	pass. passive.	tr., trans. transitive.
deriv. derivative, derivation.	lit. literature.	pathol. pathology.	trigon. trigonometry.
dia. dialect, dialectal.	Lith. Lithuanian.	perf. perfect.	Turk. Turkish.
diff. different.	lithog. lithography.	Pera. Persian.	typog. typography.
dim. diminutive.	lithol. lithology.	pera. person.	ult. ultimate, ultimately.
distrib. distributive.	LL. Late Latin.	persp. perspective.	v. verb.
dram. dramatic.	m., masc. masculine.	Peruv. Peruvian.	var. variant.
dynam. dynamics.	M. Middle.	petrog. petrography.	vet. veterinary.
E. East.	mach. machinery.	Pg. Portuguese.	v. i. intransitive verb.
E. English (<i>usually meaning modern English</i>).	mammal. mammalogy.	phar. pharmacy.	v. t. transitive verb.
eccl., eccles. ecclesiastical.	manuf. manufacturing.	Phen. Phenician.	W. Welsh.
econ. economy.	math. mathematics.	philol. philology.	Wall. Walloon.
e. g. <i>L. exempli gratia</i> , for example.	MD. Middle Dutch.	philos. philosophy.	Wallach. Wallachian.
Egypt. Egyptian.	ME. Middle English (<i>otherwise called Old English</i>).	phonog. phonography.	W. Ind. West Indian.
E. Ind. East Indian.			zoogeog. zoogeography.
elect. electricity.			zool. zoology.
embryol. embryology.			zoot. zootomy.
Eng. English.			

KEY TO PRONUNCIATION.

a as in fat, man, pang.
 ā as in fate, mane, dale.
 ā as in far, father, guard.
 ā as in fall, talk, naught.
 ā as in ask, fast, ant.
 ā as in fare, hair, bear.
 e as in met, pen, bless.
 ē as in mete, meet, meat.
 ē as in her, fern, heard.
 i as in pin, it, biscuit.
 ī as in pine, fight, file.
 o as in not, on, frog.
 ō as in note, poke, floor.
 ō as in move, spoon, room.
 ô as in nor, song, off.
 u as in tub, son, blood.
 ū as in mute, acute, few (also new, tube, duty: see Preface, pp. ix, x).

û as in pull, book, could.
 ü German ü, French u.
 oi as in oil, joint, boy.
 ou as in pound, proud, now.

A single dot under a vowel is an unaccented syllable indicates its abbreviation and lightening, without absolute loss of its distinctive quality. See Preface, p. xi. Thus:

ā̇ as in prelate, course, captain.
 ē̇ as in ablegate, episcopal.
 ô̇ as in abrogate, eulogy, democrat.
 ū̇ as in singular, education.

A double dot under a vowel in an unaccented syllable indicates that,

even in the mouths of the best speakers, its sound is variable to, and in ordinary utterance actually becomes, the short u-sound (of but, pun, etc.). See Preface, p. xi. Thus:

ā as in errant, republican.
 ē as in prudent, difference.
 ī as in charity, density.
 ō as in valor, actor, idiot.
 ū as in Persia, peninsula.
 ū̇ as in the book.
 ṻ as in nature, feature.

A mark (˘) under the consonants, t, d, s, z indicates that they in like manner are variable to ch, j, sh, zh. Thus:

ẗ as in nature, adventure.
 d̈ as in arduous, education.
 s̈ as in leisure.
 z̈ as in seizure.

th as in thin.
 tḧ as in then.
 cḧ as in German ach, Scotch loch.
 ḧ French nasalizing n, as in ten, en.
 ly (in French words) French liquid (mouillé) l.
 ' denotes a primary, " a secondary accent. (A secondary accent is not marked if at its regular interval of two syllables from the primary, or from another secondary.)

SIGNS.

< read from; i. e., derived from.
 > read whence; i. e., from which is derived.
 + read and; i. e., compounded with, or with suffix.
 = read cognate with; i. e., etymologically parallel with.
 √ read root.
 * read theoretical or alleged; i. e., theoretically assumed, or asserted but unverified, form.
 † read obsolete.

SPECIAL EXPLANATIONS.

A superior figure placed after a title-word indicates that the word so marked is distinct etymologically from other words, following or preceding it, spelled in the same manner and marked with different numbers. Thus:

back¹ (bak), n. The posterior part, etc.
 back¹ (bak), a. Lying or being behind, etc.
 back¹ (bak), v. To furnish with a back, etc.
 back¹ (bak), adv. Behind, etc.
 back^{2†} (bak), n. The earlier form of bat².
 back³ (bak), n. A large flat-bottomed boat, etc.

Various abbreviations have been used in the credits to the quotations, as "No." for number, "st." for stanza, "p." for page, "l." for line, ¶ for paragraph, "fol." for folio. The method used in indicating the subdivisions of books will be understood by reference to the following plan:

Section only..... § 5.
 Chapter only..... xiv.

Canto only.....	xiv.
Book only.....	iii.
Book and chapter.....	} iii. 10.
Part and chapter.....	
Book and line.....	
Book and page.....	
Act and scene.....	II. 34.
Chapter and verse.....	IV. iv.
No. and page.....	II. iv. 12.
Volume and page.....	II. iv. 12.
Volume and chapter.....	II. iv. 12.
Part, book, and chapter.....	vii. § or ¶ 3.
Part, canto, and stanza.....	I. i. § or ¶ 6.
Chapter and section or ¶.....	I. i. § or ¶ 6.
Volume, part, and section or ¶.....	I. i. § or ¶ 6.
Book, chapter, and section or ¶.....	I. i. § or ¶ 6.

Different grammatical phases of the same word are grouped under one head, and distinguished by the Roman numerals I, II, III, etc. This applies to transitive and intransitive uses of the same verb, to adjectives used also as nouns, to nouns used also as adjectives, to adverbs used also as prepositions or conjunctions, etc.

The capitalizing and italicizing of certain or all of the words in a synonym-list indicates that the words so distinguished are discriminated in the text immediately following, or under the title referred to.

The figures by which the synonym-lists are sometimes divided indicate the senses or definitions with which they are connected.

The title-words begin with a small (lower-case) letter, or with a capital, according to usage. When usage differs, in this matter, with the different senses of a word, the abbreviations [cap.] for "capital" and [l.c.] for "lower-case" are used to indicate this variation.

The difference observed in regard to the capitalizing of the second element in zoological and botanical terms is in accordance with the existing usage in the two sciences. Thus, in zoology, in a scientific name consisting of two words the second of which is derived from a proper name, only the first would be capitalized. But a name of similar derivation in botany would have the second element also capitalized.

The names of zoological and botanical classes, orders, families, genera, etc., have been uniformly italicized, in accordance with the present usage of scientific writers.



Egyptian.
Hieroglyphic.



Hieratic.



Phenician.



Early
Greek and Latin.

M represents a labial nasal sound, the corresponding nasal to *b* and *p*, as *n* to *d* and *t*, and *ny* to *g* and *k*. That is to say, in its production the lips are pressed together, or form a mute closure, as in *p* and *b*, and the vocal chords are set in sonant vibration, as in *b*; but the passage from the pharynx into the nose is open, so that the tone rings in the nasal as well as in the oral cavity, and this gives the peculiar quality which we term nasal. (See *nasal*.) Since the nose is incapable of complete closure (except by external means, as the fingers), the sound thus produced is resonant and continuous, and hence *m* and *n* are ordinarily reckoned as semivocal, or liquid, or the like. But *m* does not win, like *n*, an actual vowel value in English syllabification; though in vulgar pronunciation words like *elm*, *spasm*, etc., are sometimes resolved into *el-un*, *spaz-un*, etc. The sound *m*, especially as initial, is a very stable element in Indo-European language-history; compare *mean*, *mind*, Latin *mens*, Greek *μενος*, Sanskrit *y man*; or *mother*, oldest traceable form *mātar* (compared with the altered *father*, *brother*, oldest *pitar*, *bhrātār*). *M* has no varieties of pronunciation, and is silent only in a few foreign words, as *mnemonic*; it is doubled under the same circumstances as the consonants in general, as in *dimmer*, *dimming*, *dimmed*, etc., from *din*.

2. As a numeral, in the Roman system, *M* denotes 1,000. With a dash or stroke over it (*M̄*), it stands for a thousand times a thousand, or 1,000,000.—3. As a symbol: (a) In the mnemonic words of logic (see *mood*²), *m* indicates a transposition (metathesis) of the premises in the reduction. (b) Formerly, *M* was a brand impressed on one convicted of manslaughter and admitted to the benefit of clergy.—4. As an abbreviation: (a) In titles, *M* stands for *Magister* or *Master*, as in A. M.; for *Medicine* or *Medicine*, as in M. D.; or for *Member*, as in M. C., member of Congress, and M. P., member of Parliament. (b) In *mech.*, *m* stands for *mass*. (c) In dental formulae, in *zool.*, *m* stands for *molar*, and *dm* for *deciduous molar*. (d) In *math.*, *M* or *μ* stands for *modulus*; in *higher geom.*, *m* or *μ* for the degree of a curve. (e) In *astron.* and *metrol.*, *m* stands for *minute* (of time), and for *meter*; *mm* for *millimeter*; and *μ* for *micron* or *micromillimeter*. (f) In *musical notation*, *M* stands for *mano* (*main*), *mezzo*, *metronome*, and in organ-music for *manual*. See *M. D.*, *M. M.*, *M. S.* (g) In a ship's log-book, *m* is an abbreviation of *mist*.—5. In *printing*, the square or quadrate of any body of type: more commonly spelled out, *em* (which see).—**To have an M under (or by) the girdle**, to have the courtesy of addressing by the title Mr., Miss, Mrs., etc.; show due respect by using the titles Mr., Mrs., etc. [Colloq.]

Miss. The devil take you, Neverout! besides all small curses.

Lady A. Marry, come up! What, plain Neverout! methinks you might have an *M* under your girdle, miss.

Sieft. Polite Conversation, I.

ma¹, *a.* and *adr.* A Middle English form of *mo*. **ma**² (mä), *n.* [A childish name, usually *mama*: see *mama*.] A shorter or childish form of *mama*.

ma³ (mä), *conj.* [It. (= F. *mais*), but, < L. *magis*, more: see *magister*.] In *music*, but: used especially in the phrase *ma non troppo*, but not too much, to limit various indications of musical tempo and style, as *allegro ma non troppo*, quick, but not too much so, etc.

ma⁴ (mä), *n.* [Polynesian.] A sling used by Polynesian islanders, made from finely braided fibers of coconut-husk or of similar material.

M. A. See *A. M.* (a).

maa (mä), *n.* A dialectal form of *mae*¹. [Shetland.]

maadt. An obsolete past participle of *make*¹. *Chaucer*.

maalin (mä'lin), *n.* A dialectal form of *merlin*. [Shetland.]

ma'am (mām), *n.* [Also *mam*, vulgarly *marm*, *mum*; contr. of *madam*.] A common colloquial contraction of *madam*, used especially in answers, after *yes* and *no*, or interrogatively, when one expects or has not distinctly heard a question.

ma'am-school (mām'sköl), *n.* A school kept by a woman; a dame-school. [New Eng.]

I found a girl some eighteen years old keeping a *ma'am-school* for about twenty scholars.

S. G. Goodrich, *Recollections of a Lifetime*, iv.

maati, *a.* A form of *mate*². *Chaucer*.

mab (mab), *n.* [A dial. var. of *mob*¹.] A slattern. [Prov. Eng.]

mab (mab), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *mabbed*, ppr. *mabbing*. [A dial. var. of *mob*¹; cf. *mab*, *n.*] To dress negligently; be slatternly. [Prov. Eng.]

Maba (mä'bä), *n.* [NL. (J. R. Forster, 1776), the name of the plant in Tonga-Tabu.] A genus of dicotyledonous gamopetalous plants belonging to the natural order *Ebenaceae*, the ebony family, characterized by dioecious flowers, almost always three-parted, from three to an indefinite number of stamens, and three styles, sometimes united below. They are shrubs or trees, usually of very hard wood, with small entire leaves, and flowers either solitary or in cymes. Fifty-nine species are known, natives of the warm regions of the globe. The ebony-wood of Cochinchina and Coromandel is believed to be the product of a tree of this genus. *M. geminata* and *M. laurina*, called *Queensland ebony*, furnish, with other species of the region, desirable substitutes for ebony. *M. buxifolia* has been called *East Indian satinwood*. The genus is found in a fossil state in many Tertiary deposits, the fruiting calyx on its peduncle being all that is usually preserved. Eight species are thus known. They have been described under the name *Macrephragma*, now regarded as a section of *Maba*. One of these fossil species occurs in Colorado.

mabblet, *v. t.* A variant of *moble*².

mabby (mab'i), *n.* [Formerly also *mobby*; Barbados.] A spirituous liquor distilled from potatoes in Barbados.

Mac. [Cf. Gael. *mac* = Ir. *mac* = W. *map*, *mab*, also *ap*, *ab*, a son, = Goth. *magus*, a son: see *may*². Cf. *ap*.] An element, usually a conjoined prefix, in many Scotch and Irish names of Celtic origin, cognate with the Welsh *Ap*, signifying 'son,' and being thus equivalent to the Irish *O'*, the English *-son* or *-s*, and the Norman *Fitz*-. The prefix is either written in full, *Mac*, or abbreviated to *Mc* or *M'*, which in works printed in the British Isles almost invariably appears as *M'*—the contracted form being followed by a capital letter, while *Mac* takes a capital after it but rarely. Thus a name may be variously spelled as *Macdonald* (rarely *McDonald*), *M'Donald*, or *McDonald*; so *MacKenzie*, *M'Kenzie*, or *McKenzie*, etc. In catalogues, directories, etc., names with this prefix, whether written *Mac*, *M'*, or *Mc*, are properly entered in the alphabetical place of *Mac*-. Sometimes used separately for persons whose names begin with this prefix.

The Flizes sometimes permitted themselves to speak with scorn of the O's and Macs, and the O's and Macs sometimes repaid that scorn with aversion. *Macaulay*.

Macaberesque (ma-kä-bër-esk'), *a.* [Cf. *Macaber* (see def.) + *-esque*. Cf. ML. *Machabæorum chora*, as if the 'dance of the Maccabees.'] Pertaining to or of the character of the so-called "Dance of Death," a favorite subject in the literature, art, and pantomime of Europe in the middle ages and early Renaissance: apparently based on a series of dialogues of death attributed to Macaber, an old German poet of whom nothing is known. See *dance of death*, under *dunce*.

macaco¹ (ma-kä'kō), *n.* [Formerly also *maucauco*, *mocauk*; from a Malagasy name.] 1. The ring-tailed lemur or cat-lemur, the species of *Lemur* earliest known, described under this name by Buffon; the *L. catta* of Linnaeus.—2. The technical specific name of the ruffed lemur, *L. macaco*. Hence—3. Any lemur; a maki.—

4. The so-called yellow lemur or kinkajou, *Cercoptes caudivolutus*: a misnomer. See *cut* under *kinkajou*.

macaco² (ma-kä'kō), *n.* [Formerly *macaquo* (Marcgrave, 1648); said to be of African (Congo) origin. See *macaque*, *Macacus*.] A macaque. See *Macacus*.

macaco-worm (ma-kä'kō-wërm), *n.* The larva of a dipterous insect of South America, *Dermatobia norialis*, which infests the skin of animals, including man.

Macacus (ma-kä'kus), *n.* [NL. (F. Cuvier) (*Macaca*, Lacépède, 1801), < F. *macaque* (Buffon), from a native name, *macaco*: see *macaco*².] A genus of Old World catarrhine monkeys of the family *Cercopithecidae* or *Cynopithecidae*; the macaques. The genus formerly included monkeys between the donkeys (*Semnopithecinae*) and the baboons or drills (*Cynopithecinae*). It was next restricted to species inhabiting the East Indies, having cheek-pouches, ischial callosities, and a fifth tubercle on the back molar, such as the wancroo (*M. silenus*), the bonnet-macaque (*M. sinicus*), the rhesus monkey (*M. rhesus*), the common toque (*M. cynomolgus*), etc. It is now restricted to species resembling the last-named. The leading genera which have been dissociated from *Macacus* are *Cercopithecus*, *Inuus*, *Theropithecus*, *Cynopithecus*, and *Cercopithecus*.

macadam (mak-ad'am), *n.* [Short for *Macadam pavement*: see *macadamize*.] Macadamized pavement.

There are many varieties of pavement in London, from primitive *macadam* to the noiseless asphalt.

Contemporary Rev., LIV. 432.

Macadamia (mak-ad'am-i-ä), *n.* [NL. (F. von Müller, 1857), named after one *Mac Adam*.] A genus of dicotyledonous apetalous plants belonging to the natural order *Proteaceae* and the tribe *Grevilleae*, characterized by having two pendulous ovules, seeds with unequal and fleshy cotyledons, anthers on short filaments inserted a little below the lamina, and a ring-like four-lobed or four-parted disk. There are two species, found only in eastern Australia. They are tall shrubs or trees with whorled leaves, either entire or serrate, and flowers pedicellate in pairs, in terminal or axillary racemes, the pedicels not connate. *M. ternifolia* is the Queensland nut-tree, a small tree with dense foliage, a firm, fine-grained wood, and an edible nut with the taste of hazel, an inch or more in diameter.

macadamization (mak-ad'am-i-zä'shön), *n.* [Cf. *macadamize* + *-ation*.] The process of laying carriage-roads according to the system of John London Macadam, a Scottish engineer (1756–1836), who carried it out very extensively in England. In the common process, the top soil of the roadway is removed to the depth of 14 inches. Coarse crushed stone is then laid in to a depth of 7 inches, and the interspaces and surface-depressions are filled with fine cracked stones. Over these as a bed is placed a layer 7 inches deep of road-metal or broken stone, of which no piece is larger than 2½ inches in diameter. This is rolled down with heavy steam- or horse-rollers, and the top is finished with stone crushed to dust and rolled smooth. Also spelled *macadamism*.

macadamize (mak-ad'am-iz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *macadamized*, ppr. *macadamizing*. [Cf. *Macadam*, the name of the inventor, + *-ize*.] The F. *macadamiser* is from E.] To cover (a road or path) with a layer of broken road-metal. See *macadamization*. Also spelled *macadamisc*.

macadamizer (mak-ad'am-i-zër), *n.* One who lays macadamized roads. Also spelled *macadamiser*.

Macaja butter. See *Cocos*.

macaque (ma-kä'k'), *n.* [Cf. *macaque*, < *macaco*, *macaquo*, a native name: see *macaco*², *Macacus*.] A monkey of the genus *Macacus*; one of the several kinds of monkeys coming between baboons and the African mangabeys. The term has undergone the same restriction of meaning as *Macacus*; and most of the macaques, in a former sense of the word, have received special names. The Javan macaque, *M. cynomolgus*, with beetling brows and tail about as long as the body, is a fair example of the arboreal forms. The munga, *M. sinicus* of India, is known as the bonnet-macaque, from the top-knot which parts in the middle. The rhesus, or rhesus macaque, *M. rhesus*, is a very common Indian species. The bruh, or pig-tailed macaque, *M. nemestrinus*, is a long-limbed form inhabiting the Philippines, with the tail of moderate length. In the Borneo black

macaque, *M. maurus*, the tail is a mere stump. Some of these monkeys reach the snow-line in Tibet, as *M. thibetanus*. A remarkable species, the wanderer, *M. silenus*, with a tufted tail and the face set in an enormous frill of long gray hair, inhabits Malabar. Sometimes spelled *macake*.

Macaria (mā-kā'ri-ā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. μακάριος, *makar*, blessed, happy.] In *zool.*, a name of various genera. (a) A genus of spiders. Koch, 1795. (b) The typical genus of *Macariidae* or *Macariinae*, erected by Curtis in 1826. They are delicate, slender-bodied moths of grayish color, whose larvae are slender with heart-shaped head. It is a large and wide-spread genus, occurring abundantly in Europe and America. *M. liturata* is the tawny-barred angle of English collectors, to whom *M. notata* is known as the small peacock-moth. (c) A genus of ladybirds or coccinellids, confined to South America, having the third and fifth joints of the antennae very small. Also *Micaria*. Dejean, 1834.

Macarian (mā-kā'ri-an), *a.* [*Macarius* (see def.) (< Gr. μακάριος, blessed) + *-an*.] 1. A follower of the monastic system or customs of the elder Macarius of Egypt, or of the younger Macarius of Alexandria, contemporary monks of the fourth century, who were noted for their severe asceticism.—2. A follower of the Monothelite Macarius, patriarch of Antioch in the seventh century.

Macariidae (mak-ā-rī'ā-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Macaria* + *-idae*.] A family of geometrid moths, typified by the genus *Macaria*. Also called *Macaridae*. They are also classed as a subfamily, *Macariinae*, of *Geometridae*.

macarism (mak'ā-riz-m), *n.* [*Macariidae*, blessing, < μακαρίζω, bless.] A beatitude. J. A. Alexander, Commentary on Matthew, p. 110.

macarize (mak'ā-riz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *macarized*, ppr. *macarizing*. [*Macariidae*, bless, pronounce happy, < μακάριος, blessed, happy.] To bless; pronounce happy; wish joy to; congratulate. [Rare.]

The word *macarize* has been adopted by Oxford men who are familiar with Aristotle, to supply a word wanting in our language. "Felicitate" and "congratulate" are (in actual usage) confined to events. . . . It may be said that men are admired for what they are, commended for what they do, and *macarized* for what they have.

Whately, On Bacon's Essay on Praise (ed. 1837).

macaroni (mak-ā-rō'ni), *n. and a.* [Formerly also *macaroni*, *maccheroni*, *maccheroni*; = F. *macaroni* = Sp. *macarrones* = Pg. *macarrão*, < OIt. *macaroni*, It. *maccheroni*, *macaroni*, orig. a mixture of flour, cheese, and butter, prob. < *maccare*, bruise, batter, < L. *maccerare*, macerate; see *macerate*. Cf. *macaroon*, from the same source. In ref. to the secondary uses of the word (cf. It. *maccherone*, now *maccherone*, a fool, blockhead), it is to be noted that it is common to name a droll fellow, regarded as typical of his country, after some favorite article of food, as E. *Jack-pudding*, G. *Hanswurst* ('Jack Sausage'), F. *Jean Farine* ('Jack Flour').] 1. *n.* 1. A kind of paste or dough prepared, originally and chiefly in Italy, from the glutinous granular flour of hard varieties of wheat, pressed into long tubes or pipes through the perforated bottom of a vessel furnished with mandrels, and afterward dried in the sun or by low heat. The same material, called *Italian paste*, is also made into a thread-like product called *vermicelli*, and into sticks, lozenges, disks, ribbons, etc. Macaroni, cooked in various ways, constitutes a leading article of food in Italy, especially in Naples and Genoa, and it is much used elsewhere. Imitations of it are made in other countries from ordinary flour, which is much less suitable.

He doth learn to make strange sauces, to eat anchovies, *macaroni*, *bovoli*, *fagioli*, and *caviare*.

B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, ii. 1.

2. A medley; something extravagant or calculated to please an idle fancy.—3. A London exquisite of the eighteenth century; a fop; a



Macaroni and Lady in dress of 1770-1775.

dandy; a member of the Macaroni Club. See II., 1.

Lady Falkener's daughter is to be married to a young rich Mr. Crewe, a *macarone*, and of our loo.

Walpole, To Hertford, May 27, 1764.

You are a delicate Londoner; you are a *macaroni*; you can't ride.

Boswell, Tour to Hebrides, p. 84.

Sure never were seen two such beautiful ponies;

Other horses are clowns, but these *macaronies*.

Sheridan, School for Scandal, ii. 2.

[Hence arose the use of the word in the contemporary doggerel of "Yankee Doodle"]

[He] stuck a feather in his cap,

And called it *macaroni*—

and its application as a name, in the American revolution, to a body of Maryland troops remarkable for their showy uniforms.]

4. A crested penguin or rock-hopper: a sailors' name. See *penguin*, and cut under *Eudyptes*.

II., 1. Consisting of gay or stylish young men: specifically [*cap.*] applied to a London club, founded about the middle of the eighteenth century, composed of young men who had traveled and sought to introduce elegances of dress and bearing from the continent.

On Saturday, at the *Macaroni Club* (which is composed of all the travelled young men who wear long curls and spying-glasses) they played again.

Walpole, To Hertford, Feb. 6, 1764.

2. Of or pertaining to macaronis or fops; exquisite.

Ye travel'd tribe, ye *macaroni* train,

Of French friseurs and nosegays justly vain.

Goldsmith, Epilogue spoken by Mrs. Bulkeley and Miss [Catley].

Daft gowk in *macaroni* dress,

Are ye come here to shaw your face?

Ferguson, On seeing a Butterfly in the Street.

macaronian (mak-ā-rō'ni-an), *a. and n.* [*macaroni* + *-an*.] Same as *macaronic*.

macaronic (mak-ā-rō'nik), *a. and n.* [= F. *macaronique* = Sp. *macarrónico* = Pg. *macaronico* = It. *maccheronico*; as *macaroni* + *-ic*.] 1. *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to the food macaroni.

—2. Pertaining to or like a macaroni or fop; hence, trifling; vain; affected.—3. In *lit.*, using, or characterized by the use of, many strange, distorted, or foreign words or forms, with little regard to syntax, yet with sufficient analogy to common words and constructions to be or seem intelligible: as, a *macaronic* poet; *macaronic* verse. Specifically, *macaronic* verse or poetry is a kind of burlesque verse in which words of another language are mingled with Latin words, or are made to figure with Latin terminations and in Latin constructions. The term was brought into vogue by the popular satirical works in this style of the Mantuan Teofilo Folengo (died 1544). It is probable that this use of the word has reference to the varied ingredients which enter into the preparation of a dish of macaroni.

A *macaronic* stage seems very often to mark the decline of an old literature and language, in countries exposed to powerful foreign influences.

G. P. Marsh, Lects. on Eng. Lang., v.

II., n. 1. A confused heap or mixture of several things. Cotgrave.—2. *Macaronic* verse. **macaronical** (mak-ā-rō'ni-kal), *a.* [*macaronic* + *-al*.] Same as *macaronic*. Nashc.

macaroon (mak-ā-rō'n), *n.* [Formerly also *macaroon*, *macaroon*, *makaron*, *macaron*; < F. *macaron*, *macaroni*, also a bun or cake, = Sp. *macarrón*, *macaroon*, < OIt. *macaroni*, orig. a mixture of flour, cheese, and butter: see *macaroni*.] 1. A small sweet cake, made of sweet-almond meal instead of wheaten flour, and white of eggs.

Let anything come in the shape of fodder, or eating-stuff, it is welcome, whether it be Sawsedge, . . . or Cheese-cake, . . . or *Macaroon*, Kickshaw, or Tantablin!

John Taylor, The Great Eater of Kent (1610).

2. A droll; a buffoon.—3. A finical fellow; a fop; an exquisite. Compare *macaroni*, 3.

Call'd him . . . a *macaroon*,

And no way fit to speak to clouted shoon.

R. B., Elegy on Donne (Donne's Poems, ed. 1650).

macarte (ma-kärt'), *n.* [Origin not ascertained.] A rope attached to the backamore.

Macartney pheasant. See *phasant*.

macary-bitter (mak'ā-rī-bit'ēr), *n.* The shrub *Pieramnia Antidesma*, which yields medicinal bitters. [West Indies.]

Macassar oil. See *oil*.

macasse (ma-kas'), *n.* [Origin obscure.] In a sugar-mill, one of the two side rollers (the other one being called distinctively *the side roller*) placed in the same horizontal plane beneath the third roller, which is called the *king-roller*.

macaw (ma-kā'), *n.* [Formerly also *macaw*, *macao*, *machao*; < Braz. *macao*.] A large American parrot of the family *Psittacidae* and subfamily *Arinae*, having a very long graduated tail and the face partly bare of feathers. The macaws are among the largest and most magnificent of the parrot tribe; but they are less docile than most parrots, and their



Red-and-blue Macaw (*Ara macao*).

voice is exceedingly harsh. The species are numerous, all inhabiting tropical or subtropical America, especially the former. See *Ara*.

macaw-bush (ma-kā'būsh), *n.* A West Indian plant, *Solanum mammosum*, a somewhat shrubby, prickly weed.

macaw-palm (ma-kā'pām), *n.* Same as *macaw-tree*.

macaw-tree (ma-kā'trē), *n.* A South American palm, *Acrocomia sclerocarpa*. Also called *gru-gru*.

Maccabean (mak-ā-bē'an), *a.* [Also *Maccabean*; < LL. *Maccabæus*, < Gr. Μακκαβαῖος, *Maccabæus*.] Of or pertaining to the Jewish princes called Maccabees, who delivered Judea from the tyranny of Antiochus Epiphanes, about 166 B. C., and rendered it independent for about a century.

maccaronit, *n. and a.* An obsolete form of *macaroni*.

maccawit, *n.* An old spelling of *macaw*.

Macchiavellian, *a. and n.* See *Machiavellian*.

macco (mak'ō), *n.* [*It. macco*, massacre, slaughter (also bean porridge).] A gambling game.

His uncle was still at the *macco* table.

T. Hook, Man of Many Friends. (Davies.)

maccoboy (mak'ō-boi), *n.* A corruption of *macouba*, in common use.

macouba, *macouba* (mak'ō-bā), *n.* [So named from *Macouba*, a place in Martinique where the tobacco from which the snuff was originally made is grown.] A kind of fine dark-brown snuff, usually rose-scented. More commonly *maccoboy*.

McCulloch Act. See *act*.

mace¹ (mās), *n.* [*ME. mace*, *mase*, *mas*, < OF. *mace*, *mache* (also *maque*, *maque*, *make*), F. *masse* = Pr. *massa* = Sp. *maza* = Pg. *maza* = It. *mazza* (ML. reflex *massa*), a club, scepter, < LL. *matia*, L. *matea*, found only in dim. *mateola*, a mallet or beetle. Cf. *mack*¹.] 1. A weapon for striking, consisting of a heavy head, commonly of metal, with a handle or staff, usually of such length as to be conveniently wielded with one hand; by extension, any similar weapon. The head is often spiked, and sometimes consists of six, eight, or more radiating blades, grouped around a central spike, all of steel.

Arm'd with their greaves, and *maces*, and broad swords.

Heywood, Four Prentices.

They were divided into large parties, and meeting together combatted with clubs or *maces*, beating each other soundly.

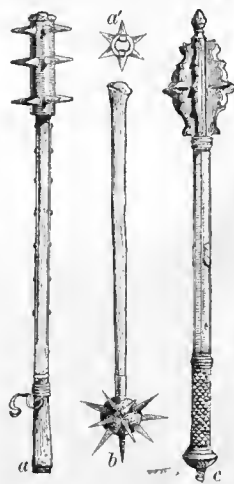
Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 202.

2. A scepter; a staff of office having somewhat the form of the weapon of war defined above. Maces are borne before or by officials of various ranks in many countries, as a symbol of authority or badge of office. The mace on the table of the British House of Lords or House of Commons represents the authority of the House.

Proud Tarquinus

Rooted from Rome the sway of kingly mace.

Marius and Sylla, 1594, cit. St. (Nares.)



a, a', mace of the 13th century; b, mace of the type known as 'holy-water sprinkler' or 'morning-star'; c, mace of the 15th century.

With these [heads] borne before us, instead of maces, will we ride through the streets.

Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iv. 7. 144.

3. A light stick with a flat head formerly used in playing billiards to push the cue-ball when out of reach for the proper stroke with the cue: superseded by the bridge, or rest for the cue.—4. A carriers' mallet with a knobbed face, made by the insertion of pins with egg-shaped heads, used in leather-dressing to soften and supple tanned hides and enable them to absorb the oil, etc.—5†. A bulrush or cattail.

Mace, or cattede taylor, Marteau, ou plante semblable aux masses de bedeaux. *Baret*, Alveaire, 1573.

Crowned mace, a ceremonial mace surmounted by a crown, symbolizing the royal power as delegated in part to a mayor or other officer of a corporation.—**Great mace**, the largest of several maces in the possession of a corporation or community. It is usually surmounted by a crown, which is often lacking in the smaller maces.—**Sergeant's mace**, an official mace, usually small, used as a badge of office, warrant for arrest, etc. Many such maces remain from the middle ages, the sixteenth century, etc. They are often of silver, or silver-gilt, with one end broad and forming a sort of crown, although not usually modeled like a royal crown. See *crowned mace*.

mace² (mās), *n.* [*< ME. mace*, also *maces* (sing.), *< OF. (and F.) maceis* = *Sp. maceis* = *Pg. maceis* = *It. mace* (ML. *macia*), *mace*, prob. *< L. macis*, *< Gr. μακίς*, an East Indian spice. Cf. *L. maccis*, *maccis* (Plautus), supposed to mean 'mace.'] A spice consisting of the dried aril (false aril) or covering of the seed of the nutmeg, *Myristica fragrans*, which is a fleshy net-like envelop somewhat resembling the husk of a filbert. When fresh it is of a beautiful crimson hue. It is extremely fragrant and aromatic, and is used chiefly in cooking or in pickles. Mace is similar to nutmeg in its pharmacodynamic properties. See *cut under arilode*.

And wyththe wel that the Notemuge hereth the Maces. For righte as the Note of the Haselle hath an Husk withouten, that the Note is closed in til it be ripe, and after falleth out, righte so it is of the Notemuge and of the Maces. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 187.

Oil of mace. Same as *nutmeg-butter* or *oil of nutmegs*. See *nutmeg*.

mace³ (mās), *n.* [Formerly also *mace*; *< Malay mas*.] 1. A small gold coin of Achein in Sumatra, weighing 9 grains, and worth about 26 cents.

Of these [cash], 1500 make a *Mess*, which is their other sort of Coin, and is a small thin piece of Gold, stamp'd with Malayan Letters on each side. *Dampier*, Voyages, II. i. 132.

2. The tenth part of a Chinese tael or ounce: as a money of account it is equal to 58 grains of pure silver. See *tael*, *ling*, and *candaren*.

mace-ale (mās'āl), *n.* A drink consisting of ale sweetened and spiced, especially with mace. *Nares*.

mace-bearer (mās'bār'ēr), *n.* A person who carries a mace of office before a public functionary whose badge of office it is; a mace.

mace-cup (mās'kup), *n.* A drinking-cup forming the large ornamental top of a ceremonial mace when the crown, if there is one, is removed. The cup is used to drink from, sometimes after removing the staff of the mace.

Macedonian (mas-ē-dō'ni-an), *a. and n.* [*< L. Macedonius*, *< Gr. Μακεδώνιος*, of Macedonia, a Macedonian (also a man's name), *< Μακεδών*, a Macedonian, *Μακεδονία*, Macedonia.] 1. *a.* Belonging or relating to Macedonia.

II. *n.* 1. A native or an inhabitant of ancient Macedonia, north of Greece. The Macedonians, the conquerors of Greece and of many other countries, were not Hellenes or genuine Greeks, although they used the Greek language.

2. A follower of Macedonius, Bishop of Constantinople in the fourth century, who denied the distinct existence and Godhead of the Holy Spirit, which he conceived to be a creature or merely a divine energy diffused through the universe. Members of this sect were also known as *Marathonians* and *Pneumatomachi*. The Semi-Arians were often called by this name, and the name of Semi-Arians was also given to the Macedonians in the proper sense.

Macedonianism (mas-ē-dō'ni-an-izm), *n.* [*< Macedonian*, 2, + *-ism*.] The doctrines peculiar to Macedonius, Bishop of Constantinople in the fourth century; the denial of the divinity of the Holy Spirit. The second ecumenical council (see *Constantinopolitan*) was summoned mainly to combat this heresy. See *Macedonian*, *n.*, 2.

Macellodon (mā-sel'ō-don), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. μακίλας*, a pickaxe, + *δόντις* (δόντι-) = *E. tooth*.] A genus of lacertilians described by Owen (1854) from remains found in the Purbeck beds, of Jurassic age, and regarded as one of the earliest forms of true *Lacertilia*. Also *Macellodus*.

Mace Monday (mās mun'dā). The first Monday after St. Anne's day: so called in some

places on account of a ceremony then performed. *Halliwel*. [Prov. Eng.]

macer (mā'sēr), *n.* [*< ME. macere*, *< mace*, a mace: see *mace*.] A mace-bearer; specifically, in Scotland, one of a class of officers who attend the courts of session, teinds, justiciary, and exchequer, to keep order, call the rolls, serve the judges, make arrests when required, etc.

macerate (mas'ē-rāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *macerated*, ppr. *macerating*. [*< L. maceratus*, pp. of *macerare* (*> It. macerare* = *Pg. Sp. Pr. macerar* = *F. macérer*), make soft or tender, soften by steeping, weaken, harass; prob. akin to Russ. *mochiti*, steep, *Gr. μαγειρᾶν*, knead. Cf. *mass*², *macaroni*, *macdroom*, ult. from the same root.]

1. To steep or soak almost to solution; soften and separate the parts of by steeping in a fluid, usually without heat, or by the digestive process; as, to *macerate* a plant for the extraction of its medicinal properties; food is *macerated* in the stomach.—2. To make lean; cause to grow lean or to waste away.

Recurrent pains of the stomach, megrims, and other recurrent headaches *macerate* the parts and render the looks of patients consumptive and pining. *Harvey*, Consumptions.

What is the difference in happiness of him who is *macerated* by abstinence and his who is surfeited with excess? *Steele*, Spectator, No. 282.

3†. To harass or mortify; worry; annoy.

Now the place [Paradise] cannot be found in earth, but is become a common place in mens brains, to *macerate* and vex them in the curious search hereof. *Furchar*, Pilgrimage, p. 18.

They are neither troubled in conscience nor *macerated* with cares. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 110.

maceration (mas-ē-rā'shon), *n.* [= *F. macération* = *Sp. maceración* = *Pg. maceração* = *It. macerazione*, *< L. maceratio(n-)*, *< macerare*, steep, *macerate*: see *macerate*.] 1. The act, process, or operation of softening and almost dissolving by steeping in a fluid. See *macerate*, 1.—2. The act or process of macerating or making lean or thin; the state of being macerated; leanness.

The faith itself . . . retaineth the use of fastings, abstinences, and other *macerations* and humiliations of the body, as things real, and not figurative. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, ii. 185.

For about two centuries the hideous *maceration* of the body was regarded as the highest proof of excellence. *Lecky*, European Morals, III. 114.

macerator (mas'ē-rā-tor), *n.* [*< macerate* + *-or*.] Any suitable vessel in which substances are macerated.

mace-reed (mās'rēd), *n.* Same as *reed-mace*.

maces, *n.* A Middle English form (singular) of *mace*².

macfarlanite (mak-fār'lan-īt), *n.* [Named after T. Macfarlane.] A silver ore found in the mines of Silver Islet, Lake Superior. It contains chiefly silver and arsenic, with some cobalt, nickel, etc., but it is not a homogeneous mineral.

macgilp, *n.* An obsolete form of *magilp*.

Machærium (mā-kē'ri-un), *n.* [NL. (Persoon, 1807), *< Gr. μαχαίρα*, a sword, saber.] 1. In bot., a South American genus of leguminous plants belonging to the suborder *Papilionaceae*, the tribe *Dalbergiaceae*, and the subtribe *Pterocarpæ*; probably so named from the shape of the fruit. It is characterized by versatile anthers, opening longitudinally; a calyx obtuse below; and a legume with one seed at the base, the upper part tapering into a reticulated wing which is terminated by the style. They are erect trees or shrubs, or sometimes tall climbers, with unequally pinnate leaves, and usually small white or purple flowers fasciated in the axils or in terminal panicles. About 60 species have been described, some of which are supposed to yield a portion of the rosewood of commerce. *M. Schomburgkii*, a species of British Guiana, produces the beautiful streaked itaka- or tiger-wood. See *itaka-wood*.

2. In entom., a genus of dipterous insects. *Halliday*, 1831.—3. In ichth., same as *Congrogadus*, to which the name was changed in consequence of its preoccupation in entomology. *Richardson*, 1843.

machærodont (mā-kē'rō-dont), *a.* [*< Gr. μαχαίρα*, a sword, saber, + *δόντις* (δόντι-) = *E. tooth*.] Saber-toothed; having teeth of the pattern of those of the genus *Machærodus*.

Machærodontinae (mā-kē'rō-don-ti'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Machærodont* (-odont-) + *-ina*.] A subfamily of *Felidae*, including fossil forms from Miocene and later formations, having the upper canine teeth enormously developed, falcate and trenchant, and the lower canines correspondingly reduced; the saber-toothed tigers.

Machærodus (mā-kē'rō-dus), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. μαχαίρα*, a sword, saber, + *δόντις* = *E. tooth*.] The typical genus of *Machærodontinae*. Also *Machærodus*. *Kaup*, 1833. See *cut under saber-toothed*.

Machæropterus (mak-ē-ropt'ē-rus), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. μαχαίρα*, a sword, saber, + *πτερόν*, a wing.] A singular genus of South American manikins, of the family *Pipridæ*. It is characterized by an abnormal structure and disposition of the secondary remiges, the shafts of which are thickened and ensiform to a varying degree. *M. deliciosa* is an example.

Machairodus (mā-kī'rō-dus), *n.* See *Machærodus*.

machecole, *v. t.* [ME. *matchecolen*, *macecollen*, *< OF. machecoller*, *macecouler*, *machiecolate*: see *machicolate*.] To machicolate.

Wel *matchecold* al aboute.

Morte d'Arthur, i. 199. (*Halliwel*.)

macheronit, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *macaroni*.

machete (mā-chā'tā), *n.* [Sp., a chopping-knife, a cutlas.] 1. A heavy knife or cutlas used among Spanish colonists and in Spanish-American countries, both as a tool and as a weapon.

He . . . cut his way through a tangled forest by the use of the Cuban *machete*. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LV. 391.

2. A fish of the family *Congrogadidae*, the *Congrogadus* (or *Macharium*) *subdicens*.

Formerly also *matchet*, *matchette*.

Machetes (mā-kē'tēz), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. μαχητής*, a fighter, *< μάχεται*, fight.] A genus of *Sceloporidae*, named by Cuvier in 1817. *M. pugnax* is the ruff, which in the breeding season has the face papillose and the neck befrilled with an enormous ruffle of feathers. The female is known as the *revere*. An older name of the genus is *Paronella* (*Leach*, 1816); the oldest is *Philomachus* (*Möhring*, 1752). See *ruff*.

Machiavellian (mak'ī-g-vel'ī-an), *a. and n.* [Also *Machiarlian*, *Machiavarian*, *Machiavellian*; *< Machiavel*, *Machiavelli* (see def.), + *-ian*.]

I. *a.* Of or pertaining to Niccolò Machiavelli (also called in English Machiavel) (1469–1527), an illustrious Italian patriot and writer, secretary of state and many times ambassador of the republic of Florence; conforming to the principles imputed to Machiavelli (see II.); hence, destitute of political morality; cunning in political management; habitually using duplicity and bad faith; astutely crafty.

II. *n.* One who adopts the principles expounded by Machiavelli in his work entitled "The Prince," a treatise on government in which political morality is disregarded and tyrannical methods of rule are inculcated.

Machiavellianism (mak'ī-g-vel'ī-an-izm), *n.* The principles or system of statesmanship of Machiavelli; the political doctrines attributed to Machiavelli—namely, the pursuit of success at any price, and the systematic subordination of right to expediency (see *Machiavellian*, *n.*); the theory that all means may be justifiably employed, however unlawful and treacherous in themselves, for the establishment and maintenance of the authority of the ruler over his subjects; political cunning and unscrupulous artifice.

Machiavellic (mak'ī-g-vel'īk), *a.* [*< Machiavel* (It. *Machiavelli*) + *-ic*.] Same as *Machiavellian*.

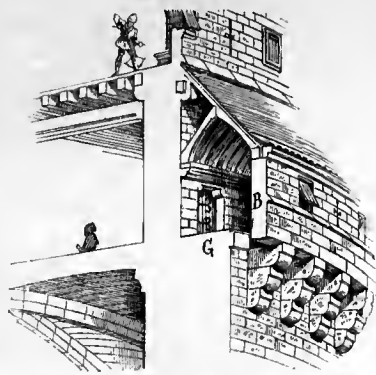
Machiavellism (mak'ī-g-vel'īzm), *n.* [Also *Machiavetism*; = *F. Machiavélisme*; as *Machiavel* (It. *Machiavelli*) (see *Machiavellian*) + *-ism*.] Same as *Machiavellianism*.

Machiavellizer, *v. i.* [Erroneously *Machevalize* (Minsheu); = *F. Machiavélizer* (Cotgrave); as *Machiavel* (It. *Machiavelli*) + *-ize*.] To practise Machiavellianism. *Cotgrave*.

machicolate (mā-ehik'ō-lāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *machicolated*, ppr. *machicolating*. [*< ML. machicolatus*, pp. of **machicolare*, *machicollare*, *< OF. machecoller*, *macecouler*, *machicoller*, etc., furnish with a projecting gallery, *< machecolic*, *machicolic*, *maschecoulis*, a projecting gallery: see *machicoulis*.] To form with machicolations.

machicolation (mā-ehik'ō-lā'shon), *n.* [*< ML. *machicolatio(n-)*, *< *machicolare*, *machicollare*, *machiecolate*: see *machicolate*.] 1. In medieval arch., an opening in the vault of a portal or passage, or in the floor of a projecting gallery, made for the purpose of hurling missiles, or pouring down molten lead, hot pitch, etc., upon an enemy essaying to enter or mine. In the gallery type machicolations are formed by setting out the parapet or breastwork, *B*, supported on corbels; beyond the face of the wall, *G*, spaces between the corbels are left open, and constitute the machicolations. (See *cut* on following page.) Machicolations of permanent construction in stone were not introduced until toward the end of the twelfth century; but in the building of wood with which walls and towers were crowned in time of need from the earliest period of the middle ages, their use was constant.

2. The act of hurling missiles or of pouring burning liquids upon an enemy through apertures such as those described above.—3. By extension, a machicolated parapet or gallery, or a projection supported on corbels, in imita-



Machicolations.—Castle of Coucy, France; 13th century.

tion of medieval machicolated construction, without openings.

machicoulis (ma-shi-kō'ls), *n.* [*F. machicoulis, machecoulis, OF. maschecoulis* (in *ML. machicollamentum*), prob. *< masche, F. mâche, mash* (melted matter) (cf. *mahefer, iron-dross, slag*), + *coulis, a flowing*; see *mash* and *cullis*.] Same as *machicolation*.

machina (mak'i-nā), *n.* [*L.: see machine.*] A machine: used only as a Latin word.—*Deus ex machina*. See *machine*, 5.—*Machina Electrica*, an obsolete constellation, formed by Bode in 1797 out of parts of the Whale, Sculptor, Fornax, and Phoenix, and intended to represent an electrical machine.

machinal (mak'i-nal), *a.* [*< L. machinalis, pertaining to machines, < machina, a machine*: see *machine*.] Pertaining to a machine or machines. *Bailey*.

machinate (mak'i-nāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *machinated*, ppr. *machinating*. [*< L. machinatus, pp. of machinari (> OF. F. machiner, > E. machine*: see *machine*, *v.*), contrive, plan, devise, plot, scheme, < *machina, a machine, contrivance, device, scheme*: see *machine*.] *I. trans.* To plan, contrive, or form, as a plot or scheme: as, to *machinate mischief*.

Such was the perfidiousness of our wicked and restless Countrymen at home, who, being often receiv'd into our Protection, ceas'd not however to *machinate* new Disturbances. *Milton, Letters of State, June, 1653.*

II. intrans. To lay plots or schemes.

Though that enemy shall not overthrow it, yet because it plots, and works, and *machinates*, and would overthrow it, this is a defect in that peace. *Donne, Sermons, xii.*

machination (mak-i-nā'shon), *n.* [= *OF. machination, F. machination = Pr. machinacion = Sp. maquinacion = Pg. maquinacão = It. machinazione, < L. machinatio(n-), < machinari, contrive*: see *machinate*.] *1.* The act of machinating, or of contriving a scheme for executing some purpose, particularly a forbidden or an evil purpose; underhand plotting or contrivance.—*2.* That which is planned or contrived; a plot; an artful design formed with deliberation; especially, a hostile or treacherous scheme.

machinator (mak'i-nā-tor), *n.* [= *F. machinateur = Sp. Pg. maquinador = It. macchinatore, < L. machinator, a contriver, inventor, < machinari, contrive*: see *machinate*.] One who *machinates*; one who schemes with evil designs.

He hath become an active and earnest agitator, a murderer and a *machinator*. *Scott, Ivanhoe, xxxv.*

machine (ma-shēn'), *n.* [= *D. machine = G. maschine = Dan. maskine = Sw. maskin, < F. machine = Sp. máquina = Pg. maquina, machina = It. macchina = Turk. makina, < L. machina, a machine, engine, contrivance, device, stratagem, trick, < Gr. μηχανή, a machine, engine, contrivance, device; cf. μηχανος, means*. Perhaps akin to *AS. macian, E. make*: see *make*. Cf. *mechanic, etc.*] *1.* An engine; an instrument of force. With inward arms the dire *machine* (wooden horse) they load. *Dryden, Æneid, ii. 25.*

2. In *mech.*, in general, any instrument for the conversion of motion. Thus, a machine may be designed to change rapid motion into slow motion, as a crowbar; or it may be intended to convert a reciprocating rectilinear motion into a uniform circular motion, etc. The lever, the wedge, the wheel and axle, the pulley, the screw, and the inclined plane are termed the *simple machines*. In practical mechanics the word has a restricted meaning: a single device, as a hammer, chisel, crowbar, or saw, or a very simple combination of moving parts, as tongs, shears, pincers, etc., for manual use, although comprised in the strict technical definition of *machine*, is always called a *tool* (which see); a device for applying or converting natural molar motion, like that of falling water, or of winds (as a water-wheel or windmill), or for converting molecular motion into molar motion (as a steam-engine, gas-engine, air-engine, or electric engine), is more generally,

though not uniformly, called a *motor*. The distinction between the words *tool* and *machine* becomes quite indefinite with increased complication of parts. Such machines as are used in shaping materials in the construction of the parts of other machines, and many of those which perform work, such as sawing, boring, planing, riveting, etc., formerly done only by hand and still performed manually to a greater or less extent, are variously called *machines, machine-tools, engine-tools, or simply tools*, although their structure may involve much complexity; the terms *machine-tool* and *engine-tool* are more frequently employed, the latter being preferable as being more in accord with best usage. Machines receive general or special names from the work they perform or are designed to execute, either with reference to departments of the arts or of industry, as *agricultural machines, hydraulic machines, wood-working machines, etc.*, or to their specific work, as *planing-machines, sawing-machines, moving-machines, etc.*

This science will define a *machine* to be, not, as usual, an instrument by means of which we may change the direction and intensity of a given force, but an instrument by means of which we may change the direction and velocity of a given motion. *Amperé, tr. by Willis.*

3. A vehicle or conveyance, such as a coach, cab, gig, tricycle, bicycle, etc. [*Great Britain.*]

A pair of bootkins will set out to-morrow morning in the *machine* that goes from the Queen's Head in the Gray's Inn Lane. *Walpole, Letters, IV. 12. (Davies.)*

He had taken a seat in the Portsmouth *machine*, and proposed to go to the Isle of Wight. *Thackeray, Virginians, lxii.*

4. A fire-engine. [*Colloq., U. S.*].—*5.* In the ancient theater, one of a number of contrivances in use for indicating a change of scene, as a rotating prism with different conventional scenery painted on its three sides, or a device for expressing a descent to the infernal regions, as the "Charonian steps," for representing the passage of a god through the air across the stage (whence the dictum *deus ex machina*, applied to the mock supernatural or providential), etc. Such machines were very numerous in the fully developed Greek theater, and were copied in the Roman.

Juno and Iris descend in different *Machines*: Juno in a Chariot drawn by Peacocks; Iris on a Rainbow. *Congreve, Semele, ii. 1.*

6. A literary contrivance for the working out of a plot; a supernatural agency, or artificial action, introduced into a poem or tale; machinery. [*Archaic.*]

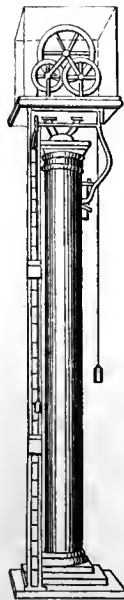
His [Milton's] design is the losing of our happiness: . . . his heavenly *machines* are many, and his human persons are but two. *Dryden, Orig. and Prog. of Satire.*

7. Any organization by which power not mechanical is applied and made effective; the whole complex system by which any organization or institution is carried on: as, the vital *machine*; the *machine* of government.

Thine evermore, most dear lady, whilst this *machine* is to him, HAMLET. *Shak., Hamlet, ii. 2. 124.*

The human body, like all living bodies, is a *machine*, all the operations of which will, sooner or later, be explained on physical principles. *Huxley, Lay Sermons, p. 339.*

8. A strict organization of the working members of a political party, which enables its managers, through the distribution



Atwood's Machine.

of offices, careful local supervision, and systematic correspondence, to maintain control of conventions and elections, and to secure a predominating influence in the party for themselves and their associates for their own ends; also, the body of managers of such an organization. [*U. S.*].—*Atwood's machine*, an apparatus for illustrating uniformly accelerated motion, consisting of a pulley-wheel turning with very slight friction in a vertical plane and carrying a cord with equal weights suspended from its ends. In the common experiment there is an excess of weight at one end of the cord, due to a piston which rests on the weight and is caught when the latter passes through a fixed ring; the weight is set free from a state of rest at a measured position above this ring, so that the acceleration takes place through a known distance; and the velocity per second after the removal of the excess of weight is observed to be proportional to the square root of the distance through which the acceleration takes place. The machine is named from its inventor, George Atwood (1746-1807), an English mathematician.—*Bulldog machine*, a combined sounding- and dredging-machine invented during the voyage of H. M. S. *Bulldog* in 1860, under the command of Sir Francis Leopold McClintock. It is an adaptation of Sir John Ross's deep-sea clam, with the addition of Brooke's principle of the disengaging weight. The chief credit of the invention is given to Mr. Stell, assistant engineer on board the *Bulldog*.—*Centrifugal machine*. See

centrifugal.—*Duck machine*, in Cornwall, a kind of ventilating-machine on the same principle as the ordinary blowing-engine, furnished with a piston and valves, and usually worked by the pump-rod. Also called *Hartz blower*.—*Dynamo-electric machine*. See *electric machine, under electric*.—*Effect of a machine*. See *effect*.—*Electric, funicular, geocyclic machine*. See the adjectives.—*Extemporizing-machine*. See *extemporize*.—*Holtz machine*. See *electric machine, under electric*.—*Hungarian, hydro-electric, infernal, etc., machine*. See the adjectives.—*Logical machine*, a machine which, being fed with premises, produces the necessary conclusions from them. The earliest instrument of this kind was the demonstrator of Charles, third Earl Stanhope; the most perfect is that of Professor Allan Marquand, which gives all inferences turning upon the logical relations of classes. The value of logical machines seems to lie in their showing how far reasoning is a mechanical process, and how far it calls for acts of observation. Calculating-machines are specialized logical machines.—*Reduced inertia of a machine*, according to Rankine, the weight which, concentrated at the driving-point, would have the same energy as the machine itself.—*To run with the machine*, to accompany a fire-engine to a fire, either as a member of the fire-company or as a hanger-on: a phrase used when the members of fire-companies (in large cities) were volunteers, and service at fires was gratuitous. [*U. S.*]

machine (ma-shēn'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *machined*, ppr. *machining*. [*OF. machiner, F. machiner = Pr. machinar = Sp. Pg. maquinar = It. macchinare, < L. machinari, ML. also machinare, contrive, plan, devise, etc., < L. machina, a machine, contrivance*: see *machine*, *n.* Cf. *machinate*.] *I. trans.* *1.* To contrive. *Palsgrave*. (*Halliwel*).—*2.* To apply machinery to; form or effect by the aid of machinery; especially, to print or sew by means of a machine.

This side then serves as a basis from which the body may be *machined* square and true.

W. W. Greener, The Gun, p. 240.

3. To furnish with the machinery of a plot.

It is not, as a story, very cunningly *machined*.

The Academy, June 1, 1889, p. 374.

II. intrans. *1.* To be employed upon or in machinery.—*2.* To act as or in the machinery of a drama; serve as the machine or effective agency in a literary plot.

The stage with rushes and with leaves they strew'd;

No scenes in prospect, no *machining* god.

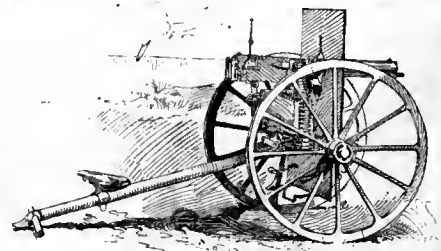
Dryden, tr. of Ovid's Art of Love, i. 120.

machine-bolt (ma-shēn'bolt), *n.* A bolt with a thread and a square or hexagonal head. *E. H. Knight*.

machine-boy (ma-shēn'boy), *n.* In English printing-offices, a boy who serves as helper to a machine-man. In the United States known as *feeder* or *press-boy*.

machineel (mach-i-nēl'), *n.* Same as *manchineel*.

machine-gun (ma-shēn'gun), *n.* A gun which, by means of a variously contrived mechanism, delivers a continuous fire of projectiles. Such a gun may have a single barrel, or a series of barrels arranged horizontally or about a central axis. Machine-guns may be divided into two classes: those firing small-arm ammunition (also called *mitrailleuses*), and those firing shot and shell (called *revolving cannon*). The rapidity of fire of the most rapid machine-guns of the first class is about 1,000 shots a minute. (See *Gatling gun, under gun*.)



Maxim Field-gun, with bullet-proof shield.

The *Maxim gun* is a single-barreled machine-gun invented by Hiram Maxim, an American. In it the force of recoil is utilized to load and prepare the next charge for firing, and a water-chamber surrounding the machinery keeps the parts cool. It is a very ingenious and efficient invention. The *Lovell battery-gun* has four barrels capable of being rotated by a lever, independently of the lock and breech-mechanism. The firing is confined to one barrel at a time, until this becomes heated or disabled, when it may be rotated to one side in order to bring another barrel into action. One lock only is used. The *Taylor machine-gun*



Two-barreled Gardner Gun on Tripod.

has five parallel barrels arranged horizontally. The *Gardner machine-gun* has two to five barrels arranged horizontally. Its mechanism is simple, strong, and effective, but it can fire only about 350 shots a minute. The *Farrell machine-gun* consists of a group of ten steel barrels of 0.45 inch bore, each barrel having its own magazine, containing 50 cartridges. The operations of firing, extracting the empty shells, and reloading are accomplished by a single revolution of a crank. The *Hatchcock revolving cannon* is the type of the second class of machine-guns. It combines the advantages of long-range shell-firing with rapidity of action. It has five barrels arranged around a central axis; and the breech is fixed and contains the loading, firing, and extracting mechanism. The rotation is intermittent, and the loading, firing, and extraction of the empty shell are performed while the barrels are at rest. This gun fires from 30 to 80 rounds of explosive shells in a minute, thus delivering from 750 to 2,000 fragments of shell with sufficient force to destroy life. There are many forms of this gun, each designed for a special object. One form, designed for flank defense of the ditches of fortifications, has every barrel rifled with a different twist, so arranged as to produce five different cones of dispersion, thus sweeping the ditch from end to end. The *Nordenfjeld machine-gun* was designed as a defense against torpedo-boats. It is made with 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 10, or 12 barrels, and it can fire either volleys or single barrels. In case a barrel becomes clogged or disabled, the supply of cartridges can be cut off from it and the firing continued with the other barrels.

machine-head (mā-shēn'hed), *n.* A rack and pinion sometimes used in stringed musical instruments, like the double-bass and the guitar, instead of the usual tuning-pegs.

machine-made (mā-shēn'mād), *a.* Made by a machine or by machinery.

machine-man (mā-shēn'man), *n.* In English printing-offices, the workman who manages or controls the operations of a printing-machine. In the United States known as the *pressman*.

machine-minder (mā-shēn'min'dér), *n.* The man or boy who has charge of a printing-machine while it is in operation. [Eng.]

machine-oven (mā-shēn'uv'n), *n.* A bakers' oven, a fruit-evaporator, or an oven for any other use, fitted with a traveling apparatus, rotatory table, reel, or any other mechanical device for aiding the process of baking, or for economizing time or space.

machiner (mā-shē'nér), *n.* A coach-horse; a horse that draws a stage-coach. [Eng.]

Is it not known that steady old *machiners*, broken for years to double harness, will encourage and countenance their "flippant" progeny in kicking over the traces?

Lawrence, *Sword and Gown*, xi.

machine-ruler (mā-shēn'rō'ler), *n.* 1. A machine which lines or rules paper according to patterns. — 2. A modification of this machine for subdividing accurately scales and the like.

machinery (mā-shē'ng-ri), *n.* [*F. machine*, *machine*; see *machine*, *n.*] 1. The parts of a machine considered collectively; any combination of mechanical means designed to work together so as to effect a given end: as, the *machinery* of a watch, or of a canal-lock.

It is most probable that the rain waters were conveyed from the building, . . . possibly to the temple, where it might be necessary to raise the water to a certain height; or it might relate to some *machinery* of the ancient superstition.

Pococke, *Description of the East*, II. i. 107.

2. Machines collectively; a congeries or assemblage of machines: as, the *machinery* of a cotton-mill is often moved by a single wheel.

In an insurance policy, *machinery* includes tools and implements of manufacture.

Buchanan v. Exchange Fire Ins. Co., 61 N. Y., 26.

All kinds of labor-saving *machinery* are in fullest operation.

W. M. Baker, *New Timothy*, p. 172.

3. Any complex system of means and appliances, not mechanical, designed to carry on any particular work, or keep anything in action, or to effect a specific purpose or end: as, the *machinery* of government.

As lord and master of the Church, he [Henry VIII.] could utilise Church *machinery* to obtain the divorce and the marriage on which he had set his king's heart.

Stubbs, *Medieval and Modern Hist.*, p. 254.

4. Specifically, the agencies, particularly if supernatural, by which the plot of an epic or dramatic poem, or other imaginative work, is carried on and conducted to the catastrophe.

The *machinery*, Madam, is a term invented by the critics to signify that part which the Deities, Angels, or Demons are made to act in a Poem.

Pope, Letter prefixed to R. of L.

It is this kind of *Machinery* which fills the Poems both of Homer and Virgil with such Circumstances as are wonderful, but not impossible. Addison, *Spectator*, No. 315.

Engaging and disengaging machinery. See *engage*.

machine-shop (mā-shēn'shop), *n.* A workshop in which machines or parts of machines are made and repaired.

machine-tool (mā-shēn'töl), *n.* A machine driven by water, steam, or other power, for per-

forming operations formerly accomplished by means of hand-tools, as planing, drilling, sawing, etc., and taking its special name from the kind of work performed, as *planing-machine*, *drilling-machine*, etc. Also called *engine-tool*.

machine-twist (mā-shēn'twist), *n.* A three-cord silk thread made with a twist from right to left, intended especially for use in the sewing-machine.

machine-work (mā-shēn'wérk), *n.* 1. Work done by a machine, as distinguished from that done by hand; specifically, in English printing-offices, press-work done on a machine, in distinction from press-work done on a hand-press. — 2. The product of such work; articles manufactured wholly or chiefly by machinery.

machinist (mā-shē'nist), *n.* [*F. machiniste* = *Sp. Pg. maquinista* = *It. macchinista*; as *machine* + *-ist*.] 1. A constructor of machines and engines, or one versed in the principles of machines; in a general sense, one who invents or constructs mechanical devices of any kind.

Has the insufficiency of *machinists* hitherto disgraced the imagery of the poet? or is it in itself too sublime for scenical contrivances to keep pace with?

Steevens, *General Note on Macbeth*.

2. One who tends or works a machine. [Rare.]

— 3. In the rating of the United States navy, an engine-room artificer or attendant. — 4. In *U. S. politics*, an adherent of the machine, or a supporter of its methods. *The Nation*, XXXVI. 520. — 5. In the history of art, one of those Italian painters of about the seventeenth century (a period of artistic decline) who worked mechanically or according to rigid rules.

He [Franceschini] is reckoned among those painters of the decline of art to whom the general name of *machinist* is applied.

Encyc. Brit., IX. 687.

machinize (mā-shē'nīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *machinized*, ppr. *machinizing*. [*< machine* + *-ize*.] To bring into form or order like that of a machine, or by the use of machinery; elaborate or systematize.

The Times newspaper, . . . by its immense correspondence and reporting, seems to have machinized the rest of the world for his [the traveler's] occasion.

Emerson, *English Traits*, iii.

machinule (mak'i-nūl), *n.* [*< NL. machinula*, dim. of *L. machina*, a machine; see *machine*.] A surveyors' instrument for obtaining a right angle.

macho (mā'kō), *n.* A fish, *Mugil caruma*, of the mullet family. [Florida.]

machopolyp (mak'ō-pol-ip), *n.* [*< Gr. μάχη*, fight, + *πολύπους*, a polyp; see *polyp*.] A defensive polypite; a hydroid zooid which bears endocells or stinging-organs, as distinguished from an ordinary nutritive or reproductive zooid.

macigno (mā-chō'nyō), *n.* [*It.*] A division of the Upper Eocene in the southern and southeastern Alps. It is a sandstone containing few fossils other than fucoids: the equivalent of the *flysch*.

macilency (mas'i-len-si), *n.* [= *F. macilence* = *It. macilenzia*; as *macilenti* + *-cy*.] The quality or condition of being macilent; leanness. Sandys, *Ovid*, Pref.

macilent (mas'i-lent), *a.* [= *Sp. Pg. It. macilento*, *< L. macilentus*, lean, meager, *< macere*, be lean; see *emaciate*, *meager*.] Lean; thin; having little flesh.

Lesse venerous then being *macilent*.

Topsell, *Beasts* (1607), p. 231. (Halliwell.)

macintosh, *n.* See *macintosh*.

mack¹ (mak), *n.* [*< OF. macque, maque, make*, var. of *mace*, a club; see *mace*.] A kind of game, apparently played with the use of clubs.

Att ale howse too sit, at mack or at mall,

Tables or dyce, or that cardis men call,

Or what oother game owte of season dwc,

Let them be punysched without all rescene.

Sir W. Forrest, quoted in Strutt's *Sports and Pastimes*, (p. 429.)

mack² (mak), *n.* [Origin not ascertained.] A certain bird. See *black-mack*.

One Curtius, . . . when he snpped on a time with Augustus, took up a leane bird of the kinde of blacke *maques* out of the dishe.

Udall, tr. of Apophthegms of Erasmus, p. 274. (Davies.)

Mack³, *n.* [A corruption of *Mary*; cf. *malkin*, *malkin*, ult. dim. of *Mary*.] A corruption of *Mary*, with reference to the Virgin Mary. — By *Mack*, by the Virgin Mary.

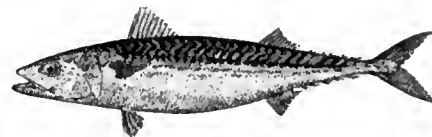
Is not my daughter Maudie as fine a mayd,

And yet, by *Mack*, you see she trones the bowle.

Historie of Albino and Bellama (1638), p. 130. (Nares.)

mackerel¹ (mak'e-rel), *n.* [Formerly also *mackerel*, *mackrell*; = *D. makrel* = *G. makrel* = *Dan.*

makrel = *Sw. makrill* = *W. macrell* = *It. macrell*, *< OF. mackerel*, *maquerel*, *maquereau*, *macquereau*, *macareau*, *macreau*, *F. maquereau*, *OF. also mackerel*, *< ML. macrellus*, a mackerel, prob. for **maculellus*, lit. 'spotted,' so called from the dark spots with which it is marked, *< L. macula*, a spot; see *macula*, *macule*, *macle*. Cf. *W. brithyll*, a trout, *< brith*, speckled. Cf. *mackerel*².] One of several different fishes of the family *Scombridae*, and especially any fish of the genus *Scomber*. The common mackerel, *S. scombrus*, is one of the best-known and most important of food-fishes, inhabiting the



Mackerel (*Scomber scombrus*).

North Atlantic on both sides. It attains a length of 18 inches, though usually less; it is lustrous dark-blue above, with many wavy blackish cross-streaks, and is silvery below, with the base of the pectorals dark. The Easter, tinker, or chub mackerel is a closely related species, *S. pneumatophorus*, so called from possessing a small air-bladder which is lacking in *S. scombrus*; it is found in both the Atlantic and Pacific oceans. The big-eyed, bull, or coly mackerel is *S. colias*, a variety of the last, locally named *Spanish mackerel* in England. The Spanish mackerel of the United States is a scombrid of a different genus, *Scomberomorus maculatus*, of both coasts of North America, north to Cape Cod and California. It is one of the most valued food-fishes, reaching a considerable size, bluish and silvery above, with bright reflections, the sides with many rounded bronzed spots, the spinous dorsal fin white at base, dark above and anteriorly. Other mackerel of this genus are the cero, *S. regalis*, and the sierra, *S. caballa*. Frigate-mackerels are scombrids of the genus *Axius*, as *A. thazard* or *A. rochei*, of less value as food-fish. The horse-mackerel properly so called is the tunny, *Oreynus thynnus*, the largest of the scombrids, sometimes attaining a length of over 10 feet and a weight of half a ton, found on both sides of the Atlantic; but this name is extended to various other fishes. (See *horse-mackerel*.) Several carangoid fishes are loosely called *mackerel*, as the yellow mackerel, *Caranx chrysos*. (See *mackerel-head*.) The blue-fish or skipper, *Pomatomus saltatrix*, is sometimes called *snapping-mackerel*.

Mackerel, on account of its perishable nature, was allowed to be sold on Sunday, as Gay notes: "Ev'n Sundays are prophand by *Mackrell* cries."

Ashton, *Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne*, I. 159.

Banded mackerel, a carangoid, *Seriola zonata*, the rudder-fish. (Atlantic coast, U. S.) — **Bay-mackerel**, the Spanish mackerel. (Chesapeake Bay, U. S.) — **Black-spotted Spanish mackerel**, the cero or kingfish, *Scomberomorus regalis*. — **Eel-grass mackerel**, mackerel of inferior quality taken inshore in the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

— **Fall mackerel**, a variety of the common mackerel which has been described as a distinct species under the name of *Scomber grex*. In this case the true mackerel is called *spring mackerel*, *S. venustus*. But fall mackerel are simply tinkers, about 10 inches long, of wandering or irregular habits. — **Green mackerel**, a carangoid fish, *Chloroscombus chrysurus*. (Southern coast, U. S.) — **Mackerel gale**. See *gale*. — **Mackerel-latch**, in fishing-tackle, a clamp for holding fast the inner end of a line. — **Mess mackerel**, scraped mackerel with the heads and tails cut off, losing in weight 25 pounds on the barrel, but increasing in value: a trade-name. They are assorted as Nos. 1, 2, and 3. — **Mized mackerel**. Same as *thimble-eyed mackerel*. — **Net-mackerel**, mackerel of the right size to be meshed. — **Overgrown mackerel**, mackerel 15 inches or more in length. [Fishermen's term.] — **Racer mackerel**, a slink mackerel. — **Round mackerel**, any variety of the common mackerel, as distinguished from *horse-mackerel*, *Spanish mackerel*, etc. [Fishermen's term.] — **Slink mackerel**, a poor, thin mackerel taken among schools of fat ones in the fall of the year. (Nova Scotia.) — **Soused mackerel**, mackerel either fresh or canned by the usual process, and preserved after an old German recipe employing a pickle of vinegar, spices, and other ingredients. — **Spanish mackerel**. (a) See def. 1. (b) The bonito, *Sarda chilensis*, (California.) — **Spotted mackerel**, the Spanish mackerel. — **Spring mackerel**, the ordinary commercial mackerel of good size and quality, sometimes technically named *Scomber venustus*; distinguished from *fall mackerel*. — **Thimble-eyed mackerel**, the mized, coly, or chub mackerel. (Local, U. S.) — **Tinker mackerel**. (a) The chub mackerel. (b) The common mackerel of next to the smallest of the four commercial sizes (*large*, *seconds*, *tinkers*, *blinks*), which are supposed to indicate respectively four, three, two, and one years of growth. (See also *frigate-mackerel*.)

mackerel¹ (mak'e-rel), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *mackerelled* or *mackerelled*, ppr. *mackereling* or *mackerelling*. [*< mackerel*, *n.*] To fish for or catch mackerel; go on a mackerel voyage.

At Orleans, some few men who go *mackereling* in summer stay at home and dig clams in winter.

Fisheries of U. S., V. ii. 604.

mackerel² (mak'e-rel), *n.* [*ME. maquerel*, *< OF. maquerel*, *F. maquereau*, a pander; prob. *< MD. mackelaer*, *D. makelaar* = *G. makler* = *Dan. mægler* = *Sw. maklare*, a broker, agent, equiv. to *D. maker* = *OHG. makhare*, an agent, broker, = *E. maker* (see *maker*). Commonly regarded, without good reason, as a particular use of *maquerel*, a mackerel (fish), there being in France a popular belief that the mackerel follows the female shad (called *vierges* or *maids*) and brings them to the males. On the other

hand, some take the name of the fish to be due to *mackerel* in this sense: see *mackerel*¹.] A pander or pimp.

Nyghe his house dwelled a *maquerel* or bawde.

Caxton, Cato Magnus (1488). (*Hallivell*.)

mackerel-bait (mak'e-rel-bät), *n.* Jellyfish, a favorite prey of the mackerel: so called by Gaspé fishermen.

mackerel-boat (mak'e-rel-böt), *n.* A strong clincher-built craft, having a large foresail, spritsail, and jigger, used in fishing for mackerel.

mackerel-bob (mak'e-rel-bob), *n.* A kind of bob used in catching mackerel when they are close to the vessel and in large schools.

mackerel-cock (mak'e-rel-kok), *n.* The Manx shearwater, *Puffinus anglorum*: so called from its connection with the mackerel-fisheries. [Lambay Island.]

mackereler, mackereller (mak'e-rel-er), *n.* One who fishes for mackerel, or a boat engaged in fishing for mackerel.

mackerel-gaff (mak'e-rel-gáf), *n.* See *gaff*¹.

mackerel-guide (mak'e-rel-gid), *n.* A local English name of the garfish, *Belone vulgaris*, from the fact that it comes toward the shore a little before the appearance of mackerel. *Day*.

mackerel-gull (mak'e-rel-gul), *n.* A common name in the United States of terns or sea-swallows, from the forked tail. Such species as *Sterna hirundo*, *S. forsteri*, *S. macrura*, etc., are known by this name.

mackereller, n. See *mackereler*.

mackerel-midge (mak'e-rel-mij), *n.* The young of the rocklings, gadoid fishes of the genus *Motella* or of *Onos*. [Prov. Eng.]

mackerel-mint (mak'e-rel-mint), *n.* Spearmint, *Mentha viridis*.

mackerel-pike (mak'e-rel-pik), *n.* Any fish of the family *Scomberesocidae*: generally called *sauri*.

mackerel-plow (mak'e-rel-plou), *n.* A knife used for creasing the sides of lean mackerel to make them resemble fish of the first quality. Also called *fatting-knife*.

mackerel-scad (mak'e-rel-skad), *n.* A carangoid fish of the genus *Decapterus*, as *D. macarelus*, of a silvery color, plumbeous below, with a black spot on the opercle and nearly straight lateral line, inhabiting warm parts of the Atlantic and northward to New England.

mackerel-scales (mak'e-rel-skälz), *n. pl.* A form of cirro-cumulus cloud in which the cloudlets are without any fleecy texture and somewhat angular in form.

mackerel-scout, n. Same as *mackerel-guide*.

mackerel-shark (mak'e-rel-shärk), *n.* One of several kinds of sharks, as *Isurus dekayi*, or the



Mackerel-shark, or Porbeagle (*Lamna cornubica*).

porbeagle, *Lamna cornubica*. They have a forked tail like a mackerel, attain a length of 10 feet, and annoy fishermen by biting off their lines. See *porbeagle*.

mackerel-sky (mak'e-rel-ski), *n.* A sky in which the clouds have the form called cirro-cumulus—that is, are broken into fleecy masses three, four, or more times as long as they are wide, and arranged in parallel groups. Also called *mackerel-back sky*.

mackerly (mak'er-li), *a.* [Cf. *mackish*.] Shape-ly; fashionable. [Prov. Eng.]

mackeronit, n. An obsolete spelling of *mackeront*.

mackint, mackinst (mak'in, -inz), *n.* [A short form of **Marykin* (cf. *lakin*² for *ladykin*), referring to the Virgin Mary. Cf. *Mack*³.] A word used in the old popular oath by the *mackins*, by our Lady.

I would not have my zonne Dick one of those boots for the beat pig to my aye, by the *mackins*!

Randolph, Muses Looking-Glass, iv. 4.

Mackinaw blanket. [So called from *Mackinaw*, an abbreviated form of *Michilli-mackinac*, the name of an island in the strait connecting Lakes Michigan and Huron, said to mean in Ojibway 'turtle,' in allusion to its shape.] A name given to the blankets distributed to the Indians of the Northwest by the United States government. The name is or was formerly current

chiefly on the upper Great Lakes, and owes its origin to the fact that Fort Mackinaw was for many years the most remote post in the Northwest, so that from this point a large number of Indians received their supplies. Mackinaw blankets were of various sizes, colors, and qualities.

Mackinaw boat. A flat-bottomed, flat-sided boat with sharp prow and square stern, used on the upper Great Lakes and the rivers emptying into them. The advantage of the Mackinaw boat over the birch canoe is that its beam stands rougher handling, and that it can be drawn up on the beach without being unloaded; the disadvantage is that it is too heavy to be carried over portage, as the birch canoe is carried. The largest Mackinaw boats are rowed by four or more persons, and are often rigged with a sail.

Mackinaw trout. See *trout*.

mackinst, n. See *mackin*.

mackintosh (mak'in-tosh), *n.* [Also *macintosh*; so named from Charles Mackintosh, the inventor.] 1. A garment, particularly an overcoat or cloak, rendered water-proof by a solution of india-rubber, either applied on the surface as a coating or placed between two thicknesses of some cloth of suitable texture.—2. Rubber cloth of the kind used in making a mackintosh.

The bed is covered with a mackintosh sheet.

Lancet, No. 3426, p. 830.

mackish (mak'ish), *a.* [Origin uncertain; cf. *mackerly*.] Smart. *Hallivell*. [Prov. Eng.]

mackle (mak'l), *n.* [Early mod. E. *macull*; < F. *macle*, a spot: see *macle*, *macule*.] A spot; specifically, in printing, a blemish in press-work made by a double impression, or by slipping or scraping, or by a wrinkle in the paper. Also *macle*, *macule*.

mackle (mak'l), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *mackled*, ppr. *mackling*. [Cf. F. *maculer* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *macular* = It. *maculare*, < L. *macula*, a spot, stain: see the noun.] To spot; maculate; blur; especially, in printing, to make a slipped, blurred, or double impression of. Also *macule*.

macklin (mak'lin), *n.* Short for *Macklin lace*.

Macklin lacet. See *lace*.

mackninny (mak'nin-i), *n.* [Origin not ascertained.] A kind of puppet-show.

He . . . could . . . represent emblematically the downfall of majesty as in his rare-show and *mackninny*.

Roger North, Examen, p. 590. (Davies.)

macle (mak'l), *n.* [Cf. OF. *macle*, *mascle*, F. *macle* = Sp. *macula* = Pg. *macula* = It. *macula*, *macola*, < L. *macula*, a spot, stain. Cf. *macula*, *macule*, *mackle*, *mascle*², *mail*, from the same source.] 1. Same as *mackle*.—2. In mineral: (a) A kind of twin crystal. See *twinn*. (b) Chastolite, cross-stone, or hollow spar, a variety of andalusite, the crystals of which have the axis and angles colored differently from the remainder. See *chastolite*. (c) A tessellated appearance in other crystals.—3. In her., same as *mascle*², 3.

Macleayan (mak-lä'an), *a.* [Cf. *Macleay* (see def.) + *-an*.] Pertaining to the Scotch naturalist Macleay.—**Macleayan system**, a system of classification proposed by Mr. Macleay. Also called the *quinarian system*. See *quinarian*.

maced (mak'ld), *a.* [Cf. *macle* + *-ed*.] 1. In mineral, twinned.—2. Spotted; more or less regularly marked, like a crystal of chastolite.

maclee, a. [F., < *macle*, *macle*.] Same as *masceled*.

McLeod case. See *case*¹.

Maclura (mak-lö'rä), *n.* [NL. (Nuttall, 1818), named after W. Maclure: see *Maclurites*.] 1. A genus of plants of the order *Urticaceae*, the nettle family, the tribe *Morace*, and the subtribe *Broussonetieae*, thus closely related to the mulberry. It is characterized by the pistillate flowers having a four-parted perianth and growing in quite large heads, and the staminate flowers in short, loose racemes; the fruit is multiple, composed of many small achenia packed closely together upon a globose, rather fleshy receptacle, resembling a warty green orange. There is but a single species, *M. aurantiaca*, the Osage orange, a native of Arkansas and adjacent regions in the United States. It is a spreading tree with handsome shining ovate leaves, from 30 to 60 feet in height and 2 feet or less in diameter. Its wood is hard, strong, and flexible, of a satiny texture, the heartwood bright-orange turning brown, the sapwood lighter. It was formerly used by the Indians for bows; hence called by the French *attilera bois d'arc* (bow-wood), corrupted into *bordark* or *bodark*. It bears cutting back and has formidable thorns, and hence is very extensively used in the United States for hedges. See cut in next column.

2. In conch., same as *Maclurites*. *Ebenezer Emmons*, 1843.

maclureite (mak-lör'it), *n.* [Cf. *Maclure* (see *Maclurites*) + *-ite*.] 1. A variety of aluminous pyroxene found at Wilmington, Delaware.—2. A synonym of *chondrodite*.—3. A fossil shell of the genus *Maclurites*. Also *maclurite*.

Maclurites (mak-lö-ri'téz), *n.* [NL. (Menke, 1830) (F. Maclurite—Lcsneur, 1818), so called from William Maclure, a noted geologist (1763–



1. Branch of Osage Orange (*Maclura aurantiaca*) with male flowers. 2. Branch with the female inflorescence. a, a male flower; b, a female flower; c, a female flower laid open; d, a leaf, showing the nervation.

1840).] The typical genus of the family *Macluritidae*. Also *Maclurea*, *Maclureia*, *Macluria*, *Maclurita*.

Macluritidae (mak-lö-rit'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Maclurites* + *-idae*.] A family of extinct mollusks, of uncertain relationship, but generally referred to the *Rhipidoglossa*.

The shell is discoidal, paucispiral, and with the spire sunk in an umbilical cavity. The operculum is subapical and furnished with two internal projections, of which one, beneath the nucleus, is very thick and rugose. By Woodward the constituent genus was referred to the heteropod family *Atlantidae*; by Tryon, as type of a family, to the acutibranchiate gastropoda, between the *Belerophonitidae* and *Ilakotidae*; by others to the family *Solaritidae*, etc. Thirteen species have been recognized in the Paleozoic formations, from the Lower Silurian to the Carboniferous. Also *Maclureada*, *Maclureidae*, *Maclurea*.



Maclurites logani, showing only the shell.

Macmillanite (mak-mil'an-it), *n.* [Cf. *Macmillan* (see def.) + *-ite*.] A member of the Scottish sect of Cameronians: so called after the Rev. John Macmillan, their first ordained clergyman. See *Cameronian*, 1.

Macon, *n.* A variant of *Mahound*, *Mahoun*. **maconite** (mä'kon-it), *n.* [Cf. *Macon* (see def.) + *-ite*.] A kind of vermiculite found near Franklin in Macon county, North Carolina.

maçonné (mas-o-nä'), *a.* [F., pp. of *maçonner*, mason: see *mason*, v.] In her., divided with lines representing the divisions between blocks of stone: said especially of a house or castle used as a bearing. Also *masoned*.

macouba, n. See *maccouba*.

Macquartia (ma-kwär'ti-ä), *n.* [NL. (Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830), named after P. J. M. Macquart (1778–1855), a French entomologist.] A genus of flies of the family *Tachinidae*, or giving name to the family *Macquartiidae*. They are of medium and large size, slender, thickly hairy, usually black, often metallic, and are found near streams on the under side of leaves.

Macquartiidae (mak-wär'ti-i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Macquartia* + *-idae*.] A family of dipterous insects, typified by the genus *Macquartia*. Also *Macquartiidae*.

macramé (mak-ra-mä'), *n.* [It. *macrame*, said to be of Ar. origin.] An ornamental trimming made by leaving a long fringe of thread and knotting the threads together so as to form geometrical patterns. Also called *knotted-bar work*.—**Macramé cord**, a kind of fine cord prepared for the manufacture of macramé lace, and also used for other work, such as netting of various kinds, and for hammocks.

—**Macramé lace**, a kind of knotted work in which elaborate fringes and the like are made in modern imitation of the old knotted point.

macrandrous (mak-ran'drus), *a.* [Gr. *μακρός*, long (see *macron*), + *άνδρ* (*ándros*), male (in bot. a stamen).] Having elongated male plants, as certain algæ, particularly the *Edogoniaceae*.

macrauchene (mak-rā'kēn), *n.* [*< Macrauchenia*.] A member of the *Macraucheniidæ*.

Macrauchenia (mak-rā-kē-ni-ā), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. μακράχην*, long-necked, *< μακρός*, long, + *αἰχμή*, neck.] A genus of fossil perissodactyls founded by Owen in 1838 upon remains of camel-like quadrupeds found in the Tertiary of South America. Two species are named *M. patagonica* and *M. boliviensis*. *Opisthorhinus* is synonymous.

Macraucheniidæ (mak-rā-kē-ni-i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Macrauchenia* + *-idæ*.] A family of perissodactyl *Ungulata*, established upon the genus *Macrauchenia*. These great ungulates were long-necked, like camels (whence the name), but were more nearly related to the rhinoceros. The cervical vertebrae resemble those of camels in the disposition of the vertebral foramina, but their centra are flat, not opisthocoracous. The fibula articulates with the calcaneum, and each foot is 3-toed. The dental formula is: 3 incisors, 1 canine, 4 premolars, and 3 molars in each upper and lower half-jaw—in all, 44 teeth, in almost continuous series, the canines being small. Two or three upper molars have each a shallow valley extending inward from the anterior part of the inner wall, and all the lower premolars and molars have two crenulate ridges, anterior and posterior. The nearest relatives of the *Macraucheniidæ* are the *Palæotheriidæ* and *Rhinocerotidæ*.

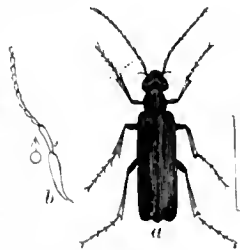
macraucheniform (mak-rā-kē-ni-i-fōrm), *a.* [*< NL. Macrauchenia* + *L. forma*, form.] Having the form or characters of a macrauchene.

macrocephalic (mak-rēn-se-fal'ik or -sef'g-lik), *a.* [*As macrocephalus* + *-ic*.] Same as *macrocephalous*.

macrocephalous (mak-rēn-sef'g-lus), *a.* [*< Gr. μακρός*, long, + *ἐγκέφαλος*, the brain: see *encephalic*.] Having a long or large brain.

macriol, *n.* [*A corrupt form of F. maqueriau*: see *mackerel*.] Same as *mackerel*.
Pander, wittol, *maeria*, basest of knaves.
Middleten, Anything for a Quiet Life, v. 1.

Macrobasis (mak-rob'ā-sis), *n.* [*< Gr. μακρός*, long (see *macron*), + *βάσις*, a base.] A genus of blister-beetles of the family *Meloidæ*. There are 14 species in North America, several of which are destructive to garden-vegetables. *M. cinerea*, the ash-gray blister-beetle, is a common garden-pest, particularly injurious to potatoes and beets. Its larvae prey upon the eggs of the Rocky Mountain locust. See cut under *blister-beetle*.



Black-rat Blister-beetle (*Macrobasis murina*). *a*, male beetle (line shows natural size); *b*, enlarged antenna of same.

macrobiosis (mak-rō-bi-ō'sis), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. μακροβίος*, long life, *< μακρός*, having a long life: see *macrobiote*.] Long life; longevity.

macrobiote (mak-rō-bi-ōt), *n.* [*< Gr. μακροβίος*, also *μακρόβιος*, having a long life, *< μακρός*, long, + *βίος*, life.] One who lives long; a long-lived person or animal.

The Thessalian mountaineers were the *macrobiotes*, the long-livers par excellence, of the Roman Empire.
F. L. Oswald, *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXI, 500.

macrobiotic (mak-rō-bi-ōt'ik), *a.* [*< macrobiote* + *-ic*.] Long-lived; having a strong hold on life; specifically applied to the *Macrobiotidæ*.

macrobiotics (mak-rō-bi-ōt'iks), *n.* [Pl. of *macrobiotic*: see *-ics*.] Knowledge relating to long life; the study of longevity.

Old age, such as [that of] Isocrates, was a very rare thing in Greece—a fact which is evident from the Greek work surviving on the subject of *macrobiotics*.

De Quincey, *Style*, note 9.

Macrobiotidæ (mak-rō-bi-ōt-i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Macrobiotus* + *-idæ*.] A family of *Archisca*, typified by the genus *Macrobiotus*. They are minute vermiform arachnidans without respiratory organs, forming one group of a number of animalcules known as *slough* or *bear-animalcules* or *water-bears*, from their sluggish movements. The form is usually a long oval, and there are four pairs of short clawed legs. These animals are found in moss or fresh water, and resemble rotifers in their power of reviving after desiccation, whence their name.

Macrobiotus (mak-rō-bi-ōt-us), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. μακροβίος*, having a long life: see *macrobiote*.] The typical genus of *Macrobiotidæ*. *M. shultzei* is an example. See cut under *Arctisca*.

Macrocameræ (mak-rō-kam'e-rē), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *macrocamerate*.] 1. A subtribe of choriostidan sponges having large chambers: distinguished from *Microcameræ*. Lendenfeld. 2. A tribe of ceratose sponges with large saeciform ciliated chambers and soft transparent ground-substance. Lendenfeld.

macrocamerate (mak-rō-kam'e-rāt), *a.* [*< Gr. μακρός*, long, + *καμέρα*, a vaulted chamber: see *camera*.] Having large chambers, as a sponge;

specifically, of or pertaining to either of the groups *Macrocameræ*.

macrocarpous (mak-rō-kār'pus), *a.* [*< Gr. μακρός*, long, + *καρπός*, fruit.] Having large fruit.

Macrocentri (mak-rō-sen'tri), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *Macrocentrus*, q. v.] One of two prime sections of the parasitic hymenopterous family *Chalcididæ*. It includes 13 subfamilies and the largest species in the family, having 5-jointed tarsi, usually many-jointed antennæ, and anterior tibiae armed with a large curved spur.

Macrocentrus (mak-rō-sen'trus), *n.* [NL. (Curtis, 1833), *< Gr. μακρόκεντρος*, having a long sting, *< μακρός*, long, + *κέντρον*, a goad, sting: see *center*.] 1. A genus of ichneumon-flies, typical of the subfamily *Macrocentrina*, having the abdomen inserted above the hind coxæ. North America and Europe have each about 6 species. *M. delicatus* is a common parasite of the codling-moth in the United States.

macrocephalic (mak-rō-se-fal'ik or -sef'g-lik), *a.* [*As macrocephalus* + *-ic*.] 1. Of or pertaining to a large head; associated with excessive size of the head: as, *macrocephalic* idiocy. 2. In *anc. pros.*, having one syllable too many at the beginning: an epithet of daetylic hexameters the first foot of which apparently has a syllable in excess. Also *procephalic*. See *dolichuric*.

macrocephalous (mak-rō-sef'g-lus), *a.* [*< Gr. μακροκέφαλος*, long-headed, *< μακρός*, long, + *κεφαλή*, head.] 1. In *zool.*, having a long or large head. 2. In *bot.*, having the cotyledons of a dicotyledonous embryo consolidated, and forming a large mass compared with the rest of the body.

Macrochelys (mak-rok'e-lis), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. μακρός*, long, + *χελύς*, a tortoise: see *chelys*.] A genus of snapping-turtles of the family *Chelydridæ*. *M. lacertina* is a large alligator-turtle inhabiting the southern United States.

macrochemical (mak-rō-kem'i-kal), *a.* [*< Gr. μακρός*, long, large, + *E. chemical*.] Of or pertaining to chemical tests which may be applied, or reactions which may be observed, with the naked eye: distinguished from *microchemical*.

Macrochira (mak-rō-kī'rā), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. μακρόχειρ*, long-handed (long-armed), *< μακρός*, long, + *χείρ*, the hand.] 1. A genus of large maioid crabs, having enormously long legs and a comparatively small body. The giant spider-crab of Japanese waters, a species of this genus, has legs which span 18 inches or more, though the body is only a foot broad and 18 inches long. 2. A genus of dipterous insects.

macrochiran (mak-rō-kī'rān), *a. and n.* [*As macrochira* + *-an*.] 1. A long-handed; having a long manus or pinion of the wing, as a swift or a humming-bird; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Macrochires*. 2. *n.* Any member of the *Macrochires*; a macrochire.

macrochire (mak-rō-kī'r), *n.* A bird of the group *Macrochires*.

Macrochires (mak-rō-kī'rēs), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Gr. μακρόχειρ*, long-handed (long-armed): see *Macrochira*.] A group of birds, so named from the length of the terminal as compared with the proximal portion of the wing. As originally used by Nitzsch, 1829, it included the humming-birds and swifts (*Trochil* and *Cypsel*), to which are now usually added the goatsuckers (*Caprimulg*): nearly synonymous with *Cypseliformes*.

macrochiropter (mak-rō-kī-rop'tēr), *n.* Same as *macrochiropteran*.

Macrochiroptera (mak-rō-kī-rop'te-rā), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Gr. μακρός*, long, large, + *NL. Chiroptera*.] A suborder of *Chiroptera*, comprising the largest species of the order. It consists of the fruit-bats, or *Frugivora*, as distinguished from the *Microchiroptera*, or ordinary bats. Usually *Megachiroptera*.

macrochiropteran (mak-rō-kī-rop'te-rān), *a. and n.* 1. *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Macrochiroptera*. 2. *n.* One of the *Macrochiroptera*; a frugivorous bat, or fruit-bat. Also *macrochiropter*.

macrochoanite (mak-rō-kō-ā-nīt), *a. and n.* [*< NL. Macrochoanites*.] 1. *a.* Having long septal funnels, as a cephalopod; of or pertaining to the *Macrochoanites*. 2. *n.* One of the *Macrochoanites*.

Macrochoanites (mak-rō-kō-ā-nītēs), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Gr. μακρός*, long, + *χοάνη*, a funnel: see *choanite*.] A group of cephalopods, containing those nautiloids and ammonoids whose septal funnels are long. Hyatt, *Proc. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist.*, 1883, p. 260.

Macrocnemum (mak-rok-nē'mum), *n.* [NL. (P. Browne, 1756), so called in allusion to the long flower-stalk; *< Gr. μακρός*, long, + *κνήμη*, a leg: see

cnemis.] A genus of dicotyledonous gamopetalous plants of the natural order *Rubiaceæ*, the madder family, tribe *Cinchoneæ*, and subtribe *Eucinchoneæ*. It is characterized by the placenta being adnate to the middle partition, a capsule usually septidial, corolla-lobes with pubescent margins, and a style which is two-cleft at the apex. There are about 9 species, confined to tropical America and the West Indies. They are trees or shrubs with opposite petiolate leaves, decussate stipules between the petioles, and white or rose-colored flowers in terminal or axillary panicles. Several species are cultivated for ornament, among them *M. Jamaicaense*, with white flowers, called in Jamaica *whitethorn*.

macrococcus (mak-rō-kōk'us), *n.* [*< Gr. μακρός*, long, large, + *κόκκος*, a berry: see *coccus*.] A somewhat general term applied to certain bacteria, having reference to the dimensions of the isolated individual cells.

Cocci: isolated cells which are isodiametric, or at least very slightly elongated in one direction. These are distinguished when necessary, according to their dimensions, into micrococci, macrococci, and monad-forms.

De Lary, *Fungi* (trans.), p. 458.

macroconidium (mak-rō-kō-nid'i-um), *n.* [*< Gr. μακρός*, long, large, + *NL. conidium*, q. v.] A conidium of large size. See *conidium*.

macrocosm (mak-rō-kōzm), *n.* [*< Gr. μακρός*, long, large, great, + *κόσμος*, world: see *cosmos*.] Cf. *microcosm*. 1. The great world; the universe, or the visible system of worlds: opposed to *microcosm*, or the little world constituted by man. The conception dates back to Democritus (born 460 B. C.). See *microcosm*. 2. The first section shows the use that the Christian virtuoso may make of the contemplation of the *macrocosm*, and especially of the later discoveries made in the celestial part of it.

Boyle, *Christian Virtuoso*, II.

2. The entire mass of anything of which man forms a part; the whole of any division of nature or of knowledge.

The *macrocosm* of society can be inferred from the microcosm of individual human nature.

N. A. Rev., CXX, 256.

According to Raymond, man is the microcosm from which the whole *macrocosm* of theology is evolved.

J. Owen, *Evenings with Skeptics*, II, 445.

macrocosmic (mak-rō-kōz'mik), *a.* [*< macrocosm* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to the *macrocosm*; of the nature of a *macrocosm*; comprehensive; immense.

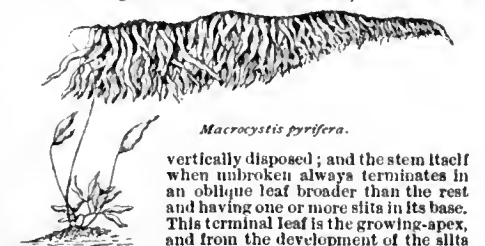
The world with which alone consciousness has to do is the world as it has been organized and registered in the brain by experience, and the journeys which it makes are no more than the microcosmic representatives of *macrocosmic* distances.

Maudsley, *Mind*, XII, 508.

macrocyst (mak-rō-sist), *n.* [*< Gr. μακρός*, long or large, + *E. cyst*.] A cyst of large size: applied particularly to the cyst or spore-case of certain algae, notably *Pyrenoma*.

Macrozystæ (mak-rō-sis'tē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Kuetzing, 1849), *< Macrozystis* + *-æ*.] A division of marine algae belonging to the *Laminariaceæ*, named from the genus *Macrozystis*, and containing also the genera *Lessonia*, *Nereocystis*, and *Pinnaria*.

Macrozystis (mak-rō-sis'tis), *n.* [NL. (Agardh, 1824), *< Gr. μακρός*, long, + *κύστις*, a bladder, bag: see *cyst*.] A monotypic genus of gigantic seaweeds belonging to the *Laminariaceæ*. When fully grown the frond consists of a much-branched root, from which arise many filiform simple or branched stems, naked below but furnished above with numerous unilateral lanceolate petiolate leaves, having thin petioles enlarged into pear-shaped or oblong air-cells. The lateral leaves have their edges directed toward the stem, and are so far



Macrozystis pyrifera.

vertically disposed; and the stem itself when unbroken always terminates in an oblique leaf broader than the rest and having one or more slits in its base. This terminal leaf is the growing-apex, and from the development of the slits in the base new lateral leaves are gradually separated. The spores form dense, cloud-like, irregular patches on small radical leaves. *M. pyrifera*, the only species, grows the southern temperate zone in its distribution. The stems, which are the longest known in the vegetable kingdom, vary from 5 feet to several hundred feet in length, and Hooker observed them near the Crozet Islands fully 700 feet long. Harvey.

macrodictyl, **macrodictyle** (mak-rō-dak'til), *a. and n.* [*< NL. macrodictylus*, *< Gr. μακροδάκτυλος*, long-fingered (long-toed), *< μακρός*, long, + *δάκτυλος*, finger, toe.] 1. *a.* Having long toes; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Macrodictyly*. Also *macrodictylic*, *macrodictylous*. 2. *n.* One of the *Macrodictyly*.

Macroactyla (mak-rō-dak'ti-lī), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *macroactylus*: see *macroactyl.*] In Latreille's system, the second tribe of the second section of *Clavicornes*, having simple narrow tibiae and long five-jointed tarsi, the last joint of which is large, with two strong hooks. Also *Macroactyl.*

Macroactyli (mak-rō-dak'ti-lī), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *macroactylus*: see *macroactyl.*] 1. Same as *Macroactyla*.—2. In Cuvier's system, a group of *Grallae* or wading birds, including the jacanas, horned screamers, and mound-birds, with the rails, crakes, coots, and gallinules. It is a heterogeneous group, no longer in use.

macroactylic (mak-rō-dak'til'ik), *a.* [As *macroactyl* + *-ic*.] Same as *macroactyl.*

Macroactylidae (mak-rō-dak'til'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Macroactylus* + *-idae*.] A family of *Coleoptera*, named in 1837 by Kirby from the genus *Macroactylus*: now generally merged in *Scarabaeidae*.

macroactylous (mak-rō-dak'ti-lus), *a.* [< NL. *macroactylus*, long-toed: see *macroactyl.*] Same as *macroactyl.*

Macroactylus (mak-rō-dak'ti-lus), *n.* [NL. (Latreille, 1825): see *macroactyl.*] A genus of lamellicorn beetles, the type of the family *Macroactylidae*. It comprises rather small species, of graceful form and variable colors, with slender legs and the tarsal claws split at the tip. Of its more than 30 species, 3 are North American, of which *M. spinosus*, erroneously called *rose-bug*, is very destructive to roses and many fruits of the family *Rosaceae*. It is about one third of an inch long, of a yellowish color, with long brown legs, and appears suddenly in June in immense numbers.

macrodiagonal (mak-rō-dī-ag'ō-nal), *a. and n.* [< Gr. *μακρός*, long, + *διαγώνιος*, diagonal: see *diagonal*.] 1. *a.* Constituting or being the longer diagonal of a rhombic prism; pertaining to the macrodiagonal.—**Macrodiagonal axis**, in *crystal*, the longer lateral axis in an orthorhombic crystal.—**Macrodiagonal section**, a plane passing through the macrodiagonal and vertical axes of a crystal.

II. *n.* The longer of the diagonals of a rhombic prism.

macrodomatic (mak-rō-dō-mat'ik), *a.* [< *macrodom* + *-atic*.] Of or pertaining to a macrodome.

macrodom (mak-rō-dōm), *n.* [< Gr. *μακρός*, long, + *δῶμα*, a house, dome: see *dome*.] In *crystal*, a dome parallel to the macrodiagonal axis of an orthorhombic crystal. See *dome*, 5.

macrodont (mak-rō-dont), *a.* [< Gr. *μακρός*, long, + *ὀδούς* (ōdout-) = *E. tooth*.] Having large teeth.

macrodontism (mak-rō-don-tizm), *n.* [< *macrodont* + *-ism*.] A form of dentition in which the teeth are large.

Macroglossa (mak-rō-glos'ā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μακρός*, long, + *γλῶσσα*, the tongue: see *glossa*.] 1. A genus of hawk-moths of the family *Sesiidae*, having a short abdomen with a large bunch of hair at the tip, like a bird's tail. The wings are short, often opaque, and sometimes glossy. Nearly 100 species are known; they fly by day, and with great swiftness. *M. stellarum* is known as the *humming-bird hawk-moth* (which see, under *hawk-moth*). 2. Same as *Macroglossus*.

macroglossate (mak-rō-glos'āt), *a.* [As *Macroglossa* + *-ate*.] Having a long tongue.

Macroglossi (mak-rō-glos'i), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *Macroglossus*, *q. v.*] A division of *Pteropodidae*, or fruit-bats, having an extremely long slender tongue. It includes the genera *Notopteris*, *Eonycteris*, *Melonycteris*, and *Macroglossus*.

macroglossia (mak-rō-glos'i-ā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μακρός*, long, + *γλῶσσα*, the tongue: see *glossa*.] In *pathol.*, hypertrophy of the tongue.

macroglossine (mak-rō-glos'in), *a.* [As *Macroglossa* + *-ine*.] Same as *macroglossate*.

Macroglossus (mak-rō-glos'us), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μακρός*, long, + *γλῶσσα*, the tongue: see *glossa*.] A genus of very small fruit-bats, with the dental formula as in *Eonycteris*, but the index-finger with a claw. *M. minimus* is a common Indian species, smaller than the serotine of Europe.

macrognathic (mak-rog-nath'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *μακρός*, long, + *γνάθος*, the jaw: see *gnathic*.] Having long jaws; prognathous. Applied by Huxley to human skulls of Neolithic age, of a broad or rounded form, with prominent probosc and angular or lozenge-shaped facial region, and highly developed and procurent jaws.

macrognathous (mak-rog-nā-thus), *a.* Same as *macrognathic*.

macrogonidium (mak-rō-gō-nid'i-um), *n.*; *pl. macrogonidia* (-ā). [NL., < Gr. *μακρός*, long, large, + NL. *gonidium*, *q. v.*] In *bot.*, a large gonidium as compared with others produced

by the same species. See *gonidium* and *microgonidium*.

macrolepidopter (mak-rō-lep-i-dop'tēr), *n.* Any member of the group *Macrolepidoptera*.

Macrolepidoptera (mak-rō-lep-i-dop'tē-rā), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *μακρός*, long, + NL. *Lepidoptera*, *q. v.*] Lepidopterous insects of considerable size, as collectively distinguished from the smaller forms, which are called *Microlepidoptera*. The name includes all the butterflies or *Rhopalocera*, and the following six families of moths or *Heterocera*: *Sphingidae*, *Sesiidae*, *Zygenidae*, *Bombycidae*, *Noctuidae*, and *Geometridae*.

macrolepidopterist (mak-rō-lep-i-dop'tē-ris), *n.* [< *Macrolepidoptera* + *-ist*.] One who is versed in the natural history of the *Macrolepidoptera*.

Macroleptes (mak-rō-lep'tēs), *n. pl.* [NL. (Swainson, 1839).] A tribe of acanthopterygian fishes distinguished by the development of conspicuous scales and large branchial apertures. It was intended to include the perciform, chaetodontoid, labroid, and similar fishes. [Rarely used.]

macrology (mak-rol'ō-jī), *n.* [< LL. *macrologia*, < Gr. *μακρολογία*, long speaking, < *μακρολόος*, speaking long, < *μακρός*, long, + *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] Long and tedious talk; prolonged discourse, with little or nothing to say; superfluity of words. [Rare.]

macromeral (mak-rō-mē-ral), *a.* [< *macromere* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to a macromere: as, *macromeral blastomeres*.

macromere (mak-rō-mēr), *n.* [< Gr. *μακρός*, long, + *μέρος*, a part.] In *embryol.*, the larger one of two unequal masses into which the vitellus of a lamellibranch, as a fresh-water mussel, divides; the so-called vegetative cell of Rabi, which subdivides into blastomeres, partly by fission, partly by gemmation. See *micromere*.

macromeric (mak-rō-mēr'ik), *a.* [< *macromere* + *-ic*.] Same as *macromeral*. Huxley.

macromeritic (mak-rō-mēr'it'ik), *a.* [As *macromere* + *-itic* + *-ic*.] In *lithol.*, an epithet introduced by Vogelsang to designate the granitoid structure of a rock when developed coarsely enough to be recognizable by the naked eye. *Macromeritic* is opposed to *micromeritic*, the latter indicating a crystalline structure too fine to be visible without the aid of the microscope.

macrometer (mak-rom'e-tēr), *n.* [< Gr. *μακρός*, long, + *μέτρον*, measure.] A mathematical instrument for measuring inaccessible heights and objects by means of two reflectors on a common sextant.

macromolecule (mak-rō-mol'e-kūl), *n.* [< Gr. *μακρός*, long, + *E. molecule*.] A molecule consisting of several molecules. G. J. Stoney, 1885.

macromyelon (mak-rō-mī'e-lon), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μακρός*, long, + *μυελός*, marrow.] Owen's name of the medulla oblongata: same as the *myelencephalon* of Huxley and the *metencephalon* of Quain and most anatomists.

macromyelonal (mak-rō-mī'e-lon-al), *a.* [< *macromyelon* + *-al*.] Pertaining to the macromyelon; metencephalic.

macron (mak'rōn), *n.* [< Gr. *μακρόν*, neut. of *μακρός*, long, tall, deep, far, large, great, long in time, akin to *μήκος*, Doric *μάκος*, length, and prob. = *L. macer* (*maer*), lean, lank: see *maeger*.] In *gram.*, a short horizontal line placed over a vowel to show that it is long in quantity, or, as in English, has a "long" sound; opposed to the *breve*, or mark of a short vowel. Thus, in Greek α, τ, υ, and in Latin ā, ē, ī, ō, ū, the long vowels corresponding to the short vowels ā, ē, ī, ō, ū, etc.; in English, ā, ē, ī, ō, ū, the conventional notations of the name-sounds of these vowels. In this dictionary, in the etymologies, the macron is used uniformly to indicate a vowel long in quantity, to the exclusion of the circumflex (except in Greek) and the acute, which are elsewhere often used for the same purpose. Thus the Anglo-Saxon and Icelandic long vowels often, the Icelandic usually, denoted by the acute are uniformly marked with the macron (the acute, in Anglo-Saxon, being retained only as a convenient indication of a diphthong, as in *ēa*, *eō*, etc.). Also called *macrotone*.

Macronemeæ (mak-rō-nē'mē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *μακρός*, long or large, + *νῆμα*, a thread, + *-eæ*.] A name given by Saccardo to various subsections of the *Mucedinæ*, depending upon the size of the hypheæ.

macronucleus (mak-rō-nū'klē-us), *n.*; *pl. macronuclei* (-ī). [NL., < Gr. *μακρός*, long, large, + NL. *nucleus*.] A large nucleus which may subdivide into or be replaced by smaller nuclei.

Macronyches (mak-ron'ik-ēs), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *μακρός*, long, + *ὄνυχ* (*ōnyx*), claw, talon: see *onyx*.] In Sundevall's classification of birds, a

cohort of *Gallinæ*, composed of the Australian mound-birds or *Megapodidae*.

Macronyx (mak-rō-niks), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μακρός*, long, + *ὄνυχ* (*ōnyx*), claw, talon: see *onyx*.] 1. In *ornith.*, a genus of African larks of the family *Alaudidae*, named by Swainson in 1827 on account of the long hind claw. There are several species, as *M. capensis*.—2. In *entom.*: (a) A genus of exotic robber-flies of the family *Asilidae*. (b) A genus of aretiid moths. Felder, 1874.

macropetalous (mak-rō-pet'a-lus), *a.* [< Gr. *μακρός*, long, + *πέταλον*, a leaf (petal): see *petal*.] In *bot.*, having large petals.

macrophthalmous (mak-rō-thal'mus), *a.* [< Gr. *μακρός*, long, large, + *ὀφθαλμός*, eye.] In *zool.*, having large eyes.

macrophylline (mak-rō-fil'in), *a.* [NL., < Gr. *μακρός*, long, large, + *φύλλον*, a leaf.] In *bot.*, consisting of elongated, extended leaflets or foliose expansions: opposed to *microphylline*.

macrophyllous (mak-rō-fil'us), *a.* [< Gr. *μακρόφυλος*, long-leaved, < *μακρός*, long, + *φύλλον*, = *L. folium*, a leaf.] In *bot.*, having large leaves.

Macropina (mak-rō-pī'nā), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Macropus* + *-ina*.] A division of marsupials, containing the kangaroos. J. E. Gray, 1825.

macropinacid (mak-rō-pin'a-koid), *n.* [< Gr. *μακρός*, long, + *πίναξ* (*pinax*), a board, tablet, + *είδος*, form.] In *crystal*, a plane parallel to the vertical and macrodiagonal axes of an orthorhombic crystal. See *pinacid*.

macropinacidial (mak-rō-pin'a-koi'dal), *a.* [< *macropinacid* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to a macropinacid: as, *macropinacidial planes*.

Macropiper (mak-rōp'ī-pēr), *n.* [NL. (F. A. Miguel, 1840), < Gr. *μακρός*, long, + *πίπερι*, > *L. piper*, pepper: see *pepper*.] A genus of dicotyledonous apetalous plants belonging to the

natural order *Piperaceæ* and the tribe *Pipereæ*, characterized by an ovary with one cell and one ovule, flowers imperfect, usually in dense axillary spikes, and the fruit sessile, the berries often having the fleshy bracts and rachis united with them to form a multiple fruit. There are about 6 species, natives of the islands in the Pacific. They are shrubs, with erect stems, and alternate leaves on petioles dilated at the base. *M. methysticum* is the Polynesian *ava*, *cava*, or *kava*, from whose root a stimulating beverage is made. (See *kava*.) *M. excelsum* is the native pepper of New Zealand, the *kawa-kawa*, a small aromatic tree, furnishing a tea and a remedy for toothache, and bearing yellow berries edible except the seeds.



Branch of *Macropiper methysticum*, with flowers.

macropileural (mak-rō-plō'ral), *a.* [< Gr. *μακρός*, long, + *πλευρά*, side: see *pleura*.] Having long pleuræ: specifically applied to certain trilobites, in distinction from *brachypleural*. *Amer. Jour. Sci.*, 3d ser., XXXII, 475.

macropod (mak-rō-pod), *a. and n.* [< Gr. *μακρόπους* (-pod), long-footed, < *μακρός*, long, + *πούς* (pod-) = *E. foot*.] I. *a.* Having long or large feet or legs.

II. *n.* A long-legged or long-footed animal.

macropodal (mak-rō-pō'dal), *a.* [As *macropod* + *-al*.] Same as *macropod*.

macropodan (mak-rō-pō'dan), *a. and n.* [As *macropod* + *-an*.] Same as *macropod*.

Macropodia (mak-rō-pō'di-ā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μακρόπους* (-pod), long-footed: see *macropod*.] A genus of spider-crabs or sea-spiders founded by W. E. Leach in 1813 upon the common British species formerly known as *Cancer phalangium*, and made the type of a family *Macropodiadae*. *Stenorhynchus* of Latreille is a synonym.

Macropodiadae (mak-rō-pō'di-ā-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Macropodia* + *-adae*.] A family of enormously long-legged crabs, typified by the genus *Macropodia*. *Leptopodiidae* is a synonym. Also *Macropodiada*.

macropodian (mak-rō-pō'di-an), *a. and n.* [As *macropod* + *-ian*.] I. *a.* Long-legged; macropod; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Macropodiadae*.

II. *n.* A long-legged crab; a member of Leach's family *Macropodiadae*.

Macropodidae (mak-rō-pōd'i-dē), *n. pl.* [*< Macropus (pod-) + -idae.*] 1. A family of marsupial mammals of the order *Didelphia* or *Marsupialia*; the kangaroos. The weight of the body is in the hind quarters, limbs, and tail, these parts being disproportionately enlarged. The head is long with large ears and lashed eyelids, the physiognomy resembling that of some ruminants; the neck is slender, and the fore quarters are light with small limbs ending in five-fingered hands. The hind feet have no inner toe, the second and third toes being much reduced and inclosed in skin; the weight of the body is borne upon the enlarged fourth and fifth digits. The stomach is sacculated and the diet strictly herbivorous. The dental formula is: 3 incisors above and 1 below on each side; 1 canine, 1 premolar, and 4 molars in each upper, no canine, 1 premolar, and 4 molars in each lower half-jaw—in all, 30 teeth, of which the upper canines may be absorbed, and 1 molar on each side above and below may be deciduous. The leading genera are *Macropus*, *Halmaturus*, *Lagorchestes*, *Petrogale*, *Dendrolagus*, and *Dorcopsis*. See kangaroo. 2. Same as *Macropodiidae*.

Macropodinae (mak-rō-pō-dī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Macropus (pod-) + -inae.*] The leading subfamily of *Macropodidae*; the kangaroos proper. When the kangaroo-rats (*Hypsigymnidae*) were included in *Macropodidae*, this family was divisible into *Macropodinae* and *Hypsigymninae*.

macro-podous (mak-rō-pō-dus), *a.* [As *macro-pod + -ous.*] In bot., long-footed; of a leaf, having a long footstalk; of a monocotyledonous embryo, having the radicle large in proportion to the cotyledon.

Macropoma (mak-rō-pō-mō), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. μακρός, long, + πῶμα, a cover, lid (operculum).*] A genus of fossil cœlaeanthoid ganoid fishes founded by Agassiz upon forms of Cretaceous age with homocercal tail and large operculum.

macropism (mak-rō-prizm), *n.* [*< Gr. μακρός, long, + πρίσμα, prism.*] A prism of an orthorhombic crystal lying between the unit prism and the macropinacoid.

macropter (mak-rōp'tēr), *n.* [*< Gr. μακρό-πτερος, long-winged; see macropterus.*] An animal with long wings or fins.

macropteran (mak-rōp'tē-ran), *a.* Same as *macropterus*.

macropterus (mak-rōp'tē-rus), *a.* [*< Gr. μακρό-πτερος, long-winged, < μακρός, long, + πτερόν, wing, = E. feather.*] Long-winged; macropteran; longipennine or longipennate, as a bird.

Macropus (mak-rō-pus), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. μακρό-πους, long-footed; see macropod.*] 1. The typical genus of *Macropodidae*, established by Shaw in 1800. *M. major* is the giant kangaroo, or forester. See *forester*, 4, and *ent* under *kangaroo*. —2. A generic name which has been variously used for certain fishes, birds, insects, and crustaceans, but is no longer in use, being antedated by the same name in mammalogy.

Macropygia (mak-rō-pij'i-jī), *n.* [NL. (Swainson, 1837), *< Gr. μακρός, long, + πυγή, rump, tail.*] A genus of *Columbidae*, including many species of the East Indies and Australia, of large size with long, broad tail, such as *M. reinwardti*; the cuckoo-doves.

macropyramid (mak-rō-pir'ā-mid), *n.* [*< Gr. μακρός, long, + πυραμῖς, pyramid.*] A pyramid of an orthorhombic crystal lying between the zone of unit pyramid and the macrodomes.

A new pyramid is produced, named a *macropyramid*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 360.

Macrorhamphosidae (mak-rō-ram-fos'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Macrorhamphosus + -idae.*] A family of hemibranchiate fishes, typified by the genus *Macrorhamphosus*. They have the body compressed, armed with bony plates anteriorly and especially on the back, a long tubiform snout, abdominal ventral fins with a spine and 7 rays, and a distinct dorsal fin at or behind the middle of the length. The family consists of few species and two genera, the leading one of which is *Macrorhamphosus* or *Centriscus*. *M.* or *C. scutatus* inhabits especially European seas, north to the southern coast of Great Britain, but has also been found on the Massachusetts coast. These fishes are known as *trumpet-fish*, *bellows-fish*, *snipe-fish*, *woodcock-fish*, and *sea-snipe*. Also called *Centriscidae*.

macrorhamphosoid (mak-rō-ram-fō-soid), *a.* and *n.* [*< Macrorhamphosus + -oid.*] 1. *a.* Pertaining to the *Macrorhamphosidae*, or having their characters.

II. *n.* One of the *Macrorhamphosidae*.

Macrorhamphosus (mak-rō-ram-fō'sus), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. μακρός, long, + ῥάμφος, a bill, beak, + L. term. -osus, E. -ose, -ous.*] The typical genus of *Macrorhamphosidae*, established by Lacépède in 1802, commonly called *Centriscus*.

Macrorhamphus (mak-rō-ram'fus), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. μακρός, long, + ῥάμφος, a bill, beak.*] A leading genus of *Scolopacidae*, founded by Stephens in 1824; the robin-snipes or web-toed snipes. The bill is exactly as in the true snipes (*Gallinago*), but the feet are semipalmate, the wings are long and pointed, the tail is doubly emarginate and has only 12 rectrices, the tibiae are naked below, and the tarsus is longer than the middle toe and claw. In the pattern

and changes of plumage the species resemble sandpipers. *M. griseus* is the common red-breasted or gray-backed snipe or dowitcher of North America. Also written *Macroramphus*.

macrorhine (mak-rō-rin), *a.* [*< Gr. μακρόρρινος (-ριν-), long-nosed, < μακρός, long, + ῥίς, ῥίς (ῥιν-), nose.*] Having a long nose or snout.

Macrorhinus (mak-rō-rī'nus), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. μακρόρρινος, long-nosed, < μακρός, long, + ῥίς (ῥιν-), nose.*] 1. A genus of *Phocidae*, of the subfamily *Cystophorinae*, characterized by the proboscis of the male; the elephant-seals or sea-elephants. *M. elephantinus* or *leoninus* is an enormous phocid found on the coasts and islands of southern South America. *M. angustirostris* is named by Gill as a distinct species.

2. A genus of coleopterous insects.

macroscelidan (mak-rō-sel'i-dan), *a.* Having the characters of the *Macroscelididae*.

Macroscelides (mak-rō-sel'i-dēz), *n.* [NL. (Sir A. Smith, 1829), *< Gr. μακροσκελής, long-legged, < μακρός, long, + σκέλος, leg.*] The typical genus of the family *Macroscelididae*. It contains the typical elephant-shrews, such as *M. proboscideus*. Nine species have been described, all African. Preferably *Macroscelis*. See *cut* under *elephant-shrew*.

Macroscelididae (mak-rō-sel'id'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Macroscelides + -idae.*] A family of small terrestrial salient insectivorous mammals, of mouse-like aspect, with soft pelage, and the hinder limbs fitted for leaping (as in the jerboas) by the elongation of the leg and metatarsus, the tibia and fibula being ankylized below. The species are African, and known as *elephant-shrews*, *elephant-mice*, and *jumping-shrews*. There are two genera, *Macroscelides* and *Petrodromus*. Also *Macroscelidia*.

Macroscopsis (mak-rōs'e-pis), *n.* [NL. (Humboldt, Bonpland, and Kunth, 1818), so called in allusion to the large scales of the crown; *< Gr. μακρός, long, + σκέπας, covering.*] A small genus of asepiladaceous plants of the tribe *Cynanchaeae*. The tube of the fleshy corolla is thick, and the five-cleft limb is very spreading; a crown of five scales is inflexed in the throat. The stigma is depressed. The genus embraces 3 or 4 closely related species of twining, high-climbing shrubby plants covered with bristly hairs, ranging from Peru to Central America. One or more of the species furnish the aromatic bitter drug *cundurango*.

macroscian (mak-rōs'i-an), *a.* and *n.* [*< Gr. μακρόσκιος, having a long shadow, < μακρός, long, + σκιά, shadow.*] I. *a.* Casting a long shadow, as persons or objects in high latitudes.

II. *n.* One who casts a long shadow; specifically, an inhabitant of the arctic or the antarctic zone: so called because objects near the poles intercept the sun's rays at a very low angle, and therefore cast very long shadows. Compare *antiseian*.

macroscopic (mak-rō-skop'ik), *a.* [*< Gr. μακρός, long, large, + σκοπεῖν, view.*] Same as *megascopic*.

macroscopical (mak-rō-skop'i-kal), *a.* [*< macroscopic + -al.*] Same as *megascopic*. *Quain, Med. Diet.*, p. 892.

macroscopically (mak-rō-skop'i-kal-i), *adv.* By the naked eye; by superficial inspection, as distinguished from minute or microscopic inspection; without the use of magnifiers.

macroseptum (mak-rō-sep'tum), *n.*; *pl. macro-septa (-tā).* [NL., *< Gr. μακρός, long, + L. septum, a partition; see septum.*] A large perfect septum or mesentery of an actinozoan, furnished with reproductive organs: opposed to *microseptum*.

macrosiphon (mak-rō-si'fon), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. μακρός, long, + σῆψον, siphon; see siphon.*] The large horny internal (endoceratitic) siphon or funnel of some cephalopods. See *macrosiphonula*.

macrosiphonula (mak-rō-si-fon'ū-lā), *n.*; *pl. macrosiphonulae (-lā).* [NL., *dim. of macrosiphon.*] The larval stage of certain cephalopods, as nautiloids, during which the large endoceratitic siphon makes its appearance. *Hyatt, Proc. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist.*, 1887.

macrosiphonular (mak-rō-si-fon'ū-lār), *a.* [*< macrosiphonula + -ar.*] Macrosiphonulate.

macrosiphonulate (mak-rō-si-fon'ū-lāt), *a.* [*< macrosiphonula + -ate.*] Pertaining to or of the nature of a macrosiphonula. *Amer. Nat.*, XXII. 878.

macrosonite (mak-rō-sō'mit), *n.* [*< Gr. μακρός, long, + σῶμα, body; see sonite.*] A large sonite or primitive metamere; one of the larger primary segments or divisions of the embryo of some insects, preceding the formation of the definitive metameres, or microsomites. *Amer. Nat.*, XXII. 941.

macrosonite (mak-rō-sō-mit'ik), *a.* [*< macrosonite + -ic.*] Of the nature of a macrosonite; pertaining to a macrosonite. *Amer. Nat.*, XXII. 941.

macrosporangium (mak-rō-spō'ranj), *n.* [*< NL. macrosporangium, q. v.*] Same as *macrosporangium*.

macrosporangiphore (mak-rō-spō-ran'ji-ō-fōr), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. μακρός, long, large, + σπορά, seed, + ἄγγειον, vessel, + φέρω, < φέρω = E. bear.*] The envelop or foliage-leaf about or bearing the macrosporangium.

The foliage leaves, the envelopes of the spore-bearing leaves, the micro- and *macrosporangiphores* had become permanently differentiated in ascending order.

Geddes, Encyc. Brit., XVI. 846.

macrosporangium (mak-rō-spō-ran'ji-um), *n.*; *pl. macrosporangia (-i).* [NL., *< Gr. μακρός, long, + σπορά, seed, + ἄγγειον, vessel.*] A sporangium containing macrospores. It is homologous with the ovule of flowering plants. Also called *goniotheca*.

The microspores, doubtless through the intervention of a spore-eating insect, had come to germinate upon the *macrosporangium* instead of upon the ground.

Geddes, Encyc. Brit., XVI. 846.

macrospore (mak-rō-spōr), *n.* [*< Gr. μακρός, long, + σπορά, seed; see spore.*] 1. In bot., an asexually produced spore of large size as compared with others belonging to the same species. It is the female spore, and is homologous with the embryo-sac of phanerogams. See *heterosporous* and *microspore*, and *cut* under *Isocetes*.

In some of the living club-mosses there are two kinds of spores, one being much larger than the other. The larger are known as *macrospores*, whilst the smaller are called *microspores*. *Huxley, Physicography*, p. 241.

2. In zool., one of the spore-like elements, few in number, but of relatively large size, into which the bodies of many monads become subdivided. Also *megaspore*.

Macrosporium (mak-rō-spō'ri-um), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. μακρός, long, + σπορά, seed.*] A genus of ascomycetous fungi with erect, basal, pedicellate, and at length septate spores.

macrosporoid (mak-rō-spō'roid), *a.* [NL., *< Gr. μακρός, long, + σπορά, seed, + εἶδος, form.*] Resembling or related to the genus *Macrosporium*.

macrosporophyl, **macrosporophyll** (mak-rō-spō'rō-fil), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. μακρός, long, large, + σπορά, seed, + φῶλλον, leaf.*] The leaf-bearing macrosporangium of the heterosporous *Pteridophyta*, the homologue of the carpel in the *Phanerogamia*.

Macrostachya (mak-rō-stak'i-ā), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. μακρός, long, + στάχυς, stachys; see stachys.*] A genus of fossil plants established by Schimper (1869), belonging to the *Calamariae* or *Equisetaceae*. They are arborescent plants, with appressed linear leaves; the leaf-scars are marked upon the articulations by transversely oval rings, like the links of a chain; the scars of the branches are verticillate, large, round, umbonate, with a stigmataloid ventral mammilla; the spikes are very large, cylindrical; the bracts are lanceolate, coarctate in the middle, imbricate, scarcely longer than the internodes. Fourteen species are known, ranging from the Lower Carboniferous to the Permian, and occurring in Saxony, Prussia, Bohemia, Silesia, France, England, and Spain, as well as in Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Illinois, and Arkansas.

Macrostoma (mak-rōs'tō-mā), *n. pl.* [*< Gr. μακρός, long, + στόμα, mouth.*] A family of tracheipod gastropods with a very large mouth or aperture to the shell, such as those of the genera *Stomatia* and *Stomatella*. *Lamarck*, 1812. Also *Macrostomata*, *Macrostomiana* (*Joy*, 1836), and *Macrostomidae*.

macrostome (mak-rōs'tōm), *n.* [*< Gr. μακρός, long, + στόμα, mouth.*] A gastropod whose shell has a very wide or patent aperture, as one of the *Halitidae*.

Macrostomidae (mak-rōs'tōm'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Macrostoma + -idae.*] Same as *Macrostoma*.

Macrostomum (mak-rōs'tō-mum), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. μακρός, long, + στόμα, aperture.*] A genus of rhabdocœlous turbellarians, among the simplest of the *Aprocta*. It has no protrusile buccal proboscis. The male and female organs are united in the same individual, but open by separate apertures.

macrostyle (mak-rō-stīl), *a.* [*< Gr. μακρός, long, + στυλος, pillar; see style.*] In bot., having an unusually long style.

macrostylospore (mak-rō-stī'lō-spōr), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. μακρός, long, large, + στυλος, pillar, + σπορά, seed.*] In bot., a stylospore of large size as compared with others of the same species. See *stylospore*.

Macroterisi (mak-rō-tār'si), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Gr. μακρός, long, + τάρσος, any broad, flat surface; see tarsus.*] In Illiger's classification (1811), a family of his *Pollicata*, including the tarsier and certain of the lemurs.

macroterian (mak-rō-tār'si-an), *a.* and *n.* [As *Macroteris + -an.*] I. *a.* Having long tarsi.

II. *n.* An animal that has long tarsi.

Macrotarsius (mak-rō-tār'si-us), *n.* [NL.: see *Macrotarsi*.] Same as *Cursorius*.

macrothere (mak-rō-thēr), *n.* An animal of the genus *Macrotherium*.

Macrotheriidae (mak-rō-thē-ri'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Macrotherium* + *-idae*.] A family of large fossil edentate mammals established for the reception of the genera *Macrotherium* and *Ancylotherium*, remains of which occur in the Miocene of France and Greece, and indicate a generalized type of edentates.

macrotherioid (mak-rō-thē-ri-oid), *a.* [< *Macrotherium* + *-oid*.] Resembling or related to the macrotheres.

Macrotherium (mak-rō-thē-ri-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. μακρός, long, + θήριον, a wild beast.] The typical genus of *Macrotheriidae*. It is supposed to represent the oldest type of edentates. It has rootless and enamelless teeth, immense claws, and apparently no dermal armor. Remains occur in the Miocene of France.

macrothin (mak-rō-tin), *n.* Same as *cimicifugin*.

Macrothis (mak-rō-tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. μακρός, long, + οὐς (ōs) = E. ear: see *Otis*.] 1. A genus of bandicoots of the family *Peramelidae*, having long pointed ears like those of a rabbit, proportionally longer hind limbs than the typical bandicoots, the hallux wanting, the tail long and hairy, and the pouch opening forward. *M. lagotis* is called the *native rabbit* in Australia, from its size and general appearance. — 2. A genus of teubeniine beetles. *Dejean*, 1833.

macrothome (mak-rō-tōm), *n.* [< Gr. as if *μακροτόμος, cf. μακρότομος, cut long (said of shoots so pruned), < μακρός, long, + τέμνειν, τμήν, cut.] An apparatus by the aid of which gross sections may be made of a specimen for anatomical purposes.

macrothone (mak-rō-tōn), *n.* [< Gr. μακρός, long, + τόνος, tone. Cf. Gr. μακρότονος, stretched out, < μακρός, long, + τείνειν, stretch.] Same as *macroton*.

macrothous (mak-rō-tus), *a.* [< MGr. μακρότης, long-eared, < Gr. μακρός, long, + οὐς (ōs) = E. ear: see *Otis*.] Long-eared.

Macrotrachia (mak-rō-trā-kī-ā), *n. pl.* [NL., so called in allusion to the siphons, < μακρός, long, + τράχεια, trachea: see *trachea*.] A tribe of *Dithyra* or bivalves characterized by the elongated siphons, embracing the families *Pholadidae*, *Myidae*, *Tellinidae*, etc. *Swainson*, 1840.

macrotypous (mak-rō-ti-pus), *a.* [< Gr. μακρός, long, + τύπος, form: see *type*.] In mineral, having a long form.

Macroua, macroual, etc. See *Macrura*, etc. **Macrozamia** (mak-rō-zā-mi-ā), *n.* [NL. (Miquel, 1842), so called in allusion to the sterile appearance of the male fructification; < Gr. μακρός, large, + ζαμία, loss.] A genus of gymnosperms belonging to the natural order *Cycadaceae*, the tribe *Enecephalartae*, and the subtribe *Euecephalartae*, characterized by the female cones having hard peltate scales, usually produced into an erect acuminate blade. They are low forms, with an erect ovoid or cylindrical trunk, covered by the persistent bases of the petioles, living in swampy places near the sea, and have pinnate leaves resembling the fronds of tree-ferns, occasionally twisted in some species, and large cones. About 14 species are known, all inhabitants of tropical and temperate Australia; several of these are cultivated for ornament. From their general appearance, plants of this genus sometimes receive the name of *fern-palm*. *M. spiralis* is the burrawang-nut. See *cut* under *Cycadaceae*.

macrozoogonidium (mak-rō-zō-gō-nid-i-um), *n.*; *pl. macrozoogonidia* (-ia). [NL., < Gr. μακρός, long, large, + ζῶον, an animal, + NL. gonidium, q. v.] In bot., a zoogonidium of large size as compared with others of the same species, as these produced by certain fresh-water algae.

The protoplasmic contents of certain cells [of *Hydrodictyon*] break up into a large number of daughter-cells (*macrozoogonidia*), there being often as many as 7000 to 20,000. *Bessey*, Botany, p. 228.

macrozoospore (mak-rō-zō-spōr), *n.* [< Gr. μακρός, long, + ζῶον, an animal, + σπορά, seed. Cf. *zoospore*.] 1. In *zoöl.*, a macrospore.

The *macrozoospore* soon acquires a thin cell-wall, through which the cilia protrude. *Huxley and Martin*, Elementary Biology, p. 391.

2. In bot., a zoospore of large size as compared with others produced in the same species.

In some cases the protoplasm of the cell [of *Hematococcus*] divides only once or twice, the result being the formation of two or four relatively large zoospores, called *macrozoospores*. *Viney*, Physiology of Plants, p. 605.

Macrura (mak-rō-rā), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. *pl.* of *macrurus*, long-tailed: see *macrurus*.] A subordinal or superfamily group of stalk-eyed the-

racostracous crustaceans of the order *Decapoda*, containing those which are long-tailed, as the lobster, crawfish, prawn, shrimp, etc.: distinguished from *Brachyura* and *Anomura*. The abdomen is long, muscular, flexible, and covered with a hard, segmented shell; it bears usually six pairs of appendages, the last modified into a caudal fin or swimming-tail. Both pairs of feelers are long and filiform; the inner pair are always exerted, and the outer have often a modified exopodite as an appendage at the base. Also spelled *Macroua*.

macrural (mak-rō-rāl), *a.* [As *macrurous* + *-al*.] Same as *macrurous*.

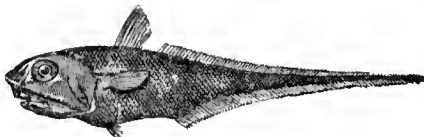
macruran (mak-rō-ran), *n.* [< *Macrura* + *-an*.] A member of the group *Macrura*.

Macruridae (mak-rō-ri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Macrurus* + *-idae*.] A family of anacanthine fishes, typified by the genus *Macrurus*. It consists of gadoids which have an elongated tail tapering backward and without a separate caudal fin, a postpectoral anus, enlarged suborbital bones, an inferior mouth, subbrachial ventral fins, a distinct anterior dorsal, and a long second dorsal and anal. The family includes about 15 deep-sea fishes, of 5 genera, known as *grenadiers*, *rattails*, etc.

macruroid (mak-rō-roid), *a.* and *n.* [< *Macrurus* + *-oid*.] 1. *a.* Pertaining to the *Macruridae*, or having their characters.

II. *n.* A member of the family *Macruridae*. **macrurous** (mak-rō-rus), *a.* [< NL. *Macrurus*, long-tailed, < Gr. μακρός, long, + οὐρά, tail.] Long-tailed; longicaudate.

Macrurus (mak-rō-rus), *n.* [NL.: see *macrurous*.] 1. In *ichth.*, the typical genus of *Macruridae*, having a long tapering tail. *M. fabricii*,



Grenadier, or Onion-fish (*Macrurus rugosus*).

the rattail, and *M. (Coryphænoideus) rupestris* are the two best known, both inhabiting deep water of the North Atlantic. *Bloch*, 1787.

2. A genus of dipterous insects. *Lioy*, 1864.

mactation (mak-tā'shon), *n.* [= OF. *mactatio*, < LL. *mactatio* (*n.*), a killing for sacrifice, < *mactare* (> It. *maturare* = Sp. Pg. *matar* = OF. *macter*), offer for sacrifice, sacrifice, immolate, kill, slaughter.] The act of killing a victim for sacrifice. [Rare.]

Here they call Cain's offering, which is described and allowed to be the first fruits of the ground only, *θυσία*, a sacrifice or *mactation*.

Shuckford, On the Creation, Pref., p. ciii.

mactator (mak-tā-tor), *n.* [< L. *mactator*, a slayer, < *mactare*, sacrifice, kill. Cf. *matador*, from the same source.] One who kills a victim for sacrifice. [Rare.]

Maetra (mak-trā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. μάκτρα, a kneading-trough, < μάσσειν (√ μακ), knead: see *macerate*.] The typical genus of the family *Macruridae*. Upward of 100 species are described, of world-wide distribution. *M. (or Spisula) solidissima* is a large species with a thick heavy shell, five or six inches long, abundant along the Atlantic coast of the United States on sandy beaches. It is known as the *surf-clam*, *sea-clam*, and *hen-clam*, and is used for soups and chowders.

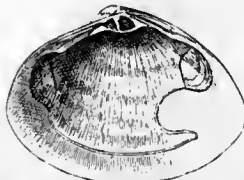
Maetracea (mak-trā'sē-ā), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Maetra* + *-acea*.] 1. A family of accephalous or bivalve mollusks, comprising the genera *Maetra*, *Lutraria*, *Crassatella*, *Erycina*, *Ungulina*, *Solemya*, and *Amphidesma*, and scattered in several different families. *Lamarck*, 1809. — 2. Now a suborder or superfamily of bivalves, including only the family *Macruridae* and related forms.

maetracean (mak-trā'sē-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *maetraceus* + *-an*.] I. *a.* Maetraceous.

II. *n.* A member of the family *Macruridae*. **maetraceous** (mak-trā'shi-us), *a.* [< *Maetra* + *-aceous*.] Having the characters of the *Macruridae*; mactroid.

Maetridae (mak-trī-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Maetra* + *-idae*.] A family of siphonate bivalve mollusks, typified by the genus *Maetra*;

the round-clams or trough-shells. The shell is equivalve, trigonal, and sinuapallid, and has generally close-fitting valves. The hinge is characteristic, that of the left valve having a V-shaped cardinal tooth closing into two divergent branches of the right valve's cardinal tooth. The mantle is open in front, and the long united siphonal tubes are fringed with tentaculiform processes. The foot is linguiform. The *Maetridae* are mostly marine shells of wide distribution. They are also called *Mactreidae*, *Mactrade*, *Mactracea*, and *Mactrina*.



Maetra stultorum (right valve).

mactroid (mak'troid), *a.* and *n.* [< *Maetra* + *-oid*.] I. *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Macruridae*.

II. *n.* A member of the family *Macruridae*.

macuca (ma-kū-kā), *n.* [S. Amer.] A large tinamous of South America, *Tinamus major*.

macula (mak'ū-lā), *n.*; *pl. maculae* (-lē). [L., a spot; stain: see *macle*, *mackle*, *macule*, *mail*.] A spot; a blotch. Specifically — (a) A temporary or permanent discoloration of a larger or smaller piece of skin, as by excess or lack of pigment, by extravasation of blood, by telangiectasis, by localized hyperemia, or otherwise. (b) A dark area on a luminous surface, specifically on the disk of the sun or of the moon. A solar macula is usually called a *sun-spot*.

And lastly, the body of the sun may contract some spots or *maculae* greater than usual, and by that means be darkened. *T. Burnet*, Theory of the Earth.

Cerebral maculae. See *cerebral*. — **Macula acustica**, the somewhat opaque spot in the utricle of the membranous labyrinth where the branches of the auditory nerve enter it. — **Macula cribrosa**, the sieve-like spot, a patch of minute foramina in the fovea hemispherica of the vestibule of the ear, through which filaments of the auditory nerve pass. — **Macula germinativa**, the so-called germinal spot or macula, or Wagnerian corpuscle; the nucleolus of an ovum. — **Macula lutea**, the yellow spot of the retina of the eye, an oval yellow patch, about $\frac{1}{8}$ of an inch in diameter, on the retina opposite the pupil, and the position of most distinct vision. See *retina*.

macular (mak'ū-lār), *a.* [< *macula* + *-ar*.] Spotted; exhibiting or characterized by spots: as, a *macular* condition or appearance.

maculate (mak'ū-lāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *maculated*, ppr. *maculating*. [< L. *maculatus*, pp. of *maculare*, spot, speckle, < *macula*, a spot: see *macula*, *macule*.] To spot; stain; blur.

They blush, and think an honest act
Dooth their supposed virtues *maculate*.
Marston, Satires, iii. 50.

For Warts, we rub our Hands before the Moon, and commit any *maculated* Part to the Touch of the Dead.
Bourne's Pop. Antiq. (1777), p. 97.

Maculated fever. See *fever* 1.

maculate (mak'ū-lāt), *a.* [< L. *maculatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Spotted; marked with spots; blotched; hence, stained; defiled; impure.

Arm. My love is most immaculate white and red.
Moth. Most *maculate* thoughts, master, are masked under such colours. *Shak.*, L. L. L., i. 2. 97.

Oh, vouchsafe,
With that thy rare green eye, which never yet
Beheld thing *maculate*, look on thy virgin!
Fletcher (and another), Two Noble Kinsmen, v. 1.

maculation (mak'ū-lā'shon), *n.* [= It. *maculazione*, *maculazione*, < L. *maculatio* (*n.*), a spotting, spot, < *maculare*, spot: see *maculate*.] 1. The act of spotting, or the state of being spotted. — 2. The manner of spotting, or the pattern of the spots with which an animal or plant is marked.

Patches of vividly red Poppies, with fine black *maculations*, like eyes, edged with white. *Amer. Nat.*, XXII. 642.

The *maculation* is normally noctuidous, and the wings are ample. *Science*, IV. 44.

3. A staining; defilement; smirching.

For I will throw my glove to Death himself,
That there's no *maculation* in thy heart.
Shak., T. and C., iv. 4. 66.

To suffer it to start out in the life of her son was in a manner to publish again her own obliterated *maculation*.
The Atlantic, LVIII. 443.

maculatory (mak'ū-lā-tō-ri), *a.* [< *maculate* + *-ory*.] Defiling; staining.

The lutulent, apurmy, *maculatory* waters of sin.
Rev. T. Adams, Works, I. 106. (Davies.)

maculature (mak'ū-lā-tūr), *n.* [= F. *maculature* = Sp. *maculatura*; as *maculate* + *-ure*.]

1. A waste sheet of printed paper. *E. Phillips*, 1706. — 2. Blotting-paper. *Coles*, 1717.

macule (mak'ūl), *n.* and *v.* Same as *mackle*.

maculose (mak'ū-lōs), *a.* [< L. *maculosus*, spotted: see *maculosus*.] Marked with spots; spotted; maculated.

maculous (mak'ū-lus), *a.* [= OF. *maculeux*, = Sp. Pg. It. *maculoso*, < L. *maculosus*, spotted, < *macula*, a spot: see *macula*, *macule*.] Spotted; full of spots.

macuta, macute (ma-kō'tā, ma-kō't'), *n.* [Appar. African.] A money of account and coin on the west coast of Africa. It originally signified 2,000 cowries, but the British and Portuguese governments have coined small silver pieces to represent this value. The coined *macuta* is otherwise called a *ten-cent piece*.

mad¹ (mad), *a.* [Early mod. E. *madde*; < ME. *made*, *maad*, *mad*, also in comp. **med*, < AS. *gemæd* (in this form a contraction of *gemædd*, in glosses also *gemæded*, *gemædd*, prep. pp. of the verb, reduced as in *fat*¹, *a.*, orig. pp., *hid*, pp., etc.), also more orig. *gemæd*, *mad*, senseless, vain, foolish, = OS. *gemēd*, foolish, = OHG. *gaimēit*, vain, foolish, proud, MHG. *gemeit*, lively, cheerful, gay, = Icel. *meiddr* (pp. for orig. **meidhr*) = Goth. *gamaiōs*, maimed (the senses

'foolish, mad,' and 'mained' being appar. different developments of an earlier sense 'changed,' 'altered,' appearing in Goth. in the simple form), the form *gemād* being < *ge-*, a generalizing prefix, + *mād*, mad, found but once (in *mād mōd*, 'mad mood,' taken by Grein as a compound noun, 'madness'), = Goth. **maids*, found in comp. as above, and in the derived verb *maidjan*, change, alter, corrupt, *inmaidjan*, change, exchange, alter, transfigure, > *inmaideins*, change, exchange.] 1. Disordered in intellect; demented; crazy; insane: said of persons.

Their masters, not a little agreed, gave out a rumour that Mahomet was *madde*, and possessed of a Diabol.

Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 244.

I should be glad

If all this tide of grief would make me *mad*.

Beau. and Fl., Maid's Tragedy, iii. 1.

2. Furious from disease or other cause; enraged; rabid: said of animals: as, a *mad* dog; a *mad* bull.

The dog, to gain his private ends,

Went *mad*, and bit the man.

Goldsmith, Death of a Mad Dog.

Water from which a *mad* dog may have drunk must . . . be considered dangerous for at least twenty-four hours.

Quain, Med. Diet., p. 1319.

3. Under the influence of some uncontrollable emotion. (a) Very angry; enraged; furious. [Now chiefly colloq.]

And being exceedingly *mad* against them, I persecuted them even unto strange cities.

Acts xvi. 11.

The King is *mad* at her entertaining Jermin, and she is *mad* at Jermin's going to marry from her: so they are all *mad*; and thus the kingdom is governed!

Pepys, Diary, III. 209.

(b) Wildly or recklessly frolicsome: said of persons or of their acts.

How now, *mad* wag!

Shak., 1 Hen. IV., i. 2. 50.

Two children in two neighbour villages

Playing *mad* pranks along the heathy leas.

Tennyson, Circumstance.

(c) Excited with immoderate curiosity, longing, admiration, or devotion; infatuated.

He loved her; for indeed he was *mad* for her, and talked of Satan and of Limbo and of Furies.

Shak., All's Well, v. 3. 260.

His other sister is as *mad* in Methodism as this in physic.

Walpole, Letters, II. 20.

O *mad* for the charge and the battle were we.

Tennyson, Charge of the Heavy Brigade.

4. Proceeding from or indicating frenzy; prompted by infatuation or fury.

It was a *mad* law that would subject reason to superiority of place.

Milton, Eikonoklastes, xi.

Fierce wants he sent,

And *mad* disquietudes.

Shelley, Prometheus Unbound, ii. 4.

Like *mad*, as if mad or crazy; in a reckless manner.

A bear, enraged at the stinging of a bee, ran *like* mad into the bee-garden, and overturned all the hives.

Sir R. L'Estrange.

Thence by coach, with a mad coachman, that drove *like* mad, and down byways, through Bucklebury home—everybody through the street cursing him, being ready to run over them.

Pepys, Diary, II. 6.

Mad as a batter. See *batter*¹.—**Mad as a March hare.** See *hare*¹.—**Mad Parliament**, a great council held at Oxford in 1258 in order to accommodate the differences which had arisen between the barons and the king, owing to the persistent evasion by the king of the obligations imposed on the sovereign by Magna Charta. It enacted the provisions of Oxford, requiring the faithful observance by the king of the Great Charter, and providing for the assembling of Parliament three times a year, and regular control over the chief justice, chancellor, and other high officers.—**To go or run mad**, to become violently distracted or demented.—**Syn.** 1. Deranged, delirious, frenzied, raging.—3 (a). Exasperated.

mad¹ (mad), *n.* [*mad*, *a.*] Madness; intoxication. Halliwell, [Prov. Eng.]

mad¹† (mad), *v.*; pret. and pp. *madde*, ppr. *mad-ding*. [*ME.* *maiden* (pret. *madde*), < *AS.* *gemādan* (pp. *gemāded*, also reduced to *gemād*), make foolish or mad, < *gemād*, *gemād*, foolish, mad: see *mad*¹, *a.*] 1. *trans.* To make mad or furious; distract; enrage; madden.

You'd *mad* the patient's body in the world.

B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, iv. 1.

I took my Lady Pen home, and her daughter Pegg; and, after dinner, I made my wife show them her pictures, which did *mad* Pegg Pen, who learns of the same man.

Pepys, Diary, II. 290.

II. *intrans.* 1. To be mad; go mad.

Wel nygh for the fore he shulde *madde*.

Chaucer, Complaint of Mars, l. 253.

"Alas!" quoth the freir, "almost y *madde* in mynde, To sen howz this Minours many men begyleth."

Piers Plowman's Crede (E. E. T. S.), l. 230.

2. To rage; fight madly.

But for none hate he to the Grekes hadde;

Ne also for the reason of the town,

Ne made him thus in armes for to *madde*.

Chaucer, Troilus, l. 479.

mad², **made**² (mad, mād), *n.* [*ME.* *mathe*, < *AS.* *mathu*, *matha*, a worm, maggot, = *OS.* *matha* = *D. MLG.* *mado* = *OHG.* *mado*, *MLG.* *G. mado*, a maggot, = Goth. *matha*, a worm; perhaps, with formative *-thu*, *-tha*, from the root of *māwan*, mow ('ent, gnaw'): see *mow*¹. Cf. *math*, from the same verb. Hence ult. *maddock* and *maek*¹. Cf. *moth*.] A maggot or grub.

mad³. An obsolete form of *made*², past participle of *make*¹. Chaucer.

Madagascar (mad-a-gas'kan), *a.* and *n.* [*Madagase*(ar) + *-an*.] 1. *a.* Of or pertaining to Madagascar, a large island lying to the east of and near to the continent of Africa. Compare *Malagasy*.

II. *n.* A native or an inhabitant of Madagascar.

Madagascar falcon. See *falcon*.

Madagascarian (mad'a-gas-kū'ri-an), *a.* [*Madagascar* + *-ian*.] Same as *Madagascan*. [Rare.]

Madagascar, the Comoros, and the widely-scattered Mascarene Islands constitute a fifth subregion, the most distinct and remarkable of all, and for this we may most reasonably use the name *Madagascanian*.

A. Newton, Encyc. Brit., III. 758.

Madagascar manna. Same as *dulcitol*.

madam (mad'am), *n.* [= *D.* *madam* (used ironically) = *G.* *madam* = *Dan.* *madame* = *Sw.* *madam* = *Sp.* *madama*, < *F.* *madame* (orig. *ma dame*) = *It.* *madonna*, orig. *mia donna* (see *madonna*), < *L.* *mea domina*, my lady: *mea* (> *F.* *ma* = *It.* *mia*), fem. of *meus* (acc. *meum*, > *F.* *mon* = *It.* *mio*), my, < *me* = *E. me*; < *domina*, lady, mistress: see *dame*. Cf. *madame*.] 1. My lady; lady: originally a formal term of address to a lady (a woman of rank or authority, or the mistress of a household); now a conventional term of address to women of any degree, but chiefly to married and matronly women. After another word or a phrase it is colloquially contracted into *ma'am*, *man*, vulgarly *marm*, *mum*, *m'm*, or *'m*: as, yes, *ma'am*; no, *ma'am* (vulgarly *yes'm*, *no'm*); thank you, *ma'am*.

It is ful fair to been yeelpet *madame*,

And goon to vigilyes all bifore.

And have a mantel royalliche ybore.

Chaucer, Gen. Troil. to C. T., l. 376.

I was the mistress o' Pitfan,

And *madam* o' Kincraigie.

Gilg's Lady (Child's Ballads, VIII. 286).

Sly. What must I call her?

Lord. *Madam*.

Sly. Alce *madam*, or Joan *madam*?

Lord. *Madam*, and nothing else; so lords call ladies.

Shak., T. of the S., Ind., 2. 111.

That is *Madam* Lucy — my master's mistress's maid.

Sheridan, Rivals, i. 1.

Take, *Madam*, this poor book of song.

Tennyson, To the Queen.

(a) A title used to designate women under the rank of

Lady, but moving in respectable society; prefixed to a

surname, equivalent to *Mrs.* Compare *mistress*.

Good people all, with one accord,

Lament for *Madam* Blaize.

Goldenith, Elegy on Mrs. Mary Blaize.

Here [in Plymouth, Massachusetts] and in some neigh-

bouring places it has been and still [1807] is the practice to

prefix to the name of a deceased female of some considera-

tion, as the parson's, the deacon's, or the doctor's wife, the

title of *madam*.

E. A. Kendall, Travels, II. 44. (Pickering.)

(b) See the quotation. The use mentioned is not uncommon in all parts of the United States.

The title of *Madam* is sometimes given here [in Boston], and generally in . . . the South, to a mother whose son

has married, and the daughter-in-law is then called "Mrs." By this means they avoid the inelegant phraseology of

"old Mrs. A.," or the Scotch "Mrs. A. senior."

Sir C. Lyell, Second Visit, ix. (Bartlett.)

2. A lady; a woman of fashion or pretension often used with a suggestion of disparagement: as, a conceited *madam*; city *madams*.—**Miscellany madam**. See *miscellany*.—**The Madam**, the mistress; the head of a household. [Vulgar, U. S.]

madam (mad'am), *v. t.* [*madam*, *n.*] To address as *madam*.

Madam me no *madam*. Dryden, Wild Gallant, li. 2.

I am reminded of my vowed obedience; *Madam*'d up perhaps to matrimonial perfection.

Richardson, Clarissa Harlowe, VIII. 308. (Davies.)

madame (ma-dām' or mad'am), *n.*; pl. *mesdames* (ma-dām'). [*F.*: see *madam*, the naturalized *E.* form.] 1. *Madam*; my lady: a term of address used like *madam*, but more formal or affected. Abbreviated *Mme*.

In Egypt, dear *madame*, it is considered unwomanly . . . for a lady to show more of her face than one eye behind a veil.

G. W. Curtis, Harper's Mag., XLIV. 775.

2. Formerly, in France, a term of address to a woman of rank, whether married or single. See *mademoiselle*, 1 and 2.

madam-town, *n.* The chief or finest town of a country.

Flourishing London, the staple of wealth and *madame-town* of the realm, is there no place so lowly as thy self?

G. Harvey, Pierce's Supererogation (1593).

madapollam (mad-a-pol'am), *n.* [So called from *Madapollam*, a town in India.] A long cotton cloth, stouter than ordinary calico, and intermediate in quality between calico and muslin.

mad-apple (mad'ap'l), *n.* Same as *egg-plant*.

madar, **mudar** (ma-dār', mu-dār'), *n.* [Hind. *madār*.] An East Indian name of species of

Calotropis, chiefly *C. gigantea*, whose root-bark is the source of a drug highly reputed in the East, and whose stem-bark furnishes the yereum-fiber.

madarosis (mad-a-rō'sis), *n.* [NL. < Gr. *μαδρωσις*, a making bald, < *μαδρᾶν*, make bald, < *μαδρός*, bald, flabby, loose, < *μαδρᾶν*, melt away, fall off, be bald; cf. *L.* *madere*, be wet; see *madid*.] Loss of the hair, particularly of the eyelashes.

madbrain (mad'brān), *n.* and *a.* I. *n.* A rash or hot-headed person; a harebrained person.

Here's a *madbrain* o' th' first rate, whose pranks scorn to have precedents.

Middleton, Mad World, l.

II. *a.* Harebrained; hot-headed; rash.

The *madbrainest* roisterdoister in a country.

G. Harvey, Four Letters.

I must, forsooth, be forced

To give my hand, opposed against my heart,

Unto a *mad-brain* radesby, full of spleen.

Shak., T. of the S., iii. 2. 10.

mad-brained (mad'brānd), *a.* Same as *mad-brain*.

Others sent messengers & tokens, which very many of the *mad-brained* yong men accepted and beleaved for good sooth.

Stowe, The West Saxons.

madcap (mad'kap), *n.* and *a.* [*mad*¹ + *cap*¹, taken as 'head.'] I. *n.* A person who acts madly or wildly; a flighty or harebrained person; one who indulges in frolics.

These are the merry Romans, the brave *madcaps*.

Fletcher, Bonduca, li. 3.

II. *a.* Pertaining to or resembling a madcap; wild; harum-scarum.

Where is his son,

The nimble-footed *madcap* prince of Wales,

And his comrades, that daff'd the world aside,

And bid it pass?

Shak., 1 Hen. IV., iv. 1. 95.

His *mad-cap* follies,

Which still like Hydras' heads grow thicker on him.

Fletcher, Mons. Thomas, i. 2.

madden (mad'n), *v.* [*mad*¹ + *-en*.] I. *intrans.* To become mad; act as if mad.

They rave, recite, and *madden* round the land.

Pope, Prolog. to Satires, l. 6.

Would you not chop the bitten finger off,

Lest your whole body should *madden* with the poison?

Tennyson, Queen Mary, iii. 4.

II. *trans.* To make mad; excite violently; enrage; enrage.

Weapon-clash, and *maddening* cry

Of those who kill and those who die.

Scott, Rokeby, v. 31.

madder¹ (mad'ēr), *n.* [*ME.* *mader*, < *AS.* *ma-dere*, *maddre* = *D.* *mede*, *mee* = *Ice.* *madhra*, madder. The Ir. *madar*, *madra*, madder, is up-



1. Branches of Madder (*Rubia tinctorum*) with flowers and fruits. 2. The rhizome. a, a flower; b, the pistil; c, two different fruits.

par. < E. *madder*. Cf. Skt. *madhura*, the name of several plants, < *madhura*, sweet, tender, < *madhu*, sweet: see *mead*.] 1. A plant of the genus *Rubia*, natural order *Rubiaceae*, yielding a valuable dyestuff of the same name. The ordinary dyes of madder is *R. tinctorum*, native of the Mediterranean region, a climbing, herbaceous, or at the base somewhat shrubby plant, with whorls of dark-green leaves and panicle of small yellowish 4-5-merous flowers, and with long succulent perennial roots. It was formerly esteemed as an emmenagogue and diuretic. *R. cordifolia*, of India, eastern Asia, and parts of Africa, affords garancin, and is used for the same purposes as European madder; it forms the madder of India. The Bengal madder or munjeet, *R. perigrina*, is the proper wild madder of England, found throughout western and southern Europe.

2. A dyestuff and pigment obtained from the roots of *Rubia tinctorum* and other plants of the same family. It yields colors of the greatest permanence, and is employed in dyeing linen and cotton red. Two kinds are fixed upon cotton: one is called *madder-red*, and the other, which possesses a much higher degree of luster and fixity, is called *Adrianople red*, because it is largely exported from that city, or *Turkey red*, from the fact that for a long time it was mainly obtained from the Levant; it is also produced near Leghorn and Trieste. In the trade this madder bears the name of *alizari* or *liari*. The roots are broken up by means of wooden stampers, which reduce the bark and splint-bark to powder, leaving the hard inner part unbroken; but the whole root is sometimes pulverized. The coloring principle of madder is termed *alizarin*. Madder contains also a red pigment, *purpurin* or *rubiacin*, which is extracted in the form of orange-colored prismatic crystals, and yields a good dye, either alone or in combination with alizarin. Through the peculiar chemical affinity of phosphate of lime for its coloring matter, madder is noted for its remarkable physiological effect of turning red the bones of animals to which it is fed, as well as the claws and beaks of birds.—**Brown madder**, a lake prepared from madder-root, having a rich brown color of great depth.—**Capucine madder**. See *capucine*. 2.—**Flowers of madder**, the trade-name for a preparation made by steeping pulverized madder, causing the sugar it contains to ferment, then washing the residue, pressing out the water, drying, and pulverizing it again. It is used for dyeing purposes in the same manner as ordinary madder. Also called *refined madder* and *madder-bloom*.—**Indian madder**. (a) *Rubia cordifolia*. (b) *Oldenlandia umbellata*. (c) Some species of the genus *Hedyotis*.—**Madder-brown**. See *brown*.—**Madder-carmin**, a pigment made by precipitating the coloring matter of the madder-root upon a base of aluminas.—**Madder color**, a pigment derived from madder or its compounds. Madder colors range from brown, through yellow, rose, and red, to deep purple, and are much used in dyeing and the fine arts.—**Madder lakes** (*pink madder, rose madder, madder lake, purple madder, brown madder, tubens' madder, madder-yellow, madder-orange*), lakes prepared from madder varying in shade from pink through red and yellow to purple and brown. These are also known as *rubric lakes*.—**Madder-red**. See def. 2.—**Madder style**, a method of calico-printing in which the parts of the cloth which are to receive a madder color are printed with a mordant, washed and rinsed in a solution of alum and size, and then drawn through a colored solution which becomes fixed where the mordant has been applied, after which the dye is washed off the unmordanted part of the cloth. Also called *chintz style, garancin style*.—**Petty madder**, a plant of the genus *Crucianella*, of the Mediterranean region. Also called *crosswort*.—**Refined madder**. Same as *flowers of madder*.—**Wild madder**. (a) *Rubia perigrina*. (b) The white bedstraw, *Gallium mollugo*.

madder¹ (mad'ér), v. t. [*< madder¹, n.*] To dye with madder.

I madder clothe to be dyed, je garance. Your vyolet hath not his full dye, but he is maddered. *Palegrave*.

madder² (mad'ér), n. [Possibly a corruption of *mazer*.] A large wooden drinking-vessel.

Usquebaugh to our feast
In pails was brought up,
An hundred at least,
And a madder our cup. *Swift, Irish Feast. (Davies.)*

madder-bloom (mad'ér-blóm), n. Fleurs de garance. See *flowers of madder*, under *madder¹*.

madder-print (mad'ér-print), n. Cloth printed with designs in madder, or in colors of which madder forms a part; especially, cotton prints so made.

madderwort (mad'ér-wért), n. Any plant of the madder family, *Rubiaceae*.

madding (mad'ing), n. [Verbal n. of *mad¹, v.*] Madness; folly; a vagary; a wild freak or prank.

By my troth, your sorrow,
And the consideration of men's humorous maddings,
Have put me into a serious contemplation. *Fletcher, Wildgoose Chase, ll. 3.*

madding (mad'ing), p. a. Becoming mad; acting madly; distracted; raging; furious.

But now from me hys madding mynd is starte,
And woea the Widdowes daughter of the glenne. *Spenser, Shep. Cal., April.*

Far from the madding crowd's ignoble strife. *Gray, Elegy.*

Then schemes I framed more calmly, when and how
The madding factions might be tranquillized. *Wordsworth, Prelude, x.*

maddingly (mad'ing-li), adv. In a mad way; distractedly; wildly.

Run maddingly affrighted through the villages. *Fletcher, Women Pleased, iv. 1.*

maddle (mad'l), v.; pret. and pp. *maddled*, ppr. *maddling*. [Freq. of *mad¹, v.*] I. *intrans.* 1. To rave; be delirious. *Levins*.—2. To be confused. [Prov. Eng.]

II. *trans.* To confuse; perplex. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]

maddling (mad'ling), p. a. [Formerly also *maddling*; ppr. of *maddle, v.*] Raving; mad; crazy.

Som takes a staf for hast, and leanea bia launce,
Som maddling runnes, som trembles in a trance. *Hudson, tr. of Du Bartas's Judith, vi. 240.*

maddock (mad'ok), a. [*< ME. mathek, < Icel. maddkr = Norw. makk = Dan. maddik, a maggot; dim. of the form which appears in AS. mathu, etc., E. mad², made²; see mad². The same word appears contracted in mawk¹, q. v.*] A maggot. *Kennett MS. (Halliwell.)*

mad-doctor (mad'dok'tor), n. A physician who treats insane persons; an alienist. [Colloq.]

made¹ (mād), p. a. [Pp. of *make¹*.] 1. Created; wrought; fabricated; constructed.

O, think on that;
And mercy then will breathe within your lips,
Like man new made. *Shak., M. for M., ll. 2. 79.*

2. Artificially produced; formed independently of natural development: as, *made ground* (ground made up of earth from another place); a *made word*.

And Arte, with her contending, doth aspre
T' excell the natural with made delights. *Spenser, Muirpotmos, l. 166.*

3. Drawn from various sources; formed of several parts or ingredients: as, a *made dish*; composite; built up: as, a *made mast* (a mast composed of several sticks bound together by iron hoops, in contradistinction to a *single-spar mast*).

A made dish, . . . garnished with cut carrots by way of adornment. *Bulwer, Felham, xli.*

4. Placed beyond the reach of want; assured of reward, success, fortune, or promotion; well provided for life.

Syph. Oh, happy I!
Ch. You are a made man. *Fletcher, Mad Lover, v. 4.*
Help us to break his worship's bones, and carry off the girl, and you are a made man. *Sheridan, St. Patrick's Day, ll. 1.*

5. Well taught or trained, as a hunting-dog.

To make a trial whether a young bloodhound was well instructed (or, as the huntmen call it, *made*). *Quoted in The Century, XXXVIII. 191.*

Made block. See *block¹*.—**Made up**. (a) Put together; completed; finished.

Deform'd, unfinished, sent before my time
Into this breathing world, scarce half made up. *Shak., Rich. III., i. 1. 21.*

(b) Thorough; consummate; out-and-out. [Rare.]

Yet remain assured
That he's a made-up villain. *Shak., T. of A., v. 1. 101.*

(c) Artificial; meretricious.

Hast. But you must allow her some beauty?
Tony. Bandbox! She's all a made-up thing. *Goldsmith, She Stoops to Conquer, ll. 1.*

(d) Conceited; invented; fictitious: as, a *made-up tale* or excuse.

made², n. See *mad²*.

made³ (mād), a. [A var. of *mad¹* (perhaps < Icel. *mæddr*, maimed: see *mad¹*), or of *mate²*.] Fatigued; exhausted. [Scotch.]

Madecasseet (mad-e-kas'et), a. and n. Same as *Malagasy*.

madefaction (mad-ē-fak'shon), n. [= F. *ma-defaction*, < L. as if **madefactio* (n-), < *madefacere*, pp. *madefactus*, make wet, moisten: see *made-fy*.] The act of making wet; a soaking; saturation.

To all madefaction there is required an Imbibition. *Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 865.*

madefaction (mad'ē-fā-kā'shon), n. [*< madefy + -ation*: see *-fication*.] Same as *madefaction*.

madefy (mad'ē-fi), v. t. [= F. *madéfier*, < L. as if **madeficare*, equiv. to *madefacere*, make wet, < *madere*, be wet, & *facere*, make: see *-fy*.] To make wet or moist; moisten; soak.

The time was when the Bonners and butchers rode over the faces of God's saints, and madefied the earth with their bloods. *Rev. T. Adams, Works, I. 85. (Davies.)*

Madegassy (mad-e-gas'i), a. and n. [See *Malagasy*.] Same as *Malagasy*.

Madeira (mā-dā'rā), n. [Short for *Madeira vine*. The island of *Madeira* takes its name from Pg. *madeira*, wood, < L. *materia*, wood, matter: see *matter*.] A fine wine of the sherry class made in the island of Madeira. It acquires by age peculiar excellence of flavor.—**East India Madeira**, Madeira which has been sent in cask to the East Indies and back again, with the view of

improving it, or aging it rapidly by the combined agency of heat and the constant motion of the ship.

Madeira mahogany. Same as *canary-wood*.

Madeiran (mā-dā'ran), a. [*< Madeira* (see def.) + *-an*.] Of or pertaining to the island of Madeira, or to the group of islands of which it is the chief, lying west of Morocco, and belonging to Portugal.

Madeira-vine (mā-dā'rā-vīn), n. An elegant climbing herb with bright-green fleshy leaves, long clusters of small white spicy-fragrant flowers, and a perennial tuberous root. It is a chenopodiaceous plant, *Boussingaultia baselloides*, from the Andes.

Madeira-wood (mā-dā'rā-wūd), n. The true mahogany.

madel-paroowa (mad'el-pā-rō'wā), n. A boat used in Ceylon for fishing, chiefly close inshore and on the lakes of the interior, sometimes covered with a bamboo roof, when it takes the name of *padji*. *Imp. Dict.*

mademoiselle (ma-de-mwo-zel'), n.; pl. *mesdemoiselles* (mā-de-mwo-zel'). [F., < *ma*, my, + *demoiselle*, damsel: see *madam* and *damsel*, *demoiselle*.] 1. Formerly, in France, the title of any woman, married or single, who was not of the nobility, and of noble married women whose husbands had not been knighted; also, when used absolutely, or without a name, the distinctive title of the eldest daughter of the next brother of the king (who was in like manner called *Monsieur*), and afterward of the first princess of the blood, whoever was her father. In general, the titles *Madame* and *Mademoiselle* were used to distinguish noble from plebeian women, without regard to conditions of marriage or celibacy; but Littré notes the fact that Racine, in writing to his sister, addressed her as *Madame* before her marriage and as *Mademoiselle* after it.

Anne Marie Louise d'Orléans, . . . Duchesse de Montpensier, is forgotten, . . . but the great name of *Mademoiselle*, La Grande *Mademoiselle*, gleams through . . . the age of Louis Quatorze. *T. W. Higginson, Atlantic Essays, p. 150.*

2. A distinctive title given to girls and unmarried women in France, equivalent to *Miss*: abbreviated in writing to *Mlle.*, pl. *Mlles*.—3. A sciaenoid fish, the yellowtail or silver perch, *Bairdiella chrysura*. [Local, U. S.]

madge¹ (maj), n. [Assimilated form of *mag¹*, like the orig. *Madge*, assimilated form of *Mag*, abbr. of *Margaret*, a fem. name: see *mag¹*, *margaret*.] 1. The magpie, *Pica rustica*: same as *mag¹*, 1.—2. A madge-owl.

The skritch-owl, us'd in falling towers to lodge,
Th' unlucky night-raven, and thou lasie madge
That, fearing light, still seekest where to hide,
The hate and scorn of all the birds beside. *Du Bartas (trans.). (Nares.)*

madge² (maj), n. [Origin obscure.] A leaden hammer. See the quotation.

The tool used for this purpose (hard-solder plating) is called a *madge*, and is a lead hammer about three pounds in weight, with the face covered with six or seven thicknesses of stout woolen. *Gilder's Manual, p. 103.*

madge-howlet (maj'hōu'let), n. See *madge-owl*.

I'll sit in a barn with *madge-howlet*, and catch mice first. *B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, ii. 2.*

madge-owl (maj'oul), n. The owl or barn-owl. Also *madge-oulet*, *madge-howlet*.

Thou shouldst have given her a *madgeowl*, and then
Thou'dst made a present o' thyself, owl-spiggle! *B. Jonson, Sad Shepherd, ii. 1.*

madge-owlet (maj'ou'let), n. Same as *madge-owl*.

mad-headed (mad'hed'ed), a. Hot-brained; rash. *Shak., 1 Hen. IV., ii. 3. 80.*

madhouse (mad'hous), n. A house where insane persons are confined for cure or for restraint; a lunatic asylum; a bedlam.

Madia (mā'di-ā), n. [NL. (Molina, 1794), < *medi*, the Chilian name of the common species.] A genus of composite herbs belonging to the tribe *Helianthoidae* and the subtribe *Madieae*, characterized by a deeply furrowed involucre, with bracts closely inclosing the achenia, of which those of the disk are either perfect or sterile, almost always without pappus. They are erect annuals, commonly glandular-viscid and heavy-scented, with entire alternate leaves and small or medium-sized heads of yellow flowers, solitary at the ends of the branches or in loose panicles. About 8 species are known, natives of Chili and the western part of North America, where they are popularly called *tar-weeds*. One species, *M. sativa*, is cultivated for the oil afforded by its seeds, which serves the same purposes as olive-oil. The refuse is made into an oil-cake for cattle.

madid (mad'id), a. [*< L. madidus*, wet, < *madere*, be wet. Cf. Gr. *madān*, melt away: see *madarosis*.] Wet; moist; appearing as if soaked or sodden. [Rare.]

His large deep-blue eye, *madid* and yet piercing, showed that the secretions of his brain were apportioned half to voluptuousness, half to common sense.

Dissraeli, Coningsby, I. 2.

Madieæ (mā-dī'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (A. P. de Candolle, 1836), < *Madia* + *-æ*.] A subtribe of composite plants, typified by the genus *Madia*, comprised in the tribe *Helianthoidæ*. It is characterized by radiate or subradiate heads, the ray-flowers being fertile, and the disk-flowers perfect (but some or all of them are sometimes sterile); the bracts of the involucre in one series, partly or wholly inclosing the achenia of the ray-flowers; the chaff of the receptacle in one or two rows, free or united, generally none between the central flowers; and the achenia of the rays without pappus. The subtribe embraces 8 genera and about 30 species, the majority growing in the western part of North America.

madisterium (mad-is-tē'ri-um), *n.*; *pl. madisteria* (-i). [*Gr. madiastērion*, tweezers for pulling out hair, < *madiō*, pull out the hair. Cf. *madār*, fall away, as the hair: see *madarosia*.] A surgical instrument for extracting hairs; a pair of tweezers.

madling¹ (mad'ling), *n.* [*< mad* + *-ling*¹.] A mad person. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

Good-for-naught *madling*! . . . flinging t' precious gifts o' God under foot. *E. Brontë*, Wuthering Heights, xiii.

madling², *a.* An obsolete form of *maddling*.
madly (mad'li), *adv.* In a mad manner. (a) Without reason or understanding. (b) Frantically; furiously. (c) With extreme folly, or infatuated zeal or passion.

madman (mad'man), *n.*; *pl. madmen* (-men). A man who is insane; a distracted man; a lunatic; a crazy person.

madnep (mad'nep), *n.* [Appar. < *mad* + *nep*¹.] A tall umbelliferous plant, *Heracleum Sphondylium*, of Europe and subarctic regions.

madness (mad'nes), *n.* 1. The state of being mad or distracted; insanity; lunacy.

For as to him who Cotta did upbraid,
And call'd his rigour *madness*, raging fits:
Content thee, thou unskillful man, he said;
My *madness* keeps my subjects in their wits.
Daniel, Civil Wars, vii.

And moody *madness* laughing wild
Amid severest woe.
Gray, Prospect of Eton College.

2. Headstrong passion or rashness; ungovernable fury or rage; extreme folly.

To lose myself upon no ground were *madness*,
Not loyal duty.
Fletcher (and another), False One, I. 2.

Party is the *madness* of many for the gain of a few.
Pope, Thoughts on Various Subjects.

Canine madness. See *canine*.—**Midsummer madness.** See *midsummer*.—**Syn.** 1. *Frenzy*, *Mania*, etc. See *insanity*.

madonna (mā-don'ā), *n.* [It., = *F. madame*, my lady: see *madam*, *madame*.] 1. My lady; madam: an Italian title of address or of courtesy, equivalent to *madam*.

Clown. Good *madonna*, why mournest thou?
Olivia. Good fool, for my brother's death.
Shak., T. N., I. 5. 72.

Specifically—2. [*cap.*] The Virgin Mary ("Our Lady"); hence, a picture representing the Virgin.—3. A kind of luster made in part of alpacawool.—**Madonna medal**, a small medal of silver, brass, or other metal, hung by a pilgrim about the neck of a statue of the Virgin and then preserved, serving as a sort of pilgrim's sign.

Madonna-wise (mā-don'ā-wiz), *adv.* In the manner or fashion of the Madonna: applied to the arrangement of a woman's hair, in imitation of accepted representations of the Madonna, by parting it in the middle, and bringing it close and low over the temples.

Locks not wide-dispread,
Madonna-wise on either side her head.
Tennyson, Isabel.

madoqua (mad'ō-kwā), *n.* [Abyssinian.] A very tiny antelope of Abyssinia, *Neotragus saltianus* or *N. madoqua*, the smallest of horned animals, about as large as a hare, and with very slender legs. Also called *hegoleh*.

madpash (mad'pash), *n.* and *a.* [*< mad* + *pash*.] 1. *n.* A mad fellow. *Wright*. [North. Eng.]

II. *a.* Wild; cracked. *Davies*.

Let us leave this *madpash* bedlam, this hair-brained fop, and give him leave to rave and dose his bellyfull, with his private and intimately acquainted devils.
Urquhart, tr. of Rabelais, iii. 25.

madras (mā-drās'), *n.* [= *F. madras*; so called from *Madras* in India.] A large handkerchief of silk and cotton, usually in bright colors, used by the negroes in the West India islands and elsewhere for turbans, etc.—**Madras gingham**, a gingham imitating the colors and design of a madras.—**Madras lace**, a kind of curtain-material, sometimes printed in colors.—**Madras work**, simple embroidery done upon bright-colored madras handkerchiefs,

the embroidery emphasizing the pattern of the stuff. These embroideries are used for furniture-coverings, banner-screens, etc.

madrasah (ma'-dras'ij), *n.* [Hind. *madrasa*, *madarsa*, a school, college.] In India, a school or college for the education of youth. Also, corruptly, *madressah*, *madrissah*, *madrissat*, *medressch*.

The enlightened mind of Warren Hastings did indeed anticipate his age by founding the Calcutta *madrasa* for Mahometan teaching.
Encyc. Brit., XII. 774.

Madras hemp, *n.* See *Bengal hemp*, under *hemp*.

madregal (mad'rē-gal), *n.* [Origin not ascertained.] A earangoid fish of the genus *Seriola*.

madreperl (mad're-pērl), *n.* [*< It. madreperla*, < *madre*, mother, + *perla*, pearl.] Mother-of-pearl. *Longfellow*.

Madrepore (ma-drep'ō-rē), *n.* [NL., < *madreporē*.] The typical genus of *Madreporidae*, containing some of the commonest madrepores, of various branched shapes, among them some of the most extensive reef-building corals. *M. cervicornis* is a species so called from its branching like the antlers of deer.

Madreporacea (mad'rē-pō-rā'sē-ij), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Madrepore* + *-acea*.] A group of stone-corals, more or less exactly equivalent to *Madreporaria*.

madreporal (mad'rē-pō-ral), *a.* [*< madreporē* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to madrepores; consisting of madrepores.

Madreporaria (mad'rē-pō-rā'ri-ij), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Madrepore* + *-aria*.] A general name of the madrepores and related corals which are hexacoralline or hexactinoid and have a continuous hard calcareous skeleton. The term covers not only the *Madreporidae* proper, but the *Fungidae* or mushroom-corals, the *Astroidæ* or star-corals, and related families. In a still wider sense, *Madreporaria* is an order of the class *Actinozoa*, including all the hard actinoid or actiniform corals, or sclerodermatous zoantharians, whether hexamerous or tetramerous, and whether tabulate, tubulose, perforate, aporose, or rugose. It is then equivalent to *Lithocorallia* and *Sclerodermata*, or to the old *Lithophyta* minus the *Aleyonaria* and other scleroblastic zoantharians.

madreporian (mad'rē-pō-rā'ri-an), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Pertaining to the *Madreporaria*, or having their characters.

II. *n.* A coral of the group *Madreporaria*.

madrepore (mad'rē-pōr), *n.* [*< F. madrepore* = *Sp. madrepora* = *Pg. madrepora*, < *It. madrepora*, coral, appar. lit. 'mother-stone' (cf. *madreperla*, 'mother-pearl,' mother-of-pearl: see *madreperl*), < *madre*, < *L. mater*, = *E. mother*, + (appar.) *Gr. πῶρος*, a light friable stone, a stalactite, or, as now understood, πῶρος (> *It. poro*), pore: see *porē*.] An animal, or a coral, of the genus *Madrepore* or family *Madreporidae*; the polypite or the polypidom of a perforate madreporarian: a name loosely extended to any stone-coral with madreporiform cavities or openings. In true madrepore the animal or polypite is hexamerous with twelve short tentacles, and the polypidom is of branching form and stony hardness. Madrepore coral consists of carbonate of lime, with traces of animal matter, and is formed by gradual deposition in the tissues of the compound polyp, so that in course of time the whole presents the appearance of a number of polyps supported on an extraneous body. When the animal matter has been removed madrepore is of a white color, wrinkled on the surface, and full of little cavities, in each of which an individual polyp was lodged, the radiating septa of the cavities corresponding to the internal divisions of the animal. Madrepores raise up walls and reefs of coral rocks with considerable rapidity in tropical climates.—**Madrepore glass.** See *glass*.—**Madrepore marble**, madreporitic marble.

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madreporeic (mad'rē-pōr'ik), *a.* [*< madreporē* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to madrepores; of the character of the madrepores; pierced with minute holes like a madrepores. Also *madreporite*.—**Madrepore canals**, in echinoderms, tubular prolongations of the circular vessel of the ambulacral system, having perforated ends, and terminating in a calcareous network, or other hard formation, known as the *madrepore*

body, *madreporeic tubercle*, or *madreporeite*.—**Madreporeic plate**, in echinoderms, a madreporite.—**Madreporeic tubercle**, a tubercular madreporic body, or madreporite.
Madreporidæ (mad'rē-pōr'ī-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Madrepore* + *-idæ*.] The madreporic family, typified by the genus *Madrepore*. Its limits vary with different authors, but in the strictest use it consists of several different genera, agreeing in that the polypites and polyp-stocks have porous encenchyma, perforated thecae, little-developed septa, and an open gastric cavity communicating with the canal in the axis of the branched polypidom.

madreporeiform (mad'rē-pō-rī-fōrm), *a.* [*< NL. Madrepore*, a madrepores; + *L. forma*, form.] Resembling a madrepores; characteristic of a madrepores; madreporic.

Madreporinæ (mad'rē-pō-rī-nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Madrepore* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Madreporidæ*.

madreporeite (mad'rē-pō-rīt), *n.* and *a.* [*< madreporē* + *-ite*.] I. *n.* 1. Fossil madrepores.—2. In echinoderms, the madreporic body or tubercle; the interradial aboral porous plate at the termination of the madreporic canals.
Huxley.

II. *a.* Same as *madreporeic*.
madreporeitic (mad'rē-pō-rīt'ik), *a.* [*< madreporite* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or consisting of madreporite, or made up of various corals more or less mixed with fragments of the shells of mollusks, all loosely elassed together as madrepores: as, *madreporeitic rocks*.

madrier (mad'ri-ēr), *n.* [*F.*, earlier *madier*, a beam or stout plank, < *Sp. madero*, a beam, < *madera*, wood: see *matter*.] In milit. engin.: (a) In the seventeenth century, a heavy timber forming the chief or central part of the carriage of a cannon or mortar; hence, the whole carriage or mounting of a piece of artillery. *Grose*. (b) A plank lined with tin and covered with earth for roofing over certain parts of military works, in order to afford protection in lodgments, etc. (c) A plank used to support the earth in a mine, or in a moat or ditch to support a wall.

madrigal (mad'ri-gal), *n.* [*< F. madrigal* = *Sp. madrigal*, *OSP. mundrial*, *mandrigal* = *Pg. madrigal* = *G. madrigal*, < *It. madrigale*, *OIt. madriale*, *mundrial*, also *mandriano*, a short poem, a pastoral ditty (> *ML. matriale*), < *mandra*, a herd, flock, < *L. mandra*, a stall, a herd, < *Gr. μᾶδρα*, a fold, an inclosed space, the bed on which the stone of a ring is set, a monastery. Cf. *archimandrite*, *mandret*, from the same *Gr. source*.] 1. A medieval poem or song, amorous, pastoral, or descriptive. The distinguishing characteristics of the madrigal are now hard to determine.

By shallow rivers to whose falls
Melodious birds sing *madrigals*.
Marlowe, Passionate Shepherd to his Love.

2. In music: (a) A musical setting of such a poem. Strict madrigal-writing involves the use of a *canto fermo*, adherence to one of the ecclesiastical modes throughout, the abundant use of contrapuntal imitation in all its varieties, and the absence of instrumental accompaniment. This form of composition appeared in the Low Countries in the fifteenth century, and soon spread to Italy, Germany, France, and England. In Italy and England it attained a notable perfection and beauty, passing over in the latter country into the modern glee. Madrigals were written for from three to eight or more voices. The sentiments embodied varied from grave to gay, with a constant tendency to the latter. The choruses in the earlier operas and oratorios were madrigals. (b) A glee or part-song in general, irrespective of contrapuntal qualities.

madrigaleri (mad'ri-gal-ēr), *n.* A writer or composer of madrigals.

Satyrists, panegyrists, *madrigallers*.
Tom Brown, Works, II. 155. (*Davies*.)

madrigaletto (mad'ri-gal-ē'tō), *n.* [It., dim. of *madrigale*, a madrigal: see *madrigal*.] A little madrigal.

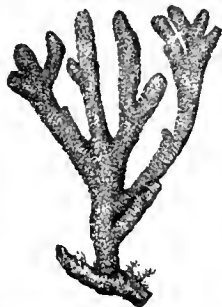
madrigalian (mad-ri-gā'li-an), *a.* [*< madrigal* + *-ian*.] Of or pertaining to madrigals.

The English *madrigalian* writers being represented solely by Morley's "My Bonny Lass." *Athenæum*, July 8, 1882.

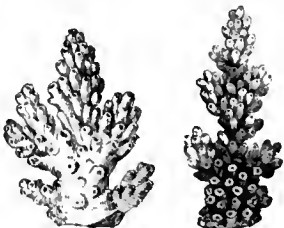
madrigalist (mad'ri-gal-ist), *n.* [*< madrigal* + *-ist*.] A composer or singer of madrigals. *Burney*, Hist. Music, IV. 46.

Madrilean (mad-ri-lē'ni-an), *a.* and *n.* [*< Sp. Madrileano* (for **Madridano*, the second *d* being changed by dissimilation to *l*), an inhabitant of Madrid, < *Madrid*.] I. *a.* Of or belonging to Madrid.

II. *n.* A native or an inhabitant of Madrid, the capital of Spain.
madroño (mā-drō'nyō), *n.* A handsome tree, *Arbutus Menziesii*, of western North America, toward the south becoming a shrub. It bears a



Madrepore prolifera.



Madrepore Corals.

yellow berry, scarcely edible. Its wood is very hard, and is much used in the manufacture of gunpowder. Its bark is valuable for tanning. Also *madroño*.

Even the *madroña*, upon these spurs of Mount Saint Helena, comes to a fine bulk, and ranks with forest trees. R. L. Stevenson, *Silverado Squatters*, p. 86.

madstone (mad'stōn), *n.* A stone popularly reputed to cure hydrophobia, or to prevent it when threatened. It is applied to the wound, from which it is supposed to draw the poison. The belief in its value has no scientific sanction. [U. S.]

Among the various individuals in Pennsylvania who profess ability in exorcism and charms, we occasionally find one who is reputed to possess a *mad-stone*. These pebbles are of various sizes, and appear to have been selected on account of some peculiarity of color or form. A specimen which had a high reputation in the State from which it had been brought was described by the present writer as consisting of a worn piece of white feldspar, and possessing none of the properties of absorption attributed to it. *Proc. Am. Phil. Soc.*, XXVI. (1889), 336.

madu-nut (mad'ō-nut), *n.* The seed of *Cycas circinalis*.

Madura foot. A diseased condition of the feet and hands, occurring in India, characterized by enlargement and distortion of the affected part, ensuing suppurating, softening and fracture of the bones of the part, and the formation of sinuses discharging through frequent openings small yellow bodies like fish-roe or dark grains like coarse gunpowder, and often larger masses. The fungus *Chonypho Carteri* is found in the diseased parts, and is thought to be the cause of the disease. Also called *fungus-foot*, *fungus disease of India*, and *mycetoma*.

madweed (mad'wēd), *n.* A species of *Scutellaria*, or skullcap (natural order *Labiata*), the *S. lateriflora*; so named because it was thought to be efficacious in hydrophobia. Also called *mad-dog skullcap*.

madwort (mad'wērt), *n.* [*mad* + *wort*. Cf. *Alyssum*.] 1. A plant of the genus *Alyssum*.—2. [As if a contraction of *madderwort*, having been used as a substitute for madder.] A plant of the borage family, *Asperugo procumbens*, whose root was used like madder: commonly called *German madwort*.

mae (mā), *a.* and *adv.* A Scotch form of *mo*.

mænderi, *n.* See *meander*.

Mæandrina (mæ-an-dri'nā), *n.* [NL., < *l. mæander*, a winding way (see *meander*), + *-ina*.] The typical genus of *Mæandrinidae*, established by Lamarck in 1801. *M. eerebriformis* is an example. Also spelled *Meandrina*.

mæandrine, *a.* See *meandrine*.

Mæandrinidae (mæ-an-drin'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Meandrina* + *-idae*.] A family of madrepore corals of the suborder *Astrea*, typified by the genus *Meandrina*; the brain-corals or brainstones. These corals are of massive form, caused by the union of many individual corallites in rows which meander or wind about over the surface of the corallum in a manner suggesting the convolutions of the brain. Also spelled *Meandrinidae*.

mæandriniform (mæ-an-drin'i-fōrm), *a.* [NL., < *Meandrina* + *l. forma*.] Resembling a brain-coral; of or pertaining to the *Meandriniformes*.

Mæandriniformes (mæ-an-drin-i-fōr'mēz), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *mæandriniform*.] The brain-corals. See *Meandrinidae*.

Mæandripore (mæ-an-drip'ō-rē), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μαῖνδριπος*, a winding way (see *meander*), + *πόρος*, a pore: see *pore*.] Same as *Fascicularia*.

Mæandrospongiæ (mæ-an-drō-spon'ji-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *μαῖνδρος*, a meander, + *σπόγγος*, a sponge, + *-iæ*.] A large family of dictyonine hexactinellid silicious sponges, both fossil and recent, in which the body consists of winding tubes of uniform caliber with interstitial vestibular spaces and no uncinate or scopuliform spicules. Also spelled *Meandrospongiæ*.

maelstrom (māl'strōm), *n.* [An erroneous spelling (sometimes erroneously explained as 'mill-stream'); prop. **malestrom* or **malstrom*; formerly *malestrand* (see quot.), simulating *strand*; < Norw. *malstraum* (little used) (= Dan. *malstrøm*), a great whirlpool in the sea, < *mala* (= Dan. *malé*), grind (see *meal*), + *straum* (= Dan. *ström*), stream (see *stream*).] 1. A celebrated whirlpool or violent current in the Arctic ocean, near the western coast of Norway, between the islands Moskenäsö and Mosken, formerly supposed to suck in and destroy everything that approached it at any time, but now known not to be dangerous except under certain conditions.

He [Josep Napes] reports of a Whirlpool between the Rost Islands and Lofot called *Malestrand*, which from half ebb to half flood is heard to make such a terrible noise as shakes the Door-rings of Houses in those Islands ten mile off. *Milton*, *list*, Muscovia.

Hence—2. Any restless movement; any influence or passion which makes victims of all who come within its power: as, the *maelstrom* of fashion or of speculation; the *maelstrom* of dissipation or of crime.

Mæna (mē'nā), *n.* [NL. (Cuvier, 1829), < *l. mæna*, < Gr. *μαῖνα*, a small sea-fish, eaten salted.] The typical genus of *Mænidae*, chiefly represented in the Mediterranean. *M. vulgaris* is an example. Formerly also *Mænas*.

mænad, **menad** (mē'nad), *n.* [*l. mænās* (*mænad*), < Gr. *μαῖνας* (*maῖnad*), raving, frantic; as a noun, a mad woman, mænad; < *μαῖνεσθαι*, rage, be furious: see *mania*.] 1. In Gr. myth., a female member of the attendant train of Bacchus; hence, a priestess of Bacchus; one of the women who celebrated the festivals of Bacchus with mad songs and dancing and bois-



Mænad.—From a Greek polychrome cup preserved at Munich.

terous courses in gay companies amid the crags of Parnassus and Cithæron, particularly on the occasion of the great triennial Bacchic festival. The mænads supplied a favorite subject to classic art, and are characterized by wearing the nebris, and by the thyrsus and other Dionysiac attributes. Compare *Bacchantes*.

Such illusion as of old
Through Athens glided mænad-like.
Lowell, *The Cathedral*.

Hence—2. Any woman under the influence of unnatural excitement or frenzy.

mænadic, **menadic** (mē-nad'ik), *a.* [*l. mænad*, *menad*, + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or like the mænads; furious; raving; bacchantic.

The rites, by some supposed to be of the *menadic* sort, . . . are held strictly secret.

Carlyle, *Sartor Resartus* (ed. 1831), p. 191.

mænianum (mē-ni-ā'num), *n.*; *pl. mæniana* (-nā). [L., a projecting balcony, orig. one in the Forum at Rome, erected under the censor C. Mænius, for the convenience of spectators of the gladiatorial combats; neut. of *Mænianus*, of Mænius, < *Mænius*, the name of a Roman gens.] In *Rom. antiq.*, a balcony or gallery for spectators at a public show. The name, originally applied to a balcony in the Forum, was extended to balconies in general, as to the galleries at the circular end of a circus, and to the ranges of seats above the podium in an amphitheater.

Mænidae (mē'nī-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Mæna* + *-idae*.] A family of acanthopterygian fishes, typified by the genus *Mæna*. They are subfusiform percoids with very protractile upper jaw, chiefly inhabiting warm seas. Several are found in the Mediterranean. Also *Mæntidæ*, *Mænoidæ*.

mænoid (mē'noid), *n.* A fish of the family *Mænidae*. *Sir J. Richardson*.

Mænoidæ (mē-noi'dē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Mæna* + *-oidæ*.] Same as *Mænidae*. *Sir J. Richardson*, 1836.

Mænura, *n.* An erroneous form of *Menura*.

Mæsa (mē'sā), *n.* [NL. (P. Forskal, 1775), < *maas*, given as the Ar. name of one of the species.] A genus of dicotyledonous gamopetalous plants, belonging to the natural order *Myrsineæ*, type of the tribe *Mæsææ*, characterized by the two-bracted calyx, the imbricate corolla, and flowers growing in racemes. They are shrubs, with entire dentate or serrate leaves, often pellucid-dotted, small white five-parted flowers, and a small dry or fleshy fruit with many seeds and a persistent style. About 40 species are known, natives of tropical and subtropical Asia and Africa, Australia, and the islands of the Pacific. The genus furnishes some ornamental hothouse-plants.

Mæseæ (mē'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Alphonse de Candolle, 1837), < *Mæsa* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of dicotyledonous gamopetalous plants of the

order *Myrsineæ*, characterized by a superior or half-superior calyx, a gamopetalous corolla, no staminodia, and a many-seeded fruit. The tribe includes but one genus, *Mæsa*, with about 40 species, natives of the tropical and subtropical regions of the Old World.

maestoso (mā-es-tō'sō), *adv.* [It., majestic, < *maestà*, majesty: see *majesty*.] In music, with dignity or majesty; majestically.

maestral, *n.* A variant of *mistral*.

Maestricht beds. See *bed*.¹

maestro (mā-es'trō), *n.* [It., = E. *master*.¹ q. v.] A master; specifically, an eminent musical composer, teacher, or conductor.

mafflet (maf'l), *v. i.* [*ME. mafflen*, < MD. *maffelen*, *moffelen*, D. *moffelen*, move the jaws, stammer, = LG. *maffeln*, prattle, = G. dial. *maffeln*, *muffeln*, chew with the mouth full; prob. imitative; cf. E. *faffle*, stammer.] To stammer.

And some maffled with the mouth and nyst what they mente. *Richard the Redeless*, iv. 63.

maffled (maf'ld), *p. a.* See the quotation. [Prov. Eng.]

She was what they call in the country maffled—that is, confused in her intellect. *Southey*, *Letters*, III. 186. (Davies.)

mafflet (maf'lēr), *n.* A stammerer. *Holland*, *Plutarch*, p. 535.

maffling (maf'ling), *n.* [Cf. *maffle*.] A simpleton. *Halliwel*. [North. Eng.]

maforst, *n.* [ML., < MGr. *μαφόριον*: see def.] Originally, a woman's mantle or cloak, covering the head, neck, and shoulders; later, the maphorion or scapular worn by monks in the Eastern Church.

mafurra-tree (ma-fur'ā-trē), *n.* [*l. mafurra*, *mafura*, a native name, + E. *tree*.] A tree, *Trichilia emetica*, of the *Meliaceæ*, found in Mozambique, Madagascar, and the Isle of Réunion. Its fruit is a capsule of two or three cells, containing seeds of the size of a cacao-bean, which yield when boiled the *mafurra-tallow*.

mag¹ (mag), *n.* [Also *magg*; ult. abbr. of *margaret*, like the fem. name *dim. Maggie*, abbr. of *Margaret*: see *maggie*, *margaret*. Hence also *mudge*.¹] 1. The magde or magpie.—2. The long-tailed titmouse, *Acerdula rocea*, more fully called *long-tailed mag*. [Local, Eng.]

mag² (mag), *v.*; pret. and pp. *magged*, ppr. *magging*. [In allusion to the chatter of the magpie; < *mag*¹, the magpie: see *mag*¹.] I. *intrans.* To chatter; scold. [Prov. Eng.]

II. *trans.* To tease or vex. *Halliwel*. [Prov. Eng.]

mag² (mag), *n.* [*l. mag*², *v.*] Talk; chatter.

If you have any *mag* in you, we'll draw it out. *Mrs. Thrale*, quoted in *Mime*. D'Arbly's Diary (ed. 1876), I. 68.

mag³ (mag), *n.* [Also *make*, *maik*; origin obscure.] A halfpenny; in Scotland (with plural), a gratuity expected by servants. [Eng. and Scotch.]

It can't be worth a *mag* to him.

Dickens, *Bleak House*, liv.

mag⁴ (mag), *n.* An abbreviated form of *magazine*, 2. [Colloq.]

He . . . is on the staff of I don't know how many papers and mags. *Mrs. Alexander*, *The Frères*, p. 45.

mag⁵ (mag), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *magged*, ppr. *magging*. [Also *magg*; conjectured to be of Gipsy origin; cf. Hind. *makr*, fraud, *makkar*, a cheat, knave (?).] To steal; carry off clandestinely. [Low slang.]

magadis (mag'ā-dis), *n.* [*l. μάγadis* (ML. *magade*), a musical instrument, a kind of cithara, also a Lydian flute (see def.), prob. of Egypt. origin. Cf. *magas*.] 1. A Greek musical instrument resembling the cithara, having about twenty strings tuned in octaves two by two.—2. A Lydian flute or flageolet.—3. A monochord.

magadize (mag'ā-diz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *magadized*, ppr. *magadizing*. [*l. μάγαδίζειν*, to play on the magadis, play in the octave, < *μάγadis*, magadis: see *magadis*.] In *anc. Gr. music*: (a) To play upon the magadis. (b) To sing in octaves, as when men and women sing the same melody.

magari, *n.* [Origin obscure.] A large ship. *Davies*.

Filling our seas with stately argosies,
Calvars and *magars*, hulks of burden great. *Greene*, *Orlando Furioso*, i. 1.

magarita, **magarites** (mag-ā-rī'tā, -tēz), *n.* [ML., < MGr. *μαγαρίτης*, renegade, < *μαγαρίτης*, befool, pollute, defile, contaminate.] In the middle ages, an apostate from Christianity, especially to Mohammedanism.

magas (mā'gas), *n.* [*< Gr. μαγας, the bridge of a cithara or lyre; see def. 1.*] 1. The bridge of a cithara or lyre; also, a fret, as of a lute.—2. [*cap.*] [*N.L.*] A genus of brachiopods of the family *Terebratulidae*, and typical of a subfamily *Magasinae*. Sowerby, 1816.

magastromancer (mā-gas'trō-man-sēr), *n.* [*< Gr. μάγος, magician, + αστρον, a star, + μαντεία, divination; see astro-mancy.*] An astrologist.

The *Mag-astro-mancer*, or the magical astrological Diviner. *Rev. J. Gauld* (1852).

magazine (mag-a-zēn'), *n.* [= *D. magazin* = *G. magazin* = *Dan. Sw. magasin*, *< OF. F. magazin*, new *magasin*, *< It. magazzino*, *< Sp. magacén, almugacén, almucén* = *Pg. almazem, armazem*, a storehouse, *< Ar. al, the, + makhāzin* (*> Turk. makhāzin*), pl. of *makhzun, makhzen* (*> Turk. makhzen*), a storehouse, warehouse, of. *khiḥāna*, a storehouse, *khaḥna, khaḥina*, treasury, *khaḥana*, lay up in store; cf. *Heb. khāsan*, lay up in store, *mishenot*, storehouses.] 1. A receptacle in which anything is stored; a storehouse; a warehouse.

If it should appear fit to bestow shipping in those harbours, it shall be very needful that there be a *magazine* of all necessary provisions and ammunitions.

Raleigh, Essays.

The mind of man in a long life will become a *magazine* of wisdom or folly. *Steele, Tatler*, No. 132.

Specifically—(a) A strong building, constructed usually of brick or stone, for storing securely quantities of gunpowder or other explosive material, and warlike stores, for either industrial or military purposes. (b) The close room in the hold of a man-of-war where the ammunition is kept. (c) The cartridge-chamber of a magazine-rifle. (d) The fuel-chamber of a magazine-stove. See below.

2. A pamphlet periodically published, containing miscellaneous papers or compositions. The earliest publication of this kind in England was the "Gentleman's Magazine," which was first issued in 1731 by Edward Cave, under the pseudonym of "Sylvanus Urban," and is still continued, though now entirely changed in character.—**Magazine-battery**, in *elect.*, a battery in which the strength of the liquid solution is maintained by a supply of the required substance in the form of crystals kept in a suitable receptacle. Compare *Daniell cell*, under *cell*.—**Magazine-stove**, a stove containing a fuel-chamber from which the fire is automatically fed with coal.—**Magnetic magazine**. See *magnetic*.

magazine (mag-a-zēn'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *magazine*, ppr. *magazing*. [*< magazine, n.*] 1. *trans.* To store up or accumulate for future use. [*Rare.*]

He entered among the Papists only to get information of persons and particulars, with such secrets as he could spy out, that being *magazined* up in a diary might serve for materials. *Roger North, Examen*, p. 222.

II. *intrans.* To conduct or edit a magazine.

Of *magazing* chiefs, whose rival page

With monthly medley courts the curious age.

Byron, The Pensive Participle's Petition.

magazine-gun (mag-a-zēn'gun), *n.* A cannon or gun having the capacity of firing a number of shots consecutively without pause for reloading; a battery-gun; a machine-gun; a repeating gun. See *machine-gun*.

magaziner (mag-a-zē'nēr), *n.* [*< magazine + -er.*] One who writes in a magazine.

If a *magaziner* be dull upon the Spanish war, he soon has us up again with the ghost in Cock-lane.

Goldsmith, Essays, ix.

magazine-rifle (mag-a-zēn'rīfl), *n.* A repeating rifle; a rifle from which several shots may be fired in quick succession without reloading. It has a magazine or chamber which contains a variable number of metallic-case cartridges, which are fed automatically into the chamber of the bore, or held in reserve, the latter being the case in arms furnished with a cut-off, to enable them to be used as single-loaders. The magazine may be placed in the butt-stock, in the tip-stock, or above or on one side of the receiver, or it may be detachable, as in the Lee gun. The special forms of magazine-rifles are very numerous.

magaziner (mag-a-zē'nist), *n.* [*< magazine + -ist.*] Same as *magaziner*.

magdala (mag-dā'lā), *n.* [*< So called from Magdala in Abyssinia, captured by Gen. Napier (subsequently Lord Napier of Magdala) in 1868. Cf. magenta, solferino, named from battle-fields.*] Naphthalene red. See *red*.

magdalen, magdalene (mag'da-len, -lēn), *n.* [*< So called from Magdalen, Mary Magdalene, < LL. Magdalene, < Gr. (Μαρία) Μαγδαληνή, (Mary) of Magdala, fem. of Μαγδαληνός, of Magdala, < Μαγδαλά, a town on the western shore of the sea of Galilee, < Heb. migdāl, a tower, < gādāl, be great or high. The allusion in the def. is to the "woman in the city, which was a sinner," mentioned in Luke vii. 37-50, and, as in the heading of that chapter, traditionally identified (esp. since the 5th century, and in the Western Church, contrary to the tradition of the Eastern Church) with Mary Magdalene as mentioned (in another connection) in the next chapter,*

"Mary called Magdalene, out of whom went seven devils" (Luke viii. 2). This identification was doubtless assisted by a confusion of the three anointings, one by "a woman in the city" (Luke vii. 37, as above), one by "a woman," also unnamed, in Bethany (Mat. xxvii. 7 and Mark xiv. 3), and the third by "Mary," the sister of Martha and Lazarus, also in Bethany (John xi. 2 and xii. 3). The same name, in the old form *Maudlin*, is the source of the adj. *maudlin*, in allusion to the tears of the repentant woman supposed to be Mary Magdalene: see *maudlin*. Another form of the name is *Madelene*.] 1. A reformed prostitute.

Very little of the *Magdalene* about her, . . . because, though there may be *Magdalenes*, they are not often found. *Trollope, Autobiog.*, p. 239.

2. Some plant, probably a radiate composite like *Chrysanthemum Parthenium*.

These camels will live very well two or three days without water; their feeding is on thistles, wormwood, *magdalene*, and other strong weeds.

Hakluyt's Voyages, II. 270.

Magdalen hospital, or Magdalen asylum. See *hospital*.

magdaleneum (mag'da-lē-nē'um), *n.* [*< magdalen, q. v.*] A magdalen asylum or hospital.

It [Fontevault] consisted of a nunnery for virgins and widows, a *magdaleneum*, a hospital for lepers and other diseased folk, a convent, and a church. *Encyc. Brit.*, IX. 396.

magdaleon (mag-dā-lē-on), *n.* [*< OF. magdaleon, F. magdaleon, magdaleon, < Gr. μαγδαλιών, later form of μαγδαλιώ, the crumb or inside of the loaf on which the Greeks wiped their hands at dinner, < μαγδαλιών, wipe off, take an impression, model, < ἀπὸ, off, + μάσσειν, knead; see mass², magma.*] 1. A medicine, as a pill, prepared with bread-crumbs.—2. A roll of plaster. *Dunghison*.

Brimstone . . . used crude . . . is of a sadder colour; or, after depuration, such as we have in *magdaleons* or rolls of a lighter yellow. *Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err.*, ii. 5.

Magdeburg hemispheres. See *hemisphere*.

mage (māj), *n.* [*< F. mage = Sp. Pg. It. mago (fem. maga), a magician, < L. magus (fem. maga), a magician (as adj. magial), < Gr. μάγος, a magician, enchanter, juggler, wizard (as adj. magial); prop. a Magus, F. Mage = Sp. Pg. It. Mago, < L. Magus, pl. Magi, < Gr. μάγοι, pl. Μάγοι, one of the Magi or Magians, a Median tribe or caste, the priests or "wise men" of the ancient Medes and Persians, prob. < Zend maz, great, akin to Gr. μέγας, L. magnus, great; see magnitude, main². Hence magic, etc.] A magician; an enchanter; a person expert in the black art.*

First entering, the dreadful *Mage* there fownd,
Deepe busied bout worke of wondrous end.

Spenser, F. Q., III. iii. 14.

And there I saw *mage* Merlin, whose vast wit
And hundred winters are but as the hands
Of loyal vassals toiling for their liege.

Tennyson, Coming of Arthur.

Magellanic (maj- or mag-e-lan'ik), *a.* [*< Magellan (Pg. Fernão de Magalhães) + -ic.*] Pertaining to or named after the Portuguese navigator Magellan (Portuguese Fernão de Magalhães), died 1521.—**Magellanic clouds**, a name given to two cloud-like tracts or patches of nebulous stars in the southern heavens, nearly in the pole of the Milky Way. They are visible as far north as 18° north latitude. According



The Greater Magellanic Cloud. (From Gould.)

to Sir J. F. W. Herschel, "They are, generally speaking, round, and somewhat oval, and the larger, which deviates most from the circular form, exhibits the appearance of an axis of light, very ill-defined, and by no means strongly distinguished from the general mass. . . . The greater nebula occupies an area of about 42 square degrees. The lesser covers about 10 square degrees. Their degree

of brightness may be judged of by the effect of strong moonlight, which totally obliterates the lesser, but not quite the greater." Though they resemble parts of the Galaxy to the naked eye, their telescopic appearance is in marked contrast, owing to the great numbers of clusters and nebulae which they contain.

magenta (mā-jen'tā), *n.* [*< F. magenta, so called from Magenta in Italy, because this color was discovered in the year (1859) of the battle of Magenta.*] 1. A rich and somewhat glaring red pigment. Also called *aniline red* and *fuchsian*.—2. The color given by the pigment.—**Magenta S.** Same as *acid-magenta*.

magg¹, *n.* See *magg*.

magg², *v. t.* See *magg*.

magg³ (magd), *a.* [Origin obscure.] Worn and stretched; said of a rope.

maggett, *n.* An obsolete form of *maggot*.

maggie (mag'i), *n.* [*< Maggie, a fem. name, dim. of Margaret. Cf. mag¹, madge¹.*] The common guillemot, *Lomvia troile*. [*Scotch.*]

maggimonifet (mag-i-mon-i-fet), *n.* [= *Maggie many-feet.*] A centipede. [*Scotch.*]

magglet (mag'l), *v. l.* [Early mod. E. also *maggil, magle*; perhaps a var. of *mangle*.] To mangle; maul.

There he beheld ane cruell *maggil* face.

Gavin Douglas, tr. of Virgil, p. 181. (*Jamieson*.)

maggot (mag'ot), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *maggot, maggette*; *< ME. magot, magat*, prob. *< W. macciud, macai*, a maggot (cf. *magiad*, grubs, *magiad*, breeding, *magad*, a brood), *< magu*, breed, = *Corn. Bret. magu*, feed.] 1. Properly, the larva of a fly or other insect; hence, in general, a grub; a worm: applied to footless larvae, and especially to the larvae of flies.

Those flesh-flies of the land,

Who fasten without mercy on the fair,

And suck, and leave a craving *maggot* there.

Cowper, Prog. of Err., i. 324.

2. A whim; a crotchet; an odd fancy: mostly in such expressions as *a maggot in one's head*.

To tickle the *maggot* born in an empty head,

And wheedle a world that loves him not.

Tennyson, Maud, xxvii. 3.

3t. A frisky fellow; one given to pranks.

Po. I admire you had so much prudence, when you were as great a *maggot* as any in the world when you were at Paris.

Gl. Then my age did permit a little wildness.

N. Bailey, tr. of Colloquies of Erasmus, p. 177. (*Davies*.)

4. A whimsical impromptu melody or song.—**Rat-tail maggot**. See *Eristalis*.—**Seed-corn maggot**, the larva of *Anthonomyia zeæ* (Riley). *A. S. Packard, Study of Insects*, p. 411. (See also *cheese-maggot, meat-maggot*.)

maggot-eater (mag'ot-ē'tēr), *n.* A book-name of birds of the genus *Scotocophagus*.

maggotiness (mag'ot-i-nēs), *n.* The state of being maggoty, or of abounding with maggots.

maggotish (mag'ot-ish), *a.* [*< maggot + -ish.*] Maggoty; whimsical.

maggot-pated (mag'ot-pā'ted), *a.* Same as *maggoty-headed*.

maggot-piet, maggoty-piet, *n.* See *maggot-pie*.

maggot-snipe (mag'ot-snip), *n.* The turnstone, *Streptopus interpres*. [*Long Island.*]

maggoty (mag'ot-i), *a.* [*< maggot + -y.*] 1. Full of or infested with maggots.—2. Frisky: capricious; whimsical. [*Rare.*]

To pretend to work out a nest scheme of thoughts with a *maggoty*, unsettled head is as ridiculous as to think to write straight in a jumbling conch. *Norris*.

maggoty-headed (mag'ot-i-hed'ed), *a.* Having a mind full of whims or crotchets; maggoty. Also *maggot-pated*.

maggoty-piet, *n.* See *maggie*.

Maghrabin, *a.* and *n.* Same as *Moghrabin*.

Magi, *n.* Plural of *Magus*.

Magian (mā'ji-an), *a.* and *n.* [*< L. Magus, pl. Magi; see Magus.*] 1. *a.* Pertaining to the Magi, the priestly caste of ancient Persia.

II. *n.* A member of the priestly caste of ancient Persia. See *Magus*, I.

One of the *Magians*, who, it is to be remembered, are a tribe of the Medes, gave himself out for a brother of Cambyses, expecting thus to be able to count upon the obedience of the Persians as well.

Van Ranke, Univ. Hist. (trans.), p. 100.

Magianism (mā'ji-an-izm), *n.* [*< Magian + -ism.*] The philosophy, doctrines, traditions, and religious practices of the Magi. Magianism was characterized by a religious dualism, supposing an original principle of evil, opposed to the original principle of good. Also *Magism*.

magic (maj'ik), *n.* and *a.* [I. *n.* Formerly also *magick, magique*; *< ME. magik, magike*. *< OF. magique = Sp. mágica = Pg. It. magica, < L. magice, ML. also magica* (sc. ars, art), *< Gr. μαγική, magic, prop. adj. 'magical' (sc. τέχνη, art)*, but orig. 'of the Magi.' *< Μάγος, pl. Μάγοι, the Magi or priests or "wise men" of the Medes and Persians, reputed to be skilled in enchantment:*

see *mage*, *Magus*. II. *a.* = *F. magique* = *Sp. mágico* = *Pg. It. magico*, < *L. magicus*, < *Gr. μαγικός*, of magic, orig. and prop. 'of the Magi,' < *Μάγος*, pl. *Μάγοι*, *Magi*: see above. Thus, the noun is orig. from the adj.; but in Eng. it precedes it.] I. *n.* 1. Any supposed supernatural art; especially, the pretended art of controlling the actions of spiritual or superhuman beings. Belief in such an art exists among all primitive races, and was prevalent in medieval Europe. The practice of magic has embraced, in a great variety of ways, the cure of disease, the forecasting of events, and the gratification of desires otherwise unattainable. It has been everywhere, with the rise and earlier progress of literature, formulated into more or less elaborate systems. All kinds of divination, judicial astrology, and to a large extent alchemy were outgrowths of it.

But thugh his *magik* for a wyke or tweye,
It semed that alle the rokkes were aweye,
Chaucer, *Franklin's Tale*, l. 567.
If she in chains of *magic* were not bound,
Shak., *Othello*, i. 2. 65.

The word *magic* is still used, as in the ancient world, to include a confused mass of beliefs and practices, hardly agreeing except in being beyond those ordinary actions of cause and effect which men accustomed to their regularity have come to regard as merely natural.
Encyc. Brit., XV. 199.

2. Power or influence similar to that of enchantment: as, the *magic* of love.

He [Arnold] has a power of vision as great as Tennyson's, though its *magic* depends less on the rich tints of association, and more on the liquid colours of pure natural beauty.
Contemporary Rev., XLIX. 528.

3. Conjuring; tricks of legerdemain. [Colloq.] — **Black magic**, magic involving a criminal league with evil spirits; the black art. — **Natural magic**. (*a.*) Occult science; the art of working wonders by means of a superior knowledge of the powers of nature.

Much more is professed, but much less performed, than in former ages, especially in the mathematics and in natural magic.
G. Harvey, *Four Letters*.
(*b.*) Control of natural forces through the knowledge of their laws.

Was not Persian Magic a reduction or correspondence of the principles and architectures of nature to the rules and policy of governments? . . . And here I will make a request that I may revise and reintegrate the misapplied and abused name of *Natural Magic*; which in the true sense is but Natural Wisdom or Natural Prudence; taken according to the ancient acceptance, purged from vanity and superstition.
Bacon, *Advancement of Learning*.

Superstitious or goetic magic consists in the invocation of devils or demons, and supposes some tacit or express covenant or agreement with them. — **White magic**, practice of magic either quite innocent or at least not involving a compact with the devil.

II. *a.* 1. Pertaining to or connected with the exercise of magic; having supposed supernatural qualities or powers; enchanting; bewitching: as, *magic arts* or *spells*; a *magic wand* or *circle*; a *magic touch*; *magic squares*.

Shall we think the subtle-witted French
Conjurers and sorcerers, that, afraid of him,
By *magic* verses have contrived his end?
Shak., i. Heu. VI., i. 1. 27.

As in Agrippa's *magic glass*,
The loved and lost arose to view.
Whittier, *The Merrimack*.

2. Produced by or resulting from or as if from magic; exhibiting the effects of enchantment: as, *magic music*; *magic transformations*. [In this sense *magical* is more commonly used.]

Till all thy *magick* structures, rear'd so high,
Were shatter'd into heaps o'er thy false head.
Milton, *Comus*, l. 798.

3. Operating as if by magic; causing illusion; producing wonderful results.

For three or four days, under the *magic* influence of his wit and imagination, these gloomy old pictures were a perpetual source of amusement and fun.
Lady Holland, *Sydney Smith*, iv.

Magic circle, a modification of the magic square as devised by Franklin, consisting of eight concentric circles equally divided by eight radii, in the sections of which all the numbers from 13 to 75 are so arranged that the sum of the numbers in each circle, together with 12 entered at the center, is equal to 360, and that the sum of the numbers in each radial column, together with the central 12, is also equal to 360. As reconstructed by Dr. Barnard, the numbers from 1 to 64 are taken, and are so arranged that the constant sum of both concentric and radial ranks, added to 100 entered at the center, is 360. — **Magic cube**, an extension of the arrangement of an arithmetical series in a magic square or parallelepipedon to all sides of a hexagon, so that the sum of the numbers in each lineal rank of numbers, parallel to the edges of the cube or the diagonals upon all faces, is constant. In a perfect magic cube every term enters into thirteen distinct equalities. — **Magic cylinder**, a modification of a perfect magic cube or parallelepipedon when one of its surfaces is transferred to a cylinder having a circumference equal to the edge of the cube, and the vertical squares are arranged in equidistant radii: such a magic cylinder will have either no number at the axis, or the same number in the center of every one of the five parallel planes. — **Magic lantern**. See *lantern*, and cut under *stereopticon*. — **Magic music**. See *music*. — **Magic sphere**, a modification of a magic cube or parallelepipedon when its surface is transferred to a sphere, and the several vertical columns are arranged in equidistant radii. — **Magic square**, a square figure

formed by a series of numbers in mathematical proportion, so disposed in parallel and equal ranks that the sum of each row or line taken perpendicularly, horizontally, or diagonally is constant. Magic squares are also formed

8	24	96	35
44	27	11	16
13	14	46	25
38	33	5	22

An even-numbered magic square whose constant sum is 98.

2	7	6
9	5	1
4	3	8

An odd-numbered magic square whose constant sum is 15.

with the letters of a word, name, phrase, or sentence, so arranged as to read the same in all directions from the initial letter, wherever it appears. The earliest known writers on the subject were Arabians, among whom these squares were used as amulets.

magical (maj'i-kal), *a.* [*< magic* + *-al*.] Same as *magic*. [The difference between *magic* and *magical*, as in most other cases of adjectives in *-ic* and *-ical*, is largely rhythmical.]

They beheld unvelled the *magical* shield of your
Aristo.
Dryden.

I'll humbly signify what in his name,
That *magical* word of war, we have effected.
Shak., A. and C., iii. 1. 31.

Laws have no *magical*, no supernatural virtue; . . . laws do not act like Aladdin's lamp or Prince Ahmed's apple.
Macaulay, *Essays*, II. 97.

Egypt and Babylon . . . were the chief sources whence the world learnt what may be called the higher branches of occult science, and from the historical point of view the *magical* rites and beliefs of other ancient Eastern nations, such as Asia Minor and India, are of little importance.
E. B. Tylor, *Encyc. Brit.*, XV. 201.

magically (maj'i-kal-i), *adv.* In a magical manner; by or as if by magic.

magician (maj'-jish'-an), *n.* [*< ME. magicien*, < *OF. and F. magicien*, < *ML. as if *magicianus*, < *magica*, *magic*: see *magic*.] 1. One of the Magi or priestly caste of ancient Persia.

It is confessed by all of understanding, that a *magician* (according to the Persian word) is no other than Divinorum cultor et interpres, a studious observer and expounder of divine things.
Raleigh, *Hist. World*, I. xi. 3.

Therefore made I a decree to bring in all the wise men of Babylon before me. . . . Then came in the *magicians*, the astrologers, the Chaldeans, and the soothsayers.
Dan, iv. 7.

2. One skilled in magic; a wizard; an enchanter; a conjurer.

I have, since I was three year old, conversed with a *magician*, most profound in his art and yet not damnable.
Shak., As you Like it, v. 2. 68.

magic-tree (maj'ik-trē), *n.* A beautiful shrub, *Cantua burzifolia* (natural order *Polemoniaceae*), of Peru, formerly used by the native Indians for the decoration of their houses on feast-days.

magilp (maj-gilp'), *n.* [Also *maegilp*, *magilph*, *magelp*, *maguilp*, *meggelup*, *megilph*, *megylph*, *milgiph*; said to be from a proper name.] In painting, a vehicle made of oil of turpentine and pale drying-oil in equal proportions. These ingredients gelatinize, and when mixed with oil colors give them a certain body and a pulpy transparency. Magilp may be made also of linseed drying-oil and mastic varnish, or of simple linseed-oil and sugar of lead, or of boiled oil, mastic varnish, and a little sugar of lead. Also spelled *megilp*.

magilp (maj-gilp'), *v. t.* To reduce to the consistency of magilp.

If it [pure water] is well mixed with the oil colour, it *megilps* it sufficiently to hold the colouring until it sets.
Workshop Receipts, 1st ser., p. 421.

Magilus (maj'i-lus), *n.* [*NL.*] A remarkable genus of gastropods of the family *Coralliophiliidae*, inquiline upon coral. The shells when young are regularly spired, but grow with the coral into irregular tubes, the older parts of which are left by the mollusk to become filled in with solid deposits of calcareous matter. The species is named *M. antiquus*, and may attain a length of 2 or 3 feet.

Magism (maj'iz-m), *n.* [= *F. magisme*; as *Mage*, *Magi*, + *-ism*.] The body of philosophy or doctrines of the Persian Magi: same as *Magianism*.

Chaldeism and *Magism* appear . . . mixed up together.
C. O. Müller, *Manual of Archaeol.* (trans.), § 248.

magister (maj'-jis'-tēr), *n.* [*< L. magister*, a master, chief, head, superior, director, teacher, etc.: hence ult. *E. master* and *mister*, q. v.] Master; sir: an appellation given in the middle ages to persons of

scientific or literary distinction, equivalent to the modern title of *doctor*. It is still used in Latin forms of various degrees. (See below.) In the early church it was given as a title to bishops and presbyters, in distinction from *ministers* or members of the lower orders.

I'm *Magister* — yea, Doctor — hight, . . .
I'm cleverer, true, than those fops of teachers,
Doctors and *Magisters*, Scribes and Preachers.
Goethe, *Faust*, i. 1 (tr. by B. Taylor).

Artium Magister, Master of Arts: a degree bestowed by universities and colleges, following the degree of *Artium Baccalaureus* or *A. B.* Also *Magister Artium* (*M. A.*). See *A. M.* — **Magister ceremoniarum**, master of the ceremonies. — **Magister Disciplinæ**, an officer in the Church of Spain, about the fifth century, appointed to take charge of those children who were dedicated to the church at an early age and placed in a bishop's household for instruction in morals and in the rules of the church. The officer who had supervision of children educated in monasteries bore the same title. — **Magister Sacri Palatii**, in the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, the incumbent of an office created early in the thirteenth century by Pope Honorius III. for the religious instruction of the employees of the popes, cardinals, and other Roman Catholic authorities living in Rome. The promoter and first holder of the office was St. Dominic, and later incumbents have been Dominicans. The duties and privileges of the office were gradually increased until it became one of very considerable importance. Among its privileges are that of conferring the degree of doctor in theology and philosophy and that of licensing books for publication.

magisteria, *n.* Plural of *magisterium*.

magisterial (maj-is-tē'-ri-al), *a.* [*< L. magisterium*, the office of a chief, president, master, director, teacher, etc. (see *magistry*), + *-al*.] 1. Of or pertaining to a master; such as befits a master; authoritative; hence, lofty; arrogant; imperious; domineering.

Those who have fairly and truly examin'd, and are thereby got past doubt in all the doctrines they profess and govern themselves by, . . . are so few in number, and find so little reason to be *magisterial* in their opinions, that nothing insolent and imperious is to be expected from them.
Locke, *Human Understanding*, IV. xvi. 4.

The Squire is there
In his large arm-chair,
Leaning back with a grave *magisterial* air.
Barham, *Ingoldsby Legends*, I. 172.

2. Of or belonging to a magistrate or his office; of the rank of a magistrate.

Acanthe here,
When *magisterial* duties from his home
Her father call'd, had entertain'd the guest.
Glover, *Athenaid*, xv.

3. In *chem.*, pertaining to magistry. — **Magisterial district**. See *district*, 1. — **Syn. 1. Authoritative, Magisterial, Dogmatic, Arrogant, Domineering, Imperious, Dictatorial, Peremptory**, official, grand, haughty, lordly, oracular. *Authoritative* is rarely used in a bad sense. *Magisterial*, in the sense of having the manner of a master or magistrate, generally indicates the overdoing of that manner: as, *magisterial pomp* and gravity. *Dogmatic* reaches somewhat more deeply into the character; the *dogmatic* man insists strenuously upon the correctness of his own opinions, and, being unable to see how others can fail to believe with him, *dictatorially* presses upon them his opinions as true without argument, while he tends also to blame and overbear those who venture to express dissent. (See *confident*.) *Arrogant* implies the assumption of more than due authority from an overestimate of one's importance. (See *arrogance*.) *Domineering, imperious, and dictatorial* apply to the assertion of one's own will over those of others in the attempt to rule. *Domineering* suggests unfitness or lack of authority to rule, with an insulting, hectoring, or bullying manner. *Imperious* contains most of the real power of the will, suggesting a lofty or lordly determination to be obeyed. *Dictatorial* implies, on the one hand, a disposition to rule, and, on the other, a sharp insistence upon having one's orders accepted or carried out. *Peremptory* shuts off discussion: a *peremptory* command or denial is one that must be obeyed or accepted to the letter and without debate; it is positive, absolute, and often immediate.

magisteriality (maj-is-tē'-ri-al'-i-ti), *n.* [*< magisterial* + *-ity*.] *Magisterial* character or administration; domination.

When these statutes were first in the state or *magisteriality* thereof, they were severely put in practice.
Fuller, *Church Hist.*, IX. iv. 11. (*Davies*.)

magisterially (maj-is-tē'-ri-al-i), *adv.* In a magisterial manner; in the manner of a master or a magistrate; with the air of a master or the authority of a magistrate.

magisterialness (maj-is-tē'-ri-al-nes), *n.* The character of being magisterial; in any sense of that word.

magisterium (maj-is-tē'-ri-um), *n.*; pl. *magisteria* (-iā). [*L.*: see *magistry*.] 1. In alchemy, a magistral; the philosopher's stone.

This is the day I am to perfect for him
The *magisterium*, our great work, the stone.
B. Jonson, *Alchemist*, i. 1.

2. An authoritative statement or doctrine; a magistry.

Great importance is attached to what is called "the consensus of theologians" and the "ordinary magisterium or teaching of the Church."
Miwart, *Nineteenth Century*, XXII. 44.

magistry (maj'-is-te-ri), *n.*; pl. *magisteries* (-iz). [Formerly also, erroneously, *majestery*;



Magilus antiquus, natural size.

= F. *magistère* = Pr. *magisteri* = Sp. Pg. It. *magisterio*, < L. *magisterium*, the office of a master, chief, director, president, etc., in ML. a *magisterium*, < *magister*, a master, chief, director, president, etc.: see *magister*, *master*¹.] 1. A magisterial injunction; an authoritative mandate.

This last was not a *magistry*, but a mere command.

Brougham.

2. In *alchemy*, a *magisterium* or *magistral*; in *chem.*, one of various extracts or preparations, especially *magisterium bismuthi*, a precipitate formed when water is added to a solution of bismuth in nitric acid. See the quotations from Boyle and Boerhaave.

He that hath had Water turned to Ashes hath the *Magistry*, and the true Philosopher's Stone.

Hocell, Letters, I. vi. 41.

Although *magistry* be a term variously enough employed by chemists, and particularly used by Paracelsus to signify very different things, yet the best notion I know of it . . . is, that it is a preparation whereby there is not an analysis made of the body assigned, nor an extraction of this or that principle, but the whole or very near the whole body, by the help of some additament, greater or less, is turned into a body of another kind.

Boyle, Works, I. 637.

Magistries seem to have been thus called by the ancient chemists as denoting the capital production or masterpiece of their art. They pretend that they are able to take any simple body, and without any change of its weight, or division of its parts, alter it into another exceedingly different from the former, and usually liquid; for instance, to reduce an ounce of gold into a fluid of the same weight, by fire alone, without the addition of any other matter.

Boerhaave, Chemistry (tr. by Shaw, 3d ed., 1753), I. 171.

3†. Any kind of medicine or remedial agency asserted to be of exceptional efficacy.

magistracy (maj'is-trā-si), *n.* [*< magistra* (f) + -cy.] 1. The office or dignity of a magistrate.

In all tyrannical governments the supreme *magistracy*, or the right both of making and of enforcing the laws, is vested in one and the same man, or one and the same body of men.

Blackstone, Com., I. ii.

We have no power to make laws, to erect all sorts of *magistracy*, to correct, punish, pardon.

Winthrop, Hist. New England, II. 341.

2. The body of magistrates.

That enlightened, eloquent, sage, and profound body, the *Magistracy* of London.

Dickens, Sketches, Scenes, xvii.

magistral (maj'is-trāl), *a.* and *n.* [= F. Sp. Pg. *magistral* = It. *magistrale*, < L. *magistralis*, of or belonging to a master or teacher, < *magister*, a master, teacher, etc.: see *magister*, *master*¹.] 1. *a.* 1. Befitting a master or magistrate; magisterial; authoritative.

Your assertion of the originality of set forms of liturgy, I justly say is more *magistral* than true.

Bp. Hall, Ans. to Apol. for Smeckymnus, § 2.

2. Having sovereign remedial qualities.

More comforting

Than all your opiate, juleps, apozems, *Magistral* syrups.

B. Jonson, Sejanus, i. 2.

Let it be some *magistral* opiate.

Bacon, Hist. Life and Death, p. 29.

3. In *phar.*, prescribed or prepared for the occasion: applied to medicines which are not kept prepared or made up.—**Magistral line**. See II., 2.—**Magistral method**, a schoolmaster's method of teaching established truth.

The most real diversity of method is of *method* referred to use, and method referred to progression: whereof the one may be termed *magistral*, and the other of probation.

Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii.

II. *n.* 1†. In *alchemy* and *old med.*, a sovereign medicine or remedy.

I finde a vast chaos of medicines, a confusion of receipts and *magistrals*, amongst writers, appropriated to this disease.

Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 382.

2. In *fort.*, the guiding line from which the position of the other lines or works is determined. In field-fortifications this line is the interior crest-line. In permanent fortifications it is usually the line of the top of the escarp of each work. *Farrow*. More fully called *magistral line*.

3. An officer in cathedral and collegiate churches and royal chapels in Spain, generally a canon, whose duty it was to preach a certain course of sermons.—4 (Sp. pron. ma-his-träl'). Copper pyrites or other sulphureted ores of copper roasted at a carefully regulated temperature with free access of air. It is used in the Mexican "patio process" (which see, under *process*).

magistrale (mä-jis-träl'), *a.* [It., = E. *magistral*.] See *stretto*.

magistrality (maj-is-träl'i-ti), *n.* [*< magistral* + -ity.] Magistral character, conduct, or teaching; magisterial air or authority.

Those who seek truths, and not *magistrality*.

Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii.

magistrally (maj'is-träl-i), *adv.* Authoritatively; magisterially. *Purehas*, Pilgrimage, p. 203.

magistrand (maj-is-trand'), *n.* [*< LL. magistrandus*, gerund of *magistrare*, *magistrare*, perform the office of a director or chief, rule, command, ML. also make a master (in arts), confer the degree of master upon, < L. *magister*, a master: see *magister*, *master*¹.] A university student in the fourth year of his arts course, after which he may proceed to graduation: a designation still in use in Aberdeen, formerly also in other Scottish universities.

magistrate (maj'is-trät'), *n.* [*< ME. magistrat*, < OF. *magistrat*, F. *magistrat*, a town council, a magistrate, = Sp. Pg. *magistrado* = It. *magistrato*, council, court, tribunal, magistracy, also a magistrate, < L. *magistratus*, the office of a chief, director, president, etc., a magistrate, < *magister*, a master, chief, director, etc.: see *magister*, *master*¹.] 1†. Magistracy.

Certes thou thyself ne myhtest nat ben browht with as manye perils as thou myhtest suffer that thou wolden beren the *magestrat* with (C) Decorat.

Chaucer, Boethius, iii. prose 4.

2. An administrator of the law; one who possesses jurisdiction or executive authority in matters of civil government; an executive or judicial officer holding the power of decision and disposal in regard to subjects within his cognizance: as, a king is the first *magistrate* of a monarchy; in the United States the President is often called the chief *magistrate*; the *magistrates* of a state or city; civil or judicial *magistrates*. But the word is more particularly applied to subordinate officers to whom some part of executive judicial power is committed or delegated.

We acknowledge that the civil *magistrate* wears an authority of Gods giving, and ought to be obey'd as his viceregent.

Milton, Church-Government, I. 5.

3. Specifically, a minor judicial officer; a justice of the peace, or a police justice; in Scotland, a provost or a baillie of a burgh: as, to be brought before the bar of the local *magistrate*.

—4. In the New Testament, a Roman military governor or pretor.—**Chief magistrate**. See def. 2.—**Committing magistrate**. See *committing*.—**Cerule magistrate**. See *cerule*.—**Stipendiary magistrates**. See *stipendiary*.

magistratic (maj-is-trät'ik), *a.* [*< magistrate* + -ic.] Of or pertaining to a magistrate; having the authority of a magistrate. *Jer. Taylor* (†), *Artif. Handsomeness*, p. 169.

magistratical (maj-is-trät'ik-al), *a.* [*< magistratic* + -al.] Same as *magistratic*.

magistrature (maj'is-trä-tür), *n.* [= F. *magistrature* = Sp. Pg. It. *magistratura*, < ML. *magistratura*, < L. *magistratus*, a magistrate: see *magistrate*.] 1. Magistracy.—2. Administration of law; civil government.

The war which a great people was waging . . . for the idea of nationality and orderly *magistrature*.

Lowell, Study Windows, p. 143.

mag-loon (mag'lön), *n.* The speckled loon or red-throated diver, *Colymbus septentrionalis*. [*Prov. Eng.*]

magma (mag'mä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μάγμα*, a kneaded mass, a salve, < *μάσσειν* (√ *may*), knead: see *mass*². Cf. *magdalen*.] 1. Any crude mixture, especially of organic matters, in the form of a thin paste.—2. In *med.* (a) The thick residuum obtained after subjecting certain substances to pressure to extract the fluid parts. (b) The grounds which remain after treating a substance with water, alcohol, or any other menstruum. (c) A salve of a certain degree of consistence. *Dunglison*.—3. A confection.—4. In *petrol.*, the ground-mass or basis of a rock; that part which is amorphous or which has no decidedly individualized contours; so far as can be made out from examination of thin sections with the aid of a microscope. It is in such an amorphous homogeneous magma or ground-mass that the crystalline elements of many rocks are embedded. The term *magma* is also frequently used to designate molten or plastic material lying beneath the surface, which it is desirable to speak of, without any specific indication of its mineral character, in discussing the phenomena of volcanism, metamorphism, etc.

Carrying out this idea still further, he [Durocher] propounded the theory that beneath the earth's solid crust there exist two *magmas*, the upper consisting of light acid materials, the lower of heavy basic ones; and he supposes that by the varying intensity of the volcanic forces we may have sometimes one or the other *magma* erupted and sometimes varying mixtures of the two.

Judd, Volcanoes, p. 201.

Magma-basalt. See *limburgite*.

magmatic (mag-mat'ik), *a.* [*< magma* (f) + -ic.] Belonging or related to the magma, or to the material of which the igneous rocks are

formed while this is yet in the unconsolidated or unindividualized condition.

magmoid (mag'moid), *a.* In *bot.*, resembling an alga, consisting of spherical green cellules. *Cooke*; *Leighton*.

magna, *n.* Plural of *magnum*, 3.

Magna Charta (mag'nä kär'ti). See *charta*. **magnalia** (mag-nä'li-ä), *n. pl.* [LL.: see *magnality*.] Great things; mighty works.

It might be one of God's *magnalia* to perfect his own praise out of the weakness and imperfection of the organ.

Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 91.

magnality (mag-näl'i-ti), *n.* [*< LL. magnalis*, in pl. *magnalia*, great things, < L. *magnus*, great: see *magnitude*, *main*².] Something great; a great or striking deed or feat.

Although perhaps too greedy of *magnalities*, we are apt to make but favourable experiments concerning welcome truths and much desired virtues.

Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., ii. 3.

magnanerie (man-yan'e-rē), *n.* [F., < *magnan*, a silkworm; cf. *magnanier*, a breeder of silkworms.] 1. An establishment for the commercial rearing of silkworms.

The euro proposed by Pasteur was simply to take care that the stock whence graine was obtained should be healthy, and the offspring would then be healthy also. Small educations reared apart from the ordinary *magnanerie*, for the production of graine alone, were recommended.

Encyc. Brit., XXII. 63.

2. The art or practice of rearing or breeding silkworms.

magnanimite (mag-nan'i-mät), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *magnanimated*, ppr. *magnanimating*. [*< magnanim* (ous) + -ate². Cf. *animate*, *v.*] To render magnanimous; imbue with magnanimity or steadfast courage. *Hocell*.

magnanimity (mag-na-nim'i-ti), *n.* [*< ME. magnanimite* = F. *magnanimité* = Sp. *magnanimidad* = Pg. *magnanimidade* = H. *magnanimität*, < L. *magnanimitas* (t-), greatness of soul, < *magnanimus*, great-souled: see *magnanimous*.] The quality of being magnanimous; greatness of mind or heart; elevation or dignity of soul; the habit of feeling and acting worthily under all circumstances; high-mindedness; intrinsic nobility. In its earlier use the word implies especially high courage and noble steadfastness of purpose; in its later use, high-minded generosity.

Magnanimity no doubt consisteth in contempt of peril, in contempt of profit, and in the meriting of the times wherein one liveth.

Bacon, in Spedding, I. 126.

The favorite example of *magnanimity* among the Romans was Fabius Maximus, who, amidst the provocation of the enemy and the impatience of his countrymen, delayed to give battle till he saw how he could do so successfully.

Fleming, Vocab. Philos.

Bid Tommati blink his interest,

You laud his *magnanimity* the while.

Browning, Ring and Book, II. 105.

= *Syn.* High-mindedness, chivalrousness. See *noble*.

magnanimous (mag-nan'i-mus), *a.* [= F. *magnanime* = Sp. *magnánimo* = Pg. It. *magnanimo*, < L. *magnanimus*, great-souled, having a great or lofty soul, < *magnus*, great (see *main*²), + *animus*, soul, mind: see *animus*. Cf. *pusillanimous*.] 1. Great of mind or heart; of high and steadfast courage; elevated in soul or in sentiment; high-minded; raised above what is low, mean, or ungenerous.—2. Dictated by greatness of mind or heart; exhibiting nobleness of soul; liberal and honorable; unselfish.

The *magnanimous* frankness of a man who had done great things, and who could well afford to acknowledge some deficiencies.

Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vii.

= *Syn.* *Generous* (see *noble*); high-minded, great-souled, chivalrous.

magnanimously (mag-nan'i-mus-li), *adv.* In a magnanimous manner; with magnanimity.

magnate (mag'nät), *n.* [= F. *magnat* = Sp. Pg. It. *magnate*, < LL. *magnas* (magnat-), pl. *magnates*, also *magnatus*, pl. *magnati*, a great person, a nobleman, in ML. used esp. with ref. to the nobility forming the national representation of Hungary and Poland, < L. *magnus*, great: see *magnitude*, *main*².] 1. A person of rank; a noble or grandee; a person of note or distinction in any sphere: as, a railroad *magnate*.

The greatest *magnates* were content to serve in the council as ministers and advisers, rather than to act up to their position constitutionally as members of a great estate in parliament. *Stubbs*, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 342.

Specifically—2. One of the members of the upper house of the Diet of Hungary, called the *House* (or *Table*) of *Magnates*. It comprises certain hereditary peers, high state dignitaries and ecclesiastics, life peers, etc.

magne-crystallic (mag'nê-kris-täl'ik), *a.* [Irreg. for **magneto-crystallic*, < *magnet* + *crystal*

+ *-ic*.] Pertaining to the effect of a magnet upon a crystallized body. Faraday called the magnetic force whose action upon crystals was determined by their molecular structure *magne-crystallic force*. Tyndall shows that in paramagnetic crystals the axis (*magne-crystallic axis*) sets axially; in diamagnetic crystals, equatorially.

The first observations of the *magne-crystallic* couple were made by Plücker. . . . Shortly after Plücker's first results were published, Faraday discovered the *magne-crystallic* action of crystallized bismuth.

G. Chrystal, Encyc. Brit., XV. 264.

magnet, *n.* A Middle English variant of *man-gone*.

magnesia (mag-nē'si-ā), *n.* [ME. *magnesia* (def. 1); < ML. *magnesia*, a mineral said to be brought from Magnesia; fem. of *Magnesi*, adj., pertaining to Magnesia, < *Magnesia*, Gr. *Μαγνησία*, a district in Thessaly (also the name of two cities in Asia Minor): see *magnet*. In def. 2 = F. *magnésie* = Sp. Pg. It. *magnesia*, NL. *magnesia*, *magnesia* (magnesium oxid), so called from a supposed relation to manganese (formerly called *magnesium*).] 1†. A mineral said to be brought from Magnesia. — 2. Magnesium oxid (MgO), a white tasteless substance having a feeble alkaline reaction. Its specific gravity varies from 3.07 to 3.61. It is nearly insoluble in water, and scarcely fuses at the temperature of the oxyhydrogen flame. It is prepared by the ignition of any magnesium salt of a volatile acid. Magnesia is used in medicine as an antacid and mild cathartic, and in the arts for preparing magnesium salts. *Magnesia alba*, the magnesia of the shops, is a hydrated magnesium carbonate. *Calcined magnesia* is pure magnesia prepared by strongly heating the carbonate. — *Magnesia mica*. Same as *biotite*.

Magnesian¹ (mag-nē'si-ān), *a.* [< L. *Magnesia*, < Gr. *Μαγνησία*, *Magnesia* (see def.), + *-an*.] Of or pertaining to Magnesia, an ancient city of Asia Minor, near Miletus, or to a town of the same name in ancient Lydia, or to a district so called in Thessaly.

magnesian² (mag-nē'si-ān), *a.* [< *magnesia* + *-an*.] Pertaining to magnesia or having its qualities; containing or resembling magnesia. — *Magnesian limestone*. See *limestone*.

magnesian (mag-nē'si-ān), *a.* [< *magnesian* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to magnesian.

The tendency to fuse on the part of the mixture is due to the *magnesian* chloride. Ure, Dict., IV. 543.

magnesian (mag-nē'si-ān), *n.* [< NL. *magnesium* + L. *ferrum*, iron.] An oxid of magnesium and iron, belonging to the spinel group, which has been observed at Vesuvius. Also *magnoferrite*.

magnesite (mag-nē'si-ān), *n.* [< *magnesian* + *-ite*.] 1. Native magnesium carbonate, a mineral occurring in white compact masses, less often in rhombohedral crystals. It belongs to the calcite group. — 2†. The hydrated magnesium silicate usually called *sepiolite* or *meerschaum*.

magnesium (mag-nē'si-ūm), *n.* [NL.; in def. 1, < Gr. *Μαγνησία*, se. *λίθος*, magnet; in def. 2, < *magnesia*, 2.] 1†. Manganese. — 2. Chemical symbol, Mg; atomic weight, 24.4. The metallic base of the widely distributed alkaline earth magnesia, which in various combinations, and especially in the form of the double carbonate of lime and magnesia, is one of the most abundant of the materials which make up the earth's crust. It is a metal of a brilliant silver-white color, having a specific gravity of 1.75. It melts at a red heat, and boils at a temperature somewhat above that at which zinc volatilizes. When held in the flame of a candle it burns with a dazzling white light, which has been seen at sea at a distance of 25 miles. Magnesium was first prepared in a pure state by Bussy; that which had been previously obtained by Davy was impure and not a coherent metal. It is now manufactured on a large scale at various places, especially near Manchester in England, and is pressed when in a semi-fluid state into wire, and then flattened into ribbon, in which form it is generally sold. It is used in taking photographs in places into which the sunlight does not penetrate, in signaling for naval and military purposes, and in pyrotechny, as well as in some operations connected with chemical analysis. The magnesian combinations are widely distributed in nature. From 5 to 6 per cent. of the solid material held in solution by the water of the ocean is magnesium sulphate, and from 8 to 11 per cent. magnesium chloride. Next to sodium, chlorine, and sulphuric acid, magnesium is the most abundant ingredient in solution in the ocean. It is, with rare exceptions (as in the case of the genus *Serpula*), not taken from the ocean by animal life, differing greatly in this respect from lime. Magnesium carbonate, in combination with calcium carbonate, forming dolomite, occurs in enormous quantity among the stratified formations. Beds made up of almost chemically pure dolomite hundreds of feet thick cover thousands of square miles in the valley of the upper Mississippi. Magnesium carbonate also occurs in great abundance, mixed in varying proportions with the calcium carbonate, in much of the rock designated as *marble* and *limestone*, which, when this fact becomes known by chemical analysis, are denominated *dolomitic*. Magnesia also plays the part of base in great numbers of silicates, especially in talc, meerschaum, serpentine, olivine, and the pyroxenes and hornblendes. Magnesian silicates form

an important part of numerous meteorites. The pure magnesium carbonate (magnesite) occurs in various localities, but is by no means an abundant mineral. The non-silicated soluble compounds of magnesia are also of rather rare occurrence in nature, but are found in considerable quantity in a few localities, among which that in the vicinity of Stassfurt in Prussia is economically of by far the greatest importance. The combinations found there are kaimite, carnallite, and kieserite. (See these words.) Both magnesium sulphate and magnesium chloride occur in the water of many mineral springs as well as in that of the ocean. The bones of animals and the seeds of various cereals contain a small amount of magnesium phosphate, and the salt is also found in ginseng. Magnesian salts are used to a limited extent in medicine, especially the sulphate (Epsom salt); they are also used in dressing cotton goods and in dyeing; but, on the whole, the economical importance of the combinations of magnesium, considering their abundance and the cheapness with which they could be furnished in large quantity, is exceedingly small.

magnesium-lamp (mag-nē'si-ūm-lamp), *n.* A lamp in which magnesium is burned for the purpose of illumination. Such lamps are of various types, being adapted for the combustion of the metal in the form of a wire or ribbon or in a pulverized state.

magnes-stonet, *n.* [Tr. L. *magnes lapis*, Gr. *Μαγνης λίθος*: see *magnet*.] A magnet.

On thother ayde an hideous Rocke in pight
Of mightie Magnes stone. Spenser, F. Q., II. xii. 4.

As if the sight of the enemy had been a *magnes stone* to his courage, he could not contain himself.

Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, iii.

magnet (mag-net), *n.* [ME. *magnete* = D. *magnet* = MHG. *magnes*, *magnēte*, G. *magnet* = Dan. *Sw. magnet* = OF. *magnete*, *manete* (the mod. F. term is *aimant*: see *adamant*, *aymant*) = Sp. Pg. It. *magnete*, < L. *magnes* (*magnet*-) (with or without *lapis*, stone), a magnet, < Gr. *μάγνης*, also *μάγνησσα*, prop. adj., *Μάγνης*, *Μαγνήτης*, *Μαγνησία*, *Μάγνησσα* (se. *λίθος*), a magnet, lit. stone of Magnesia, < *Μάγνης* (*Μαγνήτης*), also *Μαγνήτης*, an inhabitant of Magnesia, < *Μαγνησία*, Magnesia, a district in Thessaly, where the magnet or magnetic iron ore appar. first came to notice.] A body which possesses the property of attracting fragments of iron or steel, and which, when freely suspended, tends, under the action of the earth, to take a certain definite position, pointing approximately north and south. The lodestone, a variety of the mineral magnetite, or the native magnetic oxid of iron (Fe₃O₄), is a *natural magnet*; but the properties of the magnet are best shown by an *artificial magnet* (see below), which has commonly the form of a straight bar or that of a horseshoe. When a bar-magnet is dipped into iron filings, it is found that they adhere most strongly at the extremities of the bar (which are called the *poles* of the magnet), and not at all along the line midway between them. Strictly speaking, however, except in the case of a long thin magnet, the poles are not exactly at the ends. The middle line is called the *neutral line* or *equator* of the magnet; the straight line joining the poles is the *axis* of the magnet, or *magnetic line*. A magnetic bar may abnormally have one or more intermediate points of maximum attraction, which are then



Steel Magnet with consequent poles at a and b.

called *consequent poles*. Again, if a magnetic needle is suspended at its center of gravity so as to be entirely free to turn, it is found that in general it places itself with its axis in a direction nearly north and south, and with one end inclining downward. The pole which is directed toward the north is called the *north* or *north-seeking* pole, also the *boreal*, *positive*, or *red* pole, or *marked* end of the needle; the other, the *south*, *south-seeking*, *austral*, *negative*, or *blue* pole, or *unmarked* end. It is found, further, that the like poles of two magnets repel and unlike poles attract each other. If a magnet is broken into halves, each half is found to be a complete magnet with a north and a south pole; and this is true no matter how often the process of division is repeated. On this and other more fundamental grounds, it is concluded that the magnetic polarity belongs to each molecule throughout the bar, and the maximum attraction observed near the ends is only the resultant effect of all these individual forces. (See *magnetism*.) A *magnetic substance* is one which may be attracted by a magnet, but has not the property of attracting other magnetic substances, and therefore has no polarity. Soft iron is a magnetic substance, as is also most magnetite, the lodestone variety being exceptional. A *permanent magnet* is one which retains its magnetism after the magnetizing influence (see below) ceases to act. Steel and the lodestone have this property, on account of their high degree of coercive force. (See *coercive*.) Soft iron has very little coercive force, and accordingly its power of retaining magnetism is small. An *artificial magnet* (as a compass-needle) is made by contact with other magnets, and the methods employed are described as *single-touch*, *double-touch*, and *separate-touch*, according to the way in which the substance to be magnetized is rubbed by the magnets. Such a magnet may also be made by magnetic induction without actual contact. (See *induction*, 6.) Again, a magnet may be made by passing a current of electricity through a wire wound about the bar to be magnetized; this is called an *electromagnet* (which see). By this means magnets of very great strength may be made. They have usually a horseshoe form, and the bar is of soft iron, so that it retains its magnetism only so long as the current is passing. The earth may be considered as a huge magnet, whose poles

are situated in the neighborhood of the geographical poles, though not coinciding with them; the north magnetic pole of the earth corresponds in polarity to the south-seeking pole of a magnetic needle. The action of the earth causes a freely suspended needle to set in a plane called the *magnetic meridian*, which in general makes an angle east or west of the geographical meridian (see *declination*), and with one pole (in the northern hemisphere, the north-seeking pole) inclined downward (see *dip of the needle*, under *dip*). The earth's magnetic force also serves to induce magnetism in masses of iron lying in or near the magnetic meridian. An iron ship is thus magnetized in the course of its construction. Similarly, iron columns, etc., are often found to be feebly magnetic. Magnetic properties belong also to some other compounds of iron besides the magnetic oxid, as pyrrhotite or magnetic pyrites (Fe₇S₈), and to some varieties of the native sesquioxid, hematite (Fe₂O₃); also to the magnetic metals nickel, cobalt, chromium, and manganese. Some varieties of platinum are strongly magnetic, and occasionally masses have polarity also, but this may be due to the large percentage of iron present, although all so-called iron-platinum does not show this property. Finally, it is found that a powerful electromagnet exerts an effect on all substances, in accordance with which they are divided into the two groups *paramagnetic* and *diamagnetic* (this is explained under *diamagnetism*). — **Compound magnet**. Same as *magnetic battery*. — **Deflecting-magnet**, a magnet used for deflecting a magnetic needle: often attached to a galvanometer for the purpose of fixing the zero of the needle in a certain position, or for altering the sensitiveness of the needle by changing the magnetic field. Also called *zero magnet*, *directing-magnet*, and *deflector*. — **Horseshoe magnet**, a magnet having a form somewhat resembling a horseshoe (see figure), being bent so that the two poles are brought near together, and hence can act at the same time upon the keeper or armature. A horseshoe electromagnet commonly consists of two bobbins side by side, whose cores are connected at one end by a piece of soft iron. — **Moment of a magnet**. See *moment*. — **Permanent magnet**. See the definition. — **Portative force of a magnet**, the maximum weight which a magnet can support. — **Receiving-magnet**. Same as *relay-magnet*. — **Relay-magnet**, or *relay*, in telegraph, a sensitive electromagnetic receiving instrument used to close a circuit in the receiving station, which contains a battery and a less sensitive receiving instrument, such as a sounder or a register: also used to retransmit a message over another section of the line. See *transmission*. — **Saturated magnet**. See *magnetism*. — **Solenoidal magnet**, a long and thin bar-magnet, uniformly magnetized, whose poles are at or very near the ends. In such a magnet the distribution of the magnetism is said to be solenoidal, in distinction from the lamellar distribution of a magnetic shell (which see, under *magnetism*). — **To arm a magnet**. See *arm*. — **To make the magnet**. See *make*.



Horseshoe Magnet.

Magnetic (mag-net-ik), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *magnétique* = Sp. *magnético* = Pg. It. *magnetico* (cf. D. G. *magnetisch* = Dan. *Sw. magnetisk*), < NL. *magneticus* (NGr. *μαγνητικός*), of a magnet. < L. *magnes* (*magnet*-), < Gr. *μάγνης* (*μαγνήτης*), a magnet: see *magnet*.] 1. *a.* 1. Pertaining to the magnet or to magnetism; possessing the properties of the magnet: as, a *magnetic bar* of iron; a *magnetic needle*.

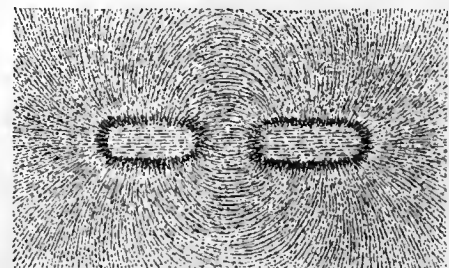
The *magnetic axis* of the magnet is the line joining the two poles, and the direction of the *magnetic axis* is reckoned from the negative pole towards the positive one.

Atkinson, tr. of Mascart and Joubert, I. 285.

2. Pertaining to the earth's magnetism: as, the *magnetic north*; the *magnetic meridian*. See phrases below. — 3. Having properties analogous to those of the magnet; attractive; winning.

Doubtless there is a certain attraction and *magnetic* force betwixt the religion and the ministerial forms thereof. Milton, Church-Government, i. 3.

Magnetic axis. See *magnet*. — **Magnetic azimuth**. See *azimuth*. — **Magnetic battery**, a kind of battery formed of several magnets (usually horseshoe magnets) combined together, with all their poles similarly disposed. Also called a *magnetic magazine* or a *compound magnet*. — **Magnetic cohesion**. See *cohesion*. — **Magnetic curves**, the name given to those curves in which an infinite number of very minute needles would arrange themselves when placed round a magnet and at liberty to move round an axis. An



Magnetic Curves.

Idea of these curves is given by the appearance of iron filings when scattered upon a sheet of paper and agitated immediately above a magnet. They show the direction of the lines of force in the magnetic field—that is, in the space about the magnet within which its action is felt. — **Magnetic declination**. See *declination*. — **Magnetic density**, the amount of free magnetism per unit of surface. — **Magnetic dip**. Same as *dip of the needle* (which see, under *dip*). — **Magnetic elements of a place**. See *element*. — **Magnetic equator**. See *equator* and *magnet*. — **Magnetic**

field, the space through which the force or influence of a magnet is exerted; also, the space about a conductor carrying an electric current in which, as it may be shown, magnetic force is also exerted. Compare *magnetic shell* (below) and *magnetism*.—**Magnetic fluid**, a hypothetical fluid the existence of which was assumed in order to explain the phenomena of magnetism.—**Magnetic force**, the force exerted between two magnets, or, more definitely, between two magnetic poles. It is repulsive between like and attractive between unlike poles, and varies in intensity with the product of their strengths directly, and with the square of the distance between them inversely.—**Magnetic guard**. See *guard*.—**Magnetic induction**, the power which a magnet or a current of electricity possesses of exciting temporary or permanent magnetism in such bodies in its vicinity as are capable of receiving it. See *induction*, *h.*—**Magnetic-induction capacity**. Same as *magnetic permeability*.—**Magnetic intensity**. Same as *magnetic force*.—**Magnetic limit**, the temperature beyond which a magnetic metal ceases to be affected by the magnet. For iron this is the temperature of bright-red heat; for cobalt it is above that of white heat; for nickel it is about 350° C.—**Magnetic magazine**. Same as *magnetic battery*.—**Magnetic matter**, an imaginary substance possessing magnetic properties, the distribution of which in a magnet is conceived by Sir William Thomson to represent magnetic polarity.

It will very often be convenient to refer the phenomena of magnetic force to attractions or repulsions mutually exerted between portions of an imaginary *magnetic matter*, which, as we shall see, may be conceived to represent the polarity of a magnet of any kind.

Sir W. Thomson, *Elect. and Mag.*, p. 351.

Magnetic meridian, **moment**, etc. See the nouns.—**Magnetic needle**, any small magnetized iron or steel rod turning on a pivot, such as the needle of the mariners' compass.—**Magnetic north**, that point of the horizon which is indicated by the direction of the magnetic needle. It is seldom the true north. See *magnetic meridian*.—**Magnetic observatory**, a station provided with apparatus for making both absolute and differential determinations of the elements of the earth's magnetism, and at which systematic observations are maintained. The instruments used for absolute measures are the magnetometer for the declination and horizontal force, and the dip-circle for the inclination. The instruments used for differential measures are the declinometer, which shows the changes in the declination, and magnetometers, which register the variations in the horizontal and vertical components of the force. By the application of photography a continuous registration of these variations is obtained.—**Magnetic permeability**. See *permeability*.—**Magnetic points of convergence**, the magnetic poles of the earth, around which are drawn the isogonic lines, or lines of equal declination.—**Magnetic poles of the earth**, two nearly opposite points on the earth's surface, where the dip of the needle is 90°. They are at a considerable distance from the geographical poles of the earth.—**Magnetic potential**. See *potential*.—**Magnetic pyrites**, a bronze-yellow magnetic iron sulphide, varying in composition from Fe_7S_8 to $\text{Fe}_{10}\text{S}_{11}$. Also called *pyrrhotite*.—**Magnetic resistance or reluctance**. See the nouns.—**Magnetic retentiveness**. Same as *coercive force*.—**Magnetic rotation of currents**, the dynamical effects, observed under suitable conditions, produced by a magnet in rotating a conductor carrying a current, or conversely of a stationary conductor traversed by a current in rotating a magnet.—**Magnetic rotatory power**, the rotation of the plane of polarization of a ray of light passing through a transparent medium in a powerful magnetic field. According to the direction of rotation, it is designated as + or -. Verdet's constant for a given substance is the amount of rotation between two points whose difference of magnetic potential is 1 c. g. s. unit. See *polarization*.—**Magnetic scale**, a table or diagram exhibiting the paramagnetic and diamagnetic metals in the order of their strengths.—**Magnetic screen**, a soft iron shell—for example, in the form of a sphere—which, if of the proper thickness, cuts off a magnetic needle within from the effect of a magnet without. Such a screen is sometimes used to free a needle from the earth's force, so that it can obey the impulse of a current sent about it.—**Magnetic sense**, a supposed special sense by which magnetic influences are perceived.

Neither in my own case, nor in several others who tried, was anything felt that could be attributed to a *magnetic sense*.
Proc. Soc. Psych. Research, II. 58.

Magnetic separator, an apparatus or instrument for separating iron from other substances, as iron from brass filings, or scraps of nails or wire from wheat. *E. H. Knight*.—**Magnetic shell**, a magnet in the form of a very thin plate or sheet, the surfaces of which have opposite polarity. A thin slice of a cylindrical bar-magnet would be a magnetic shell; or, in other words, a bar-magnet may be thought of as made up of a great number of magnetic shells placed together with their poles facing in the same direction. A closed electric circuit—for example, a circular wire traversed by a current—is equivalent to a magnetic shell; and a series of such circuits, or practically a solenoid, has all the properties of a bar-magnet, and is surrounded by a similar field of force.—**Magnetic storm**, an abrupt disturbance of the equilibrium of the magnetic forces controlling a freely suspended magnetic needle, which is thereby thrown into rapid oscillation and displaced from its mean position: usually observed simultaneously over a considerable portion of the earth, and hence inferred by some to be of cosmical origin. Magnetic storms are often accompanied by electrical earth-currents, observed, for example, as a disturbing element in connection with telegraph-lines. They are most frequent during those periods (at intervals of about eleven years) when auroras are common, and both phenomena accompany the time of sun-spot frequency.—**Magnetic substance**. See *magnet*.—**Magnetic susceptibility**. See *susceptibility*.—**Magnetic telegraph**, the electric telegraph. See *telegraph*.—**Magnetic tick**, a faint metallic sound produced when an iron bar is rapidly magnetized or demagnetized.

When an iron or cobalt bar is magnetized it becomes longer and somewhat more slender, but does not appreciably alter in volume; it also emits a slight sound—a *magnetic tick*.
A. Daniell, *Trin. of Physics*, p. 600.

Magnetic unit. See *unit*.—**Point of magnetic indifference**, that point of a magnet, about midway between the two extremes, where the attractive force, after continually diminishing as one proceeds from either pole, ceases altogether; the equator of the magnet.

II. n. 1. Any metal, as iron, steel, nickel, cobalt, etc., which may receive the properties of the lodestone.—2. A paramagnetic body, or one which, when free to turn in a magnetic field, sets its longest axis along the lines of magnetic force: in contradistinction to *diamagnetic*. See *diamagnetism*.

magnetical (mag-net'ik-ā), *a.* and *n.* [*< magnetic + -al*.] 1. *a.* 1. Same as *magnetic*.—2. Exhaling or drawing out.

There is an opinion, that the moon is *magnetical* of heat, as the sun is of cold and moisture. *Bacon*, *Nat. Hist.*, §75.

Magnetical amplitude. See *amplitude*.

II. † *n.* A substance that has magnetic properties; a magnet.

Men that ascribe thus much unto rocks of the North must presume or discover the like *magneticals* in the South. For, in the Southern Seas and far beyond the Equator, variations are large, and declinations as constant as in the Northern Ocean. *Sir T. Browne*, *Vulg. Err.*, II. 3.

magnetically (mag-net'ik-ā-ly), *adv.* In a magnetic manner; by magnetism.

magneticalness (mag-net'ik-ā-ness), *n.* The property of being magnetic. *Hist. Roy. Soc.*, IV. 253.

magnetician (mag-ne-tish'ān), *n.* [*< magnetic + -ian*.] One skilled in magnetism; a magnetist.

magneticness (mag-net'ik-ness), *n.* The quality of being magnetic; magneticity.

magnetics (mag-net'iks), *n.* [*Pl. of magnetic*; see *-ies*.] The science or principles of magnetism.

magnetine (mag'ne-tin), *n.* [*< magnet + -ine*.] 1. The principle of magnetism; a hypothetical imponderable matter in which magnetic phenomena are supposed to occur. Compare *lumine*.

It is upon their operation, but more particularly on the influence of *magnetine*, that the vital functions in all their modifications are dependent.
Ashburner, in *Reichenbach's Dynamics* (trans. 1851), p. xlv.

2. A compound of some kind of cementing material and a magnetic powder, such as iron filings or magnetic oxide of iron, used in some forms of magnetic belts, etc.

magnetipolar (mag'ne-ti-pō-lār), *a.* [*< L. magnes (magnet-), magnet, + polus, pole*; see *polar*.] Possessing magnetic polarity: as, platinum is sometimes *magnetipolar*.

magnetisability, **magnetisable**, etc. See *magnetizability*, etc.

magnetism (mag'ne-tizm), *n.* [= *F. magnétisme* = *Sp. Pg. It. magnetismo* = *D. magnétisme* = *G. magnetisiren* = *Dan. magnetisme* = *Sw. magnetism*, *< NL. magnetismus* (NGR. *μαγνητισμός*, *< L. magnes (magnet-), a magnet*; see *magnet* and *-ism*.] 1. That peculiar property occasionally possessed by certain bodies (more especially by iron and steel) whereby, under certain circumstances, they naturally attract or repel one another according to determinate laws.

According to the molecular theory of magnetism, the molecules of a magnetic substance possess permanent polarity, and as it is more and more highly magnetized the poles are arranged more and more perfectly in a common direction; when it is magnetized to the highest degree possible—that is, to saturation—all the north poles of the molecules point in one direction and all the south poles in the opposite direction. On this theory coercive force is simply that condition of the substance which retards this molecular arrangement during the process of magnetization and tends to retain it after magnetization. The current theory, or Ampère's theory of magnetism, supposes each molecule to be traversed by a closed electric circuit; these currents become parallel upon magnetization, and may then be regarded as equivalent to a series of closed electric currents about the exterior of the bar, these currents being clockwise at the south pole and counter-clockwise at the north pole. This theory derives its support from the observed fact that a spiral conductor traversed by a current (a solenoid) behaves as a magnet in all respects, being directed similarly by the earth and having a similar field of force about it. See *magnet*.

In many treatises it is the fashion to speak of a magnetic fluid or fluids; it is, however, absolutely certain that *magnetism* is not a fluid. . . . A fluid cannot possibly propagate itself indefinitely without loss.

S. P. Thompson, *Elect. and Mag.*, p. 81.

2. That branch of science which treats of the properties of the magnet, and of magnetic phenomena in general.—3. Attractive power; capacity for exciting sympathetic interest or attention: as, the *magnetism* of eloquence; personal *magnetism*.

I do not think he [Dryden] added a single word to the language, unless, as I suspect, he first used *magnetism* in its present sense of moral attraction.

Lowell, *Among my Books*, Ister ser., p. 76.

Animal magnetism, the name given by Mesmer to the phenomena of mesmerism. See *mesmerism* and *hypno-*

tism.—**Blue magnetism**, that of the south pole of a magnet.—**Diffusion of magnetism**. See *diffusion*.—**Induced magnetism**. See *induced*.—**Lamellar magnetism**, magnetism distributed over a surface, as of a magnetic shell, in distinction from magnetism concentrated at a point, as at a pole.—**Red magnetism**, that of the north pole of a magnet.—**Residual magnetism**, the magnetism remaining in a mass of iron after the magnetizing influences have been removed. Its amount increases with the coercive force and the thickness of the bars, and in perfectly pure soft iron is practically zero for bars of moderate thickness in comparison with their length.—**Retentive magnetism**, permanent magnetism, as of an iron ship.—**Terrestrial magnetism**, the magnetic properties possessed by the earth as a whole, which give the needle its directive power and cause it to dip, and which also communicate magnetism by induction, as to a bar of iron placed parallel to the dipping-needle. See *declination*, *dip*; also *actinic*, *isoclinic*, *isogonic*.

magnetist (mag'ne-tist), *n.* [*< magnet + -ist*.] One who is versed in the science of magnetism; a magnetician.

magnetite (mag'ne-tīt), *n.* [*< magnet + -ite*.] Magnetic oxide of iron; a black oxide of iron (Fe_3O_4 or $\text{FeO} \cdot \text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3$) which is strongly attracted by a magnet. It sometimes possesses polarity, and is then called *lodestone*. It occurs in isometric crystals, generally octahedrons or dodecahedrons, and also more commonly massive in beds in the older crystalline rocks; in the form of scattered grains or crystals it is a common constituent of many igneous rocks. It is an important ore of iron, and occurs in large quantities in Norway and Sweden, in the Adirondack and West Point regions of New York, and in New Jersey. Titaniferous magnetite is a variety containing some titanium.

magnetitic (mag-ne-tīt'ik), *a.* [*< magnetite + -ic*.] Pertaining to magnetite; of the nature of magnetite; containing magnetite: as, *magnetitic* slates.

magnetizability (mag-ne-ti-zā-bil'it-i), *n.* [*< magnetizable*; see *-bility*.] The power or susceptibility of being magnetized; the coefficient of magnetic induction. To increase the magnetizability is to increase the coefficient of magnetic induction; to load with magnetizability is to load with magnetic induction. Also spelled *magnetisability*.

magnetizable (mag'ne-ti-zā-bl), *a.* [*< magnetize + -able*.] Capable of being magnetized. Also spelled *magnetisable*.

magnetization (mag'ne-ti-zā'shən), *n.* [*< magnetize + -ation*.] The act of magnetizing, or the state of being magnetized. Also spelled *magnetisation*.—**Magnetization of light**, a phrase used by Faraday to express the mutual relation which he proved to exist between magnetism and light. He applied it especially to the phenomenon of the rotation of the plane of polarization of a light-ray passed through a transparent medium in a powerful magnetic field.

magnetize (mag'ne-tiz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *magnetized*, ppr. *magnetizing*. [= *D. magnetisiren* = *G. magnetisiren* = *Dan. magnetisere* = *Sw. magnetisera* = *F. magnétiser* = *Sp. magnetizar* = *Pg. magnetisar* = *It. magnetizzare*; as *magnet + -ize*.] I. trans. 1. To communicate magnetic properties to; as, to *magnetize* a needle.—2. To attract as if by a magnet; move; influence.—3. To put under the influence of animal magnetism; mesmerize; hypnotize.

II. intrans. To acquire magnetic properties; become magnetic: as, a bar of iron standing some time in an inclined position will *magnetize*.

Also spelled *magnetise*.
magnetizee (mag'ne-ti-zē'), *n.* [*< magnetize + -ee*.] One who is magnetized or mesmerized. Also spelled *magnetisee*.

magnetizer (mag'ne-ti-zēr), *n.* 1. That which communicates magnetism.—2. One who magnetizes or mesmerizes.

Also spelled *magnetiser*.

magneto (mag'ne-tō), *n.* [Short for *magneto-electrical machine*.] A magneto-electric machine: as, a *magneto-motor*. *S. P. Thompson*, *Dynamo-Elect. Mach.*, p. 368.

magneto-, a combining form of *magnet* or *magnetic*, often implying especially *magneto-electric*. As applied to electric machines, it is used (in contradistinction to *dynamo-*) to indicate that the magnetic fields involved are due to permanent magnets.

magneto-bell (mag'ne-tō-bel), *n.* An electric bell in which the armature of the electromagnet is polarized—that is, is a permanent magnet. The armature is alternately attracted and repelled when the alternate current from a magneto-electric machine is passed through the coil of the electromagnet, and a hammer attached to a continuation of the armature placed between two bells rings them. It is used as a telephone call-bell. Also called *magneto call-bell*.

magnetod (mag'ne-tōd), *n.* [*< magnet + -od*.] Magnetine; magnetic od; the hypothetical odic force or principle of magnetism. *Reichenbach*.
magneto-electric (mag'ne-tō-ē-lek'trik), *a.* Pertaining to magneto-electricity. See *electromagnetism*.—**Characteristic of a magneto-electric machine**. See *characteristic*.—**Magneto-electric induction**. See *induction*, *h.*—**Magneto-electric machine**. See *electric machine*, under *electric*.—**Magneto-**

electric telegraph, a telegraph in which the currents are produced by magneto-electric machines, in contradistinction to telegraphs in which voltaic batteries are used.

magneto-electrical (mag'ne-tō-ē-lek'tri-kāl), *a.* Same as *magneto-electric*.

magneto-electricity (mag'ne-tō-ē-lek'tris'i-ti), *n.* 1. Electricity evolved by the action of magnets.—2. That branch of science which treats of phenomena in which the principles of both magnetism and electricity are involved. See *electromagnetism*.

magnetogram (mag-net'ō-gram), *n.* [*mag-net(ic)* + Gr. γράμμα, a writing: see *gram*².] The automatic record of the movements of the magnetic needles in an observatory. *Nature*, XXXVIII. 256.

magnetograph (mag-net'ō-gráf), *n.* [*mag-net(ic)* + Gr. γράφειν, write.] 1. A magnetometer arranged to give an automatic and continuous record of the changes in position of the magnet under the influence of the earth. This is accomplished by the reflection of a spot of light from a mirror attached to the magnet on to a drum of sensitized paper turned by clockwork. 2. The record of a magnetometer; a magnetogram.

magneto-instrument (mag'ne-tō-in'strō-ment), *n.* Same as *magneto*.

magnetology (mag-ne-tol'ō-jī), *n.* [*Gr. μάγνης (mag'nēs)*, a magnet, + λογία, λόγος, speak: see *-ology*.] A treatise on the magnet and magnetism; the science of magnetism.

magneto-machine (mag'ne-tō-ma-shēn'), *n.* Same as *magneto*. *Eissler*, Mod. High Explosives, p. 177.

magnetometer (mag-ne-tom'ō-tēr), *n.* [*Gr. μάγνης (mag'nēs)*, a magnet, + μέτρον, a measure.] An instrument used to measure magnetic forces or the strength of a magnetic field, especially one used to measure the intensity of the earth's magnetic force at any place. Magnetometers are arranged to measure the horizontal and vertical components of this force, from which its total intensity and direction are calculated.—**Bifilar magnetometer**. See *bifilar*.

magnetometric (mag'ne-tō-met'rik), *a.* [*mag-netometr(y)* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or employed in the measurement of magnetic forces; obtained by means of a magnetometer: as, *magnetometric observations*.

magnetometry (mag-ne-tom'ō-trī), *n.* [*Gr. μάγνης, a magnet, + μετρία, μέτρον, a measure.*] The measurement of the strength of a magnet, or, more strictly, of a magnetic field; especially, the measurement of the earth's magnetic force; the use of a magnetometer.

magnetomotive (mag'ne-tō-mō'tiv), *a.* Producing active magnetic effects.—**Magnetomotive force**, the magnetizing force or influence to which a magnetic substance is subjected in a magnetic field; the quantity which divided by the magnetic resistance gives the intensity of magnetization. Analogous to *electromotive force*.

magneto-optic (mag'ne-tō-op'tik), *a.* Pertaining to magneto-optics.

magneto-optics (mag'ne-tō-op'tiks), *n.* That branch of physics which considers the modifying action of a magnet upon light. Its most important effect is the rotation of the plane of polarization of a light-ray on passing through a transparent body in a powerful magnetic field. Since electromagnets are employed in these experiments, this subject is mainly included under the more general head of *electro-optics*.

magnetophone (mag-net'ō-fōn), *n.* [*Gr. μάγνης (mag'nēs)*, a magnet, + φωνή, sound, voice.] An apparatus devised by H. S. Carhart, consisting essentially of a horseshoe magnet, in front of which is a disk of sheet-iron pierced with a number of holes, and on the other side a small induction-coil in circuit with a telephone. Upon rotating the disk, a clear musical note is heard in the telephone, the pitch rising as the rapidity of rotation is increased. This is explained by the intermittent action of the magnet upon the core of the coil, caused by the presence of the rotating perforated disk.

magneto-pointer (mag'ne-tō-pōin'tēr), *n.* The index of a magneto-electric dial-telegraph.

magneto-printer (mag'ne-tō-prin'tēr), *n.* A printing telegraph in which a magneto-electric machine is the working-power. More fully called *magneto-printing telegraph*. *T. D. Lockwood*, *Elect., Mag., and Teleg.*, p. 62.

magnetoscope (mag-net'ō-skōp), *n.* [*Gr. μάγνης (mag'nēs)*, a magnet, + σκοπεῖν, view.] 1. A person supposed to see, or a thing supposed to aid in seeing, by means of magnetism; a clairvoyant, or a clairvoyant's device.—2. In *physics*, a contrivance for indicating the presence of magnetic force, but without measuring its intensity.

magneto-telegraph (mag'ne-tō-tel'ē-gráf), *n.* Same as *magneto-electric telegraph* (which see, under *magneto-electric*).

magneto-telephone (mag'ne-tō-tel'ē-fōn), *n.* A telephone in which variations in the strength of a magnet produce, or are produced by, undulatory currents in a coil of wire surrounding either the whole or a part of the magnet and forming part of the telephone circuit. See *telephone*.

magneto-transmitter (mag'ne-tō-trāns-mit'-ēr), *n.* 1. In *telephony*, a magneto-telephone used to transmit speech or other sounds.—2. In *teleg.*, a magneto-electric machine used to produce the telegraphic currents.

magnifiable (mag'ni-fi-a-bl), *a.* [*mag-nify* + *-able*.] 1. Capable of being magnified or enlarged.—2. Worthy to be magnified or extolled.

Number, though wonderful in itself, and sufficiently *magnifiable* from its demonstrable affection, hath yet received adjectives from the multiplying conceits of men. *Sir T. Browne*, *Vulg. Err.*, iv. 12.

magnific (mag-nif'ik), *a.* [Formerly also *magnifique*; *< F. magnifique = Sp. magnifico = Pg. It. magnifico, < L. magnificus*, great in deeds or sentiments, noble, high-minded, *< magnus*, great (see *main*², *magnitude*), + *facere*, do: see *fact*.] Making great or illustrious; glorifying or gloriously; splendid; magnificent. [Rare.]

O parent! these are thy *magnific* deeds.

Milton, *P. L.*, x. 354.

This King (Henry VIII.) at Bologna was victorious; In peace and warre, *Magnifique*, glorious; In his rage bounty he did extol

His Liberty to be excess.

John Taylor, *Memoriall of Monarchs*.

Then too the pillar'd dome *magnific* beav'd

Its ample roof. *Thomson*, *Autumn*, l. 135.

magnifical (mag-nif'i-kāl), *a.* [*mag-nific* + *-al*.] Like a *magnifico*: same as *magnific*.

His port & state is in manner as *magnifical* as the other aforesaid ambassadors. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 294.

magnifically (mag-nif'i-kāl-i), *adv.* In a *magnifical* manner; with pomp or splendor. *Jer. Taylor*, *Holy Dying*, iv. 9.

Magnificat (mag-nif'i-kat), *n.* [*< L. magnificat* (3d pers. sing. pres. ind. act. of *magnificare*, magnify: see *magnify*), as used in the Vulgate, Luke i. 46: "*Magnificat anima mea Dominum.*"]

1. The song or hymn of the Virgin Mary in Luke i. 46–55, beginning "My soul doth magnify the Lord." It is very similar to the song of Hannah (1 Sam. ii. 1–10), which has accordingly been called the *Old Testament Magnificat*. The *Magnificat* was in use in the hours or daily service of the Christian church as early as about A. D. 500. In the Greek Church it is the ninth ode (cantic) at Orthros (Lauds), and is called the *Ode of the Theotokos*. It was at first omitted from the American Prayer-book, but was restored in 1886.

2. A musical setting of this hymn.—**Magnificat at matins**, something out of place (in allusion to the proper place of this canticle in the even-song).

The note is here all out of place, . . . and so their note comes in like *Magnificat* at matins.

Andrewes, *Sermons*, v. 49. (*Davies*.)

magnificate (mag-nif'i-kāt), *v. t.* [*< L. magnificatus*, pp. of *magnificare*, magnify: see *magnify*.] To magnify or extol.

That with oath

Magnificates his merit. *B. Jonson*, *Poetaster*, v. 1.

magnification (mag'ni-fi-kā'shōn), *n.* [= *OF. magnification, < LL. magnificatio(n), < L. magnificare*, magnify: see *magnify*.] 1. The act of magnifying, or the state of being magnified or enlarged, as by a lens.

Psychological *magnification* is not more absurd than physical, although the processes in the two cases must be materially different; but of course in no case is *magnification* possible without limit.

J. Ward, *Encyc. Brit.*, XX. 48.

2. In *micros.*, specifically, increase of visual power in respect of penetration as well as superficial enlargement, thus contrasting with *amplification*.

Little is gained by expanding the image of an object from the ten-thousandth of an inch to an inch, if there be not an equivalent revelation of hidden details. It is in this revealing quality, which I shall call *magnification*, that our recent lenses so brilliantly excel.

Dollinger, 1884. (*Nature*, XXX. 62.)

3. The act of magnifying or extolling. *Jer. Taylor*.

magnificence (mag-nif'i-sens), *n.* [*< ME. magnificence, < OF. and F. magnificence = Sp. Pg. magnificencia = It. magnificenza, < L. magnificencia*, greatness in action or sentiment, nobleness, splendor, *< *magnificen(t)-s, magnificus*, magnificent: see *magnificent*.] 1. The state or condition of being magnificent; grandeur, as of appearance or of character; splendor; brilliancy: as, the *magnificence* of a palace or of a procession; the *magnificence* of Shakspeare's genius.

The truly good government is not that which concentrates *magnificence* in a court, but that which diffuses happiness among a people. *Macaulay*, *Mirabeau*.

2. A high degree of generosity; munificence.

Then helest laundes, goutes, and dropsyes,
By our lordes fauour, grace, and *magnificence*.

Joseph of Arimathea (E. E. T. S.), p. 51.

The magnificent man must be liberal also; for the liberal man, too, will spend the right amount in the right manner: only, both the amount and the manner being right, *magnificence* is distinguished from liberality by greatness.

Peters, tr. of Aristotle's *Nicomachean Ethics*.

3. A title of courtesy belonging of right to several high officers of ancient Rome, and also to the rector (*rector magnificus*), prorector, and chancellor of a German university, and to some other German officials: corresponding to *lordship, highness, or eminence* (with his or your prefixed).—**Syn.** 1. Pomp, élat. See *grand*.

magnificency (mag-nif'i-sen-si), *n.*; pl. *magnificencies* (-siz). 1. Magnificence; grandeur.—2. A magnificent thing; an instance or example of magnificence or grandeur. [Rare.]

This canopy or arch of water I thought one of the most surprising *magnificencies* I had ever seen.

Evelyn, *Diary*, May 21, 1645.

magnificent (mag-nif'i-sent), *a.* [*< L. as if *magnificen(t)-s* (occurring in the compar. and superl. of *magnificus*, and its deriv. *magnificentia*: see *magnific* and *magnificence*), equiv. to *magnificus*, great in deeds or sentiment, noble, splendid, etc., *< magnus*, great, + *-fice(n)-t(-s)*, an accom. form of *-fice(n)-t(-s)*, the reg. form in comp. of *facien(t)-s*, pp. of *facere*, do: see *fact*, *facient*.] 1. Great in deeds or action; especially, very liberal; munificent; generous; open-handed.

Know, you court-leeches,
A prince is never so *magnificent*
As when he's sparing to enrich a few
With the injuries of many.

Mansinger, *Emperor of the East*, li. 1.

That little in reward of virtue was ever *magnificent*. *Milton*, *Hist. Eng.*, li.

2. Making a great show; possessing or pretending to greatness; stately; ostentatious.

A letter from the *magnificent* Armado.

Shak., *L. L. L.*, i. 1. 193.

3. Grand in appearance or character; exhibiting greatness; splendid; brilliant; of extraordinary excellence: as, a *magnificent* building or view; a *magnificent* victory or poem; *magnificent* conceptions.

This was thought and called a *magnificent* answer.

Byron, *Childe Harold*, iv. 31, note.

4. Exhibiting greatness of size or extent: as, the preparations were upon a *magnificent* scale; a city of *magnificent* distances.

Far distant he describes,
Ascending by degrees *magnificent*
Up to the wall of heaven, a structure high.

Milton, *P. L.*, iii. 502.

=**Syn.** *Superb*, *Splendid*, etc. (see *grand*); imposing, august, gorgeous.

magnificently (mag-nif'i-sent-li), *adv.* In a magnificent manner; with magnificence; splendidly; brilliantly; gorgeously.

Magnificet (mag-nif'i-set), *n.* [*< L. magnificet*, 3d pers. sing. pres. subj. of *magnificare*, magnify: see *magnify*.] A name of Mid-Lent Thursday, taken from the first word of the collect. *Hampson*, *Medii Ævi Kalendarium*, II. 254.

magnifico (mag-nif'i-kō), *n.* [*It., < L. magnificus*, noble, great: see *magnific*.] 1. A title of courtesy formerly given to Venetian noblemen; hence, a grandee; a man of high rank or pretensions; a great man.

The duke himself, and the *magnificoes*
Of greatest port, have all persuaded with him.

Shak., *M. of V.*, iii. 2. 282.

2. A by-name for the rector of a German university, who is entitled to be addressed as *your Magnificence*. See *magnificence*, 3.

magnifier (mag'ni-fi-ēr), *n.* 1. One who or that which magnifies or enlarges.

Mens hilaris, requies, moderata dieta is a great *magnifier* of honest mirth. *Burton*, *Anat. of Mel.*, p. 206.

2. Specifically, an optical instrument that magnifies; a convex lens, a concave mirror, or a combination of lenses or mirrors, which increases the apparent magnitude of bodies.

magnifiquet, *a.* An obsolete form of *magnific*.

magnify (mag'ni-fi), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *magnified*, pr. *magnifying*. [*< ME. magnifien, < OF. (also F.) magnifier = Sp. Pg. magnificar = It. magnificare, < L. magnificare*, make much of, esteem highly, praise highly, extol, magnify, *< magnus*, great, + *facere*, make. Cf. *magnific*.] 1. To make greater; increase the size, amount, or extent of; enlarge; augment. [Rare in this literal sense.]

The least error in a small quantity, as in a small circle, will, in a great one, as in the circles of the heavenly orbs, be proportionally magnified.

N. Grew, *Cosmologia Sacra*, II. 5.

Speak, e'er my Fancy magnify my Fears.
Congreve, *To Cynthia*.

2. To cause to appear greater; increase the apparent dimensions of; enlarge or augment to the eye: as, a convex lens magnifies the bulk of a body to the eye.

Since the shorter the focus of the lens the more closely may the object be approximated to the eye, the retinal picture is enlarged, causing the object to appear magnified in the same proportion.
Encyc. Brit., XIV. 259.

3. To exalt the power, glory, or greatness of; sound the praises of; extol; glorify.

O, magnify the Lord with me, and let us exalt his name together.
Ps. xxxiv. 3.

Those highly magnify him whose judicious inquiry into his acts, and deliberate research into his creature, return the duty of a devout and learned admiration.
Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, I. 13.

4. To represent as greater than the reality; exaggerate: as, to magnify a person's deeds; to magnify the evils of one's lot.

My wife . . . used every art to magnify the merit of her daughter.
Goldsmith, Vicar, xvi.

Magnifying power of a microscope, the ratio of the length upon the retina of any part of the image of the object looked at with the microscope to the length of the retinal image of the same object looked at without the microscope at a standard distance of 10 inches. In regard to the magnifying power of eye-glasses, complicated considerations have to be introduced.—**Magnifying power of a telescope**, the ratio in which the angle subtended by any linear dimensions of the object looked at is increased by the telescope. It is always equal to the focal length of the object-glass divided by that of the eyepiece. For a distant object the focal length of the object-glass is that for parallel rays—that is, its principal focal length; for nearer objects the focal length is greater, and the magnifying power is correspondingly increased.

magnifying-glass (mag'ni-fi-ing-glās), *n.* In optics, a convex lens: so called because objects seen through it have their apparent dimensions increased.

magnifying-lens (mag'ni-fi-ing-lonz), *n.* See *lens*.

magniloquence (mag-nil'ō-kwens), *n.* [*< L. magniloquentia*, a lofty style or strain of language, *< *magniloquen(t)-s*, *magniloquus*, speaking in a lofty style: see *magniloquent*.] The quality of being magniloquent; a lofty manner of speaking or writing; exaggerated eloquence; grandiloquence; bombast.

All the sects ridiculed this magniloquence of Epicurus, as inconsistent with his whole system.
Bentley, Remarks, § 44.

There was something surprising and impressive in my friend's gushing magniloquence.
H. James, Jr., Pass. Pilgrim, p. 107.

magniloquent (mag-nil'ō-kwent), *a.* [*< L. *magniloquen(t)-s*, equiv. to *magniloquus*, speaking in a lofty style, *< magnus*, great, lofty, + *loquen(t)-s*, ppr. of *loqui*, speak: see *locution*.] Speaking or writing in a lofty style; grandiloquent; bombastic.

magniloquently (mag-nil'ō-kwent-li), *adv.* In a magniloquent manner; with loftiness or pomposity of language.

magniloquous (mag-nil'ō-kvus), *a.* [*< L. magniloquus*, speaking in a lofty style, *< magnus*, great, lofty, + *loqui*, speak: see *locution*.] Magniloquent.

magniloquy (mag-nil'ō-kwi), *n.* [*< LL. magniloquium*, loftiness of speech, *< L. magniloquus*, speaking in a lofty style: see *magniloquous*.] Magniloquence; high-sounding pedantry. [Rare.]

Of many anatomical terms the chief characteristics are antiquity, magniloquy, and unintelligibility.
Buck's Handbook of Med. Sciences, VIII. 520.

magnisonant (mag-nis'ō-nant), *a.* [*< L. magnus*, great, + *sonant(t)-s*, ppr. of *sonare*, sound.] High-sounding; bombastic. *Southey, The Doctor*. [Rare.]

magnitude (mag'ni-tūd), *n.* [= *F. magnitude* = *Sp. magnitud* = *Pg. magnitude* = *It. magnitudine*, *< L. magnitudo*, greatness, bulk, size, rank, dignity, *< magnus*, great, large, grand, noble, important, etc.; compar. *major* (see *major*), superl. *maximus* (see *maximum*); with formative -n, *< *mag*, akin to *Gr. μέγας* (*megas*), great, large, = *AS. micel*, great, much, *Skt. √ mah*, orig. **magh*, be great: see *mickle*, *much*. *Cf. main*.] 1. Greatness; vastness, whether in a physical or a moral sense; grandeur.

With plain heroic magnitude of mind.

Milton, *S. A.*, I. 1279.

We commonly find in the ambitious man a superiority of parts, in some measure proportioned to the magnitude of his designs.
Horsey, Works, I. iv.

2. Largeness of relation or significance; importance; consequence: as, in affairs of magnitude disdain not to take counsel.—3. Size, or the property of having size; the extended quantity of a line, surface, or solid; length, area, or volume.

And fast by, hanging in a golden chain,
This pendent world, in bigness as a star
Of smallest magnitude.
Milton, *P. L.*, II. 1053.

One may learn how the feeling of magnitude varies with changes in the absolute magnitude of the object, and so reach a more precise and scientific statement of this particular aspect of the coexistence between body and mind.
J. Sully, Sensation and Intuition, p. 44.

4. Any kind of continuous quantity which is comparable with extended quantity. In this sense we speak of the magnitude of a velocity, force, acceleration, or other vector quantity; but we do not properly speak of a magnitude of heat, energy, temperature, sound, etc. The use of the word as a synonym of *quantity*, as in the following passage, is to be deprecated.

By intensive magnitude is meant the strength of a sensation; by extensive magnitude, its volume, which roughly speaking corresponds to the area of the sentient surface and the number of nervous elements acted upon.
J. Sully, Sensation and Intuition, p. 44.

5. In *astron.*, the brightness of a star expressed according to the numerical system used by astronomers for that purpose. In this sense magnitude translates Greek μέγεθος, used in the same sense in the *Almagest*, the expression being due to the fact that bright stars, by an effect of irradiation, look larger than faint ones. The brightest stars are said to be of the first magnitude, while those of the sixth magnitude are hardly noticed by casual observers in ordinary states of the sky. Since the brightness of stars has been measured photometrically, the interval between successive magnitudes has been defined by a constant ratio of brightness, which in the so-called absolute scale, now generally used, is $\sqrt[5]{100}$, or 2.51.

6. In *anc. pros.*, the length of a syllable, foot, colon, or meter, expressed in terms of the metrical unit (primary time, semeion, or mora): as, a foot of trisemic magnitude; a colon of icosaemic magnitude.—**Absolute magnitude**. See *absolute*.—**Angular magnitude**, the quantity of an angle.—**Apparent magnitude of an object**, that magnitude which is measured by the optic or visual angle intercepted between lines drawn from the extreme points of the object to the center of the pupil of the eye. This angle may be considered to be inversely as the distance of the object. [This phrase is used chiefly with reference to the heavenly bodies, but is employed also in many branches of optical science, with the same general meaning.]—**Center of magnitude**. See *center*. = *Syn. Bulk, Volume*, etc. See *size*.

magnoferrite (mag-nō-fer'it), *n.* See *magnesioferrite*.

Magnolia (mag-nō'li-ä), *n.* [NL. (Plumier, 1703), named after Pierre Magnol, a French botanist (1638-1715).] 1. A genus of plants, type of the natural order *Magnoliaceæ* and the tribe *Magnolieæ*, characterized by a sessile cone-shaped cluster of pistils, and two-ovuled persistent carpels which open down the back at maturity. They are trees or shrubs with entire alternate leaves, often evergreen, conduplicate in the bud, and then protected by membranous stipules, and large showy flowers which are solitary and terminal. The calyx consists of three deciduous sepals, and the corolla of six to twelve petals, usually white or purplish; and the stamens and pistils are numerous. The flowers are generally fragrant, and the fruit is a spike, consisting of a number of follicles, from the openings of which the scarlet or brown seeds are suspended at maturity by long and slender threads. There are about 15



Flowering Branch of *Magnolia grandiflora*.
a, one of the stamens; b, vertical section through one of the pistils, showing two ovules; c, cone of ripe fruits.

species, indigenous to subtropical Asia and the eastern part of North America. They are almost all very ornamental, and are frequently cultivated. *M. corymbosa* is the yulan. *M. grandiflora* is the big laurel or bull-bay of the southern United States, a fine forest-tree, 60 or 80 feet high, evergreen, with fragrant flowers. *M. macrophylla* is the great-leaved cucumber, a less common tree of the same region. *M. umbellata* is the umbrella-tree. *M. acuminata*, the cucumber-tree or mountain-magnolia, extends north to New York and Ohio. Another cucumber-tree is *M. cordata*, growing in the Southern States. *M. glauca*, a moderate-sized tree, or northward a shrub, grows in swamps from Massachusetts to Florida and Texas. It has globular fragrant flowers, 2 inches long, the leaves ever-

green in the south. It is variously named *small* or *laurel magnolia*, *sweet-bay* or *white-bay*, *white laurel* or *swamp-laurel*; also *beaver-tree* and *swamp-sassafras*. The genus appears very early and very abundantly in the fossil state, over 50 species having been described. They range from the Middle Cretaceous to the Pliocene, being more numerous in the Cretaceous than in the Tertiary in both Europe and America, and also occurring in Greenland, in Australia, in Japan, and in Java.

2. [*l. c.*] A plant of this genus.

Magnoliaceæ (mag-nō-li-ä'sē-ä), *n. pl.* [NL. (A. P. de Candolle, 1818), *< Magnolia* + *-aceæ*.] A natural order of dicotyledonous polypetalous trees or shrubs, belonging to the cohort *Ranales*, based on the genus *Magnolia*. It is characterized by having the sepals and petals in from two to an indefinite number of rows or series, petals and stamens usually very numerous, the receptacle bearing extrorse carpels, and the seeds with a minute embryo and no albumen. The order embraces 4 tribes, 13 genera, and about 85 species, growing in tropical Asia and North America (a few in tropical and South America), in Australia, and in New Zealand.

magnoliaceous (mag-nō-li-ä'shius), *a.* [*< magnolia* + *-aceous*.] Of or pertaining to plants of the natural order *Magnoliaceæ*; resembling the magnolia.

Magnoliæ (mag-nō-li'ō-ä), *n. pl.* [NL. (A. P. de Candolle, 1824), *< Magnolia* + *-æ*.] A tribe of trees and shrubs of the natural order *Magnoliaceæ*, characterized by perfect flowers, imbricate carpels growing in heads or spikes and arranged in an indefinite number of series, and stipules which are folded about the leaves in veneration.

magnoperatet (mag-nop'ē-rät), *r. t.* [*< L. magnopere*, *magno opere*, greatly: *magno*, abl. of *magnus*, great; *opere*, abl. of *opus*, work, labor: see *opus*, *operate*.] To cause or effect a great increase of.

Which will not a little magnoperate the splendour of your well known honour to these succeeding times.
Hopson, Baculum Geodeticum (1614). (*Hallivell*.)

magnosellarian (mag'no-se-lā'ri-an), *a.* [*As Magnosellar (idae)* + *-ian*.] Having large saddles, as a gouiatite; of or pertaining to the *Magnosellaridae*. *Hyatt*.

Magnosellaridæ (mag'no-se-lar'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., *< L. magnus*, great, + *sella*, a seat, saddle (*> sellaris*, of or belonging to a seat), + *-idæ*.] A family of goniatites having smooth shells, sutures with undivided ventral lobes, and a very large pair of entire lateral saddles, whence the name. *Hyatt, Proc. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist.*, 1883, p. 318. Preferably called *Magnosellidæ*.

magnum (mag'num), *n.* [*< L. magnum*, neut. of *magnus*, great: see *magnitude*.] 1. A large wine-bottle, usually twice the size of the ordinary bottle used for the same kind of wine.—2. The quantity of wine contained in such a bottle: as, a *magnum* of port.

The approbation of much more rational persons than the B. club could have mustered even before the discussion of the first *magnum*.
Scott, Waverley, x.

3. Pl. *magna* (-nā). In *anat.*, the largest bone of the human carpus, in the distal row, between the trapezoid and the uniform, in special relation with the head of the middle metacarpal bone: more fully called *os magnum*. It is the third carpal of a typical carpus, and is also known as *capitulum*, or *os capitulum*, from its shape in man.

magnum-bonum (mag'num-bō'num), *n.* [L., a great good: *magnum*, neut. of *magnus*, great; *bonum*, a good thing, neut. of *bonus*, good: see *bonus*.] A kind of large-sized barrel-pen: a trade-name.

magnus (mag'nus), *n.* [A corruption of *manganesc.*] Manganese as used in the decoration of enameled pottery. *Solon, The Old English Potter*. [Local Eng.]

Magnus hitch. See *hitch*.

Magnus's law. In *thermo-electricity*, the law that in circuits of the same metal throughout no electromotive force is produced by variation in temperature or of section of the conductor at different parts of the circuit. In order that this law should hold, it is necessary that the conductor should be of uniform quality, hardness, etc., at all points of its length.

Magosphæra

(mā-gō-sfē'rā), *n.*

[NL., *< Gr. μάγος*, magical, + *σφαῖρα*, a ball.] A genus

The Norwegian Flimmer-ball (*Magosphæra planula*) in section. The pear-shaped cells are seen bound together in the center of the gelatinous sphere by a thread-like process. Each cell contains both a nucleus and a contractile vesicle.

of protozoans of Haeckel's group *Catallacta*, characterized by a ciliate globular body consisting of a single layer of simple pyriform nucleated cells bound together by gelatinous processes converging to a common center, the animal having the form-value of a vesicular morula or planula. *M. planula* is the Norwegian flimmer-ball.

magot¹, *n.* A Middle English form of *maggot*. **magot**² (mag'ot or ma-gō'), *n.* [*F. magot*, the Barbary ape.] 1. The Barbary ape, *Inuus caudatus*, which has a small tubercle in place of a tail. It is naturalized on the rock of Gibraltar, and is remarkable for docility and attachment to its young. See cut under *ape*.

2. A small grotesque figure; especially, one of the crouching or cross-legged figures common in Chinese or other Oriental art as knobs on the covers of large vases, and in similar uses.

magot-piet, **maggot-piet** (mag'ot-pī), *n.* [*Also maggoty-pie, maggoty-pie, maggoty-pie, maggot-a-pie, magot o' pie*, etc.; < *magot, *maggot, < *F. margot*, a magpie, a dim. of *Marguerite*, *Margaret*, a common fem. name (< *L. margarita*, < *Gr. μαργαρίτης*, a pearl: see *margarite*), + *pie*². Cf. equiv. *mag*¹, *madge*¹, *magpie*.] A magpie.

Augurs and understood relations have, By *magot-pies*, and crouches, and rooks, brought forth The secret'st man of blood. *Shak.*, *Macbeth*, iii. 4. 125.

He calls her *magot o' pie*.

Middleton, *More Dissemblers besides Women*.

magpie (mag'pī), *n.* [*Cf. mag*¹ + *pie*², or abbr. of *magot-pie*. Cf. *mag*¹, *madge*¹, etc.] 1. A well-known bird of Europe, Asia, and America, of the genus *Pica* and family *Corvidæ*; the *Pica pica*, *P. rustica*, *P. caudata*, or *P. hudsonica*. This pie is lustrous-black, with green, purple, violet, and golden iridescence; the under parts from breast to crissum, the scapulars, and a great part of the inner webs of the primaries are white; the bill and feet are black. The bird is from 15 to 20 inches long, according to the development of the tail, which is 12 inches or less in length, extremely graduated; the stretch of wings is about 2 feet. Magpies are omnivorous, like most corvine and garruline birds, and noted for their craftiness, kleptomania, and mimicry. They nest in trees and shrubs, building a very



Magpie (*Pica caudata*).

bulky structure, and lay from 6 to 9 pale-drab eggs, dotted, dashed, and blotched with brown. As a book-name, *magpie* is extended to all the species of *Pica* and some few related pies or jays with long tails. The yellow-billed magpie of California is *P. nuttalli*. Blue magpies are certain long-tailed jays of the genus *Cyanopodius*, as *C. cyanus* of eastern Asia and Japan, or *C. cooki* of Spain; also of the genus *Urocissa*, as *U. erythrorhynchos*, the red-billed blue magpie of the Orient. The bird called *French magpie* is the red-backed shrike, *Lanius collurio*. The name *magpie*, or *magpie-pigeon*, is given to a strain of domestic pigeons bred to colors resembling those of the magpie. *Magpie* is often used adjectively with reference to some characteristic of the bird.

2. The magpie-shrike.

Below us in the Valley a mob of Jackasses were shouting and laughing uproariously, and a *magpie* was chanting his noble vesper hymn from a lofty tree.

H. Kingsley, *Geoffrey Hamlyn*, p. 167.

3. A halfpenny. [*Slang*, Eng.]

I'm at low-water-mark myself—only one bob and a *magpie*; but as far as it goes I'll fork out and stump.

Dickens, *Oliver Twist*, viii.

4. A bishop: so called from the black and white of his robes. [*Old slang*, Eng.]

Let not these silk-worms and magpies have dominion over us.

Tom Brown, *Works*, i. 107. (*Davies*.)

5. Among British marksmen, a shot striking that division of the target which is next to the outermost when the target is divided into four sections: so called because the markers indicate this hit by means of a black and white disk.

magpie-diver (mag'pī-di'vēr), *n.* The smew or white nun, *Mergellus albellus*. [*Prov. Eng.* and Irish.]

magpie-finch (mag'pī-fīnch), *n.* Any one of the smaller spotted or otherwise varied birds of the genus *Spermestes*.

magpie-maki (mag'pī-mā'ki), *n.* The ruffed lemur, *Lemur macaco*, having black and white spots.

magpie-moth (mag'pī-môth), *n.* A moth of the genus *Abraxas*, *A. grossulariata*. Its color is white with black and orange spots, and the same colors appear on it in its larval and pupal states. The larva feeds on currant- and gooseberry-leaves, and where abundant is very destructive. See *Abraxas*, 3. Also called *gooseberry-moth*.

magpie-robin (mag'pī-rob'in), *n.* A dayal; any bird of the genus *Copsichus*, as *C. saularis* of India. See cut under *Copsichus*.

magpie-shrike (mag'pī-shrik), *n.* 1. A South American tanagrine bird, *Lanius piceatus* of Latham, now known as *Cissopis leverianus*, about 10 inches long, glossy black and white in color, with a long graduated tail, thus resembling a magpie. It inhabits Guiana, Venezuela, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, and Bolivia, and in some parts of Brazil is replaced by an allied larger species or variety, *C. major*, 11½ inches long.

2. The pied piping-shrike of Australia, somewhat resembling the English magpie, having a rich bell-like warble. This bird is apparently *Oreocra cristata*. Commonly called *magpie* by the English residents.

magret, **magreet**, *prep.* Middle English forms of *maigre*.

magsman (magz'man), *n.*; pl. *magsmen* (-men). [*Cf. mag*² (as if poss. *mag's*) + *man*.] A street swindler who preys on countrymen and simple persons. [*Slang*, Eng.]

maguari (ma-gwā'ri), *n.* [*S. Amer.*] A South American stork, *Euxenura maguari*. It resembles the European stork in size and plumage, but has a black bill and a peculiar formation of the tail, which is forked and black, with long white under-coverts. It is found on plains as well as in swamps, feeds on small mammals, reptiles, insects, and birds' eggs, and is sometimes tamed.

maguey (ma-gwā'), *n.* [*Mex. maguēi*.] The American aloe, *Agave americana*.—*Gum maguey*. See *gum*².

Magus (mā'gus), *n.*; pl. *Magi* (mā'ji). [*L.*, < *Gr. μάγος*: see *mage*.] 1. One of the members of the learned and priestly caste in ancient Persia, who had official charge of the sacred rites, practised interpretation of dreams, professed supernatural arts, and were distinguished by peculiarities of dress and insignia. Their origin may be traced to the Acedians, a Turanian race, the earliest settlers of the lower Euphrates valley. The first historical reference to the Magi occurs in Jer. xxxix. 3, 13, where a Babylonian rab-mag, or chief of the Magi, is mentioned in connection with the siege, capture, and rule of Jerusalem.

2. In Christian history, one of the "wise men" who, according to the Gospel of Matthew (ii. 1, 2), came from the East to Jerusalem to do homage to the new-born King of the Jews. A tradition as old as the second century (resting on Ps. lxxii. 10; Isa. xlix. 7) makes them kings, and at a later period the names Melchior, Kaspar, and Balthasar become attached to them. As the first of the pagans to whom the birth of the Messiah was announced, they are honored at the feast of Epiphany; in the calendar, however, the three days immediately following the first of the new year are called after them. In works of art the youngest of them is represented as a Moor.

Magyar (ma-jär'), *n.* [*Hung.*, > *Turk. majär*.]

1. A member of a race, of the Finno-Ugrian stock, which invaded Hungary about the end of the ninth century, and settled there, where it still forms the predominant element of the population.—2. The native tongue of Hungary. It belongs to the Ugrian branch of the Ural-Altaic or Scythian tongues.

magydare (maj'i-där), *n.* [*L. magydaris*, *magudaris*, *maguderis*, < *Gr. μαγυδάρις*, the seed or stalk of the laserpitium, also another plant.] Laserwort, a plant of the genus *Laserpitium*.

Mahabharata (ma-hä-bhā'ra-tä), *n.* [*Skt.*, < *mahä*, great, + *Bhärata*, a descendant of a king or a tribe named *Bharata*, < *√ bhar* = *Gr. φέρω* = *E. bear*¹.] The name of one of the two great epic poems of ancient India, the other being the *Ramayana*. It contains a history of the contest for supremacy between the two great royal families of northern India, the Pandavas and the Kurus or

Kauravas, ending in the victory of the former and the establishment of their rule. In reality, this narrative occupies but a fourth of the poem, the other three fourths being episodic and added at various times. The *Mahabharata* thus became a sort of encyclopedia, embracing everything that it concerned a cultivated Hindu to know.

Mahadeva (ma-hä-dä'vā), *n.* [*Skt. mahādeva*, < *mahä*, great, + *deva*, god: see *deity*.] A name of Siva, the third deity of the great Hindu triad.

mahalath (mä'ha-lath), *n.* A Hebrew word of disputed meaning, occurring in the titles of Psalms liii. and lxxxviii. (in the last of which the qualification *leanmoth* is added): according to Gesenius, a lyre or cithara; according to others, antiphonal singing or a direction to sing in an antiphonal manner.

mahaleb (mä'ha-leb), *n.* [*Ar. mahleb*.] A species of cherry (*Prunus Mahaleb*) whose fruit affords a violet dye and a fermented liquor resembling kirschwasser. It is found in the middle and south of Europe. Its flowers and leaves are used by perfumers, and its wood by cabinet-makers. Tubes for tobacco-pipes, called *cherry-sticks* or *-stems*, are made of its young stems, sometimes several feet long and perfectly straight. See *cherry*¹, 1.

mahaly, *n.* [*Amer. Ind.*] A female salmon. [*California*.]

Maharaja, **Maharajah** (ma-hä-rä'jä), *n.* [*Skt. mahārāja*, < *mahä*, great, + *rāja*, a prince or king: see *rajah*.] The title borne by some Indian princes whose sovereignty is extensive.

Mahdi (mä'dē), *n.* [*Also sometimes Mehdee* (< *Turk. mehdi*); < *Ar. mahdi*, a guide, leader, esp. a spiritual director, lit. 'the guided or directed one'; < *ma-*, a formative prefix, + *hdi*, guide (> *hēdi*, a guide in religion, spiritual director, *hidāya*, guidance).] According to Mohammedan belief, a spiritual and temporal ruler destined to appear on earth during the last days. Some sects hold that the Mahdi has appeared, and in concealment awaits the time of his manifestation. There have been a number of pretended Mahdis, of whom the latest of importance was the chief whose armed followers resisted the advance of the British troops into the Sudan in 1884-85, and overthrew the Egyptian power in that region, which they continued to hold. The belief apparently grew out of the Jewish belief in the coming of the Messiah.

It is from the descendants of 'Allee that the more devout Moslems expect the *Mehdee*, who is to reappear on earth in company with the Prophet Elias, on the second coming of Christ.

J. P. Brown, *The Dervishes*, p. 74.

Mahdi, or 'the well-guided,' is the name given by the Shi'ites to that member of the family of 'Ali who, according to their belief, is one day to gain possession of the whole world, and set up the reign of righteousness on it.

Encyc. Brit., xvi. 570.

Mahdian (mä'di-an), *n.* [*Cf. Mahdi* + *-an*.] One who holds that the Mahdi whose coming was foretold by Mohammed has already appeared; specifically, one who holds that the Mahdi has already appeared in the person of Mohammed Abu el-Qasim, the twelfth Imam, who is supposed to be concealed in some secret place awaiting the hour of his manifestation. The Shi'ites in general hold this view. Also *Mahdist*.

Mahdism (mä'di-izm), *n.* [*Cf. Mahdi* + *-ism*.] The doctrine of, or belief in, the coming of the Mahdi.

I pass on to consider the influence which an intensely bigoted religious enthusiasm has exercised and still exercises over the Sudan negro. The strength of *Mahdism* lies in this feeling.

Fortnightly Rev. XLIII. 701.

Mahdism (mä'dizm), *n.* [*Cf. Mahdi* + *-ism*.] Same as *Mahdism*.

In '83, when his book begins, *Mahdism* had become a fact.

The Academy, Oct. 20, 1888, p. 249.

Mahdist (mä'dist), *n.* [*Cf. Mahdi* + *-ist*.] 1. Same as *Mahdian*.—2. A follower of the pretended Mahdi of the Sudan in Africa. See *Mahdi*.

Another body of *Mahdists* coming round on our right reinforced them.

Daily Telegraph (London), March 21, 1885.

Mahernia (mä-hér-ni-ä), *n.* [*NL.* (Linnaeus, 1767), an anagram of *Hermannia*, a closely allied genus.] A genus of dicotyledonous poly-petalous plants of the natural order *Sterculiaceæ* and the tribe *Hermannieæ*, characterized by the indefinite number of ovules and the reniform seeds with a curved embryo, and differing from *Hermannia* in having the filaments dilated at the middle. It includes 33 species of undershrubs or perennial herbs of southern Africa, many of which are cultivated in conservatories.

maheymt, *n.* An obsolete form of *mayhem*. *Chaucer*.

mahlstick (mäl'stik), *n.* [*Also maulstick, malsstick*; < *G. mahlstock, malsstock*, < *mälen*, paint, + *stock*, stick, staff.] A staff, from three to four feet long, used by painters as a rest for the right hand, and held in the left. It tapers toward the upper end, which is surmounted by a ball of cotton-wool

covered with soft leather, to protect the picture from injury in case of contact.

mahmoodis, mahmoudis, mahmudis (mä-mö'-dis), *n. pl.* Same as *mammoudis*.

mahoe (mä'hō), *n.* [Also *mahaut*; a native name.] 1. A malvaceous tree or shrub, *Hibiscus* (*Paritum*) *tiliaceus*, common on tropical coasts. The inner bark has been much used for cordage.—2. *Sterculia Caribaea*, a tall West Indian tree.—3. *Melicope ramiflora*, a small New Zealand tree of the violet family, with small flowers in bundles on the branches.—**Blue, gray, or mountain mahoe**, *Hibiscus* (*Paritum*) *clatus*, a West Indian tree yielding the Cuba bast.—**Congo mahoe**, *Hibiscus clypeatus*.—**Seaside mahoe**, *Thespesia populnea*, also one of the *Malvaceae*, whose bast has been used in British Guiana for making coffee-sacks.

mahoganize (mä-hog'-ä-niz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *mahoganized*, ppr. *mahoganizing*. [*mahogani* (y) + *-ize*.] To cause to resemble mahogany, as by staining.

mahogany (mä-hog'-ä-ni), *n.* [= *F. mahogoni*, *mahogon* = *Pg. mogono*, *mogno*, *magno* = *It. moguno* = *D. mahonie* = *G. mahagony* = *Sw. mahagony*, *mahogny*, *mahogni* = *Dan. mahogni* = *Turk. maghun* (NL. *mahogoni*), < *W. Ind.* or *S. Amer. mahogoni*. Cf. *ucujón*.] 1. A tree,



Flowering Branch of Mahogany (*Swietenia Mahagoni*).
a, the flower; b, the fruit.

Swietenia Mahagoni, of the natural order *Meliaceae*. It is native in the West Indies, Central America, Mexico, and the Florida keys. Its importance lies in its timber.

2. The wood of the above tree. It combines a rich reddish-brown color, beauty of grain, and susceptibility of polish with unusual soundness, uniformity, freedom from warping, durability, and largeness of dimensions. On account of its costliness, its use is restricted mainly to furniture-making, cabinet-work, etc., often in the form of a veneer. The quality of the timber varies with the conditions of its growth, exposed situations and soil ground yielding the finest. Mahogany with figured grain is especially prized, and is obtained largely, but not exclusively, from the San Domingo and Cuba wood, called *Spanish mahogany*. The Honduras mahogany, or baywood, shipped from the Bay of Campeachy, is more open-grained and plain, and of larger dimensions, yielding logs sometimes 40 feet in length. The Mexican mahogany has the largest growth of all, is similar to the last-named, and supplements its diminishing supply.

Hence—3. A table, especially a dinner-table.

I had hoped to have seen you three gentlemen with your legs under the mahogany in my humble parlor in the Marks.
Dickens, *Master Humphrey's Clock*.

4t. A kind of drink. See the quotation.

Mr. Elliot mentioned a curious liquor peculiar to his country, which the Cornish fishermen drink. They call it *mahogany*; and it is made of two parts gin and one part treacle, well beaten together.

Boswell, *Johnson* (ed. 1835), VIII. 53.

African mahogany. Same as *Senegal mahogany*.—**Australian mahogany**, *Eucalyptus marginata* (see *jarrah*); also, other eucalypts (as below) and species of the related genus *Angophora*.—**Bastard mahogany**, in Jamaica, *Matayba* (*Ratonia*) *apetala*; in Australia, *Eucalyptus marginata*, the jarrah, and *E. botryoides*.—**Ceylon mahogany**. Same as *jack-wood*.—**Forest-mahogany**, in New South Wales and Queensland, *Eucalyptus resinifera*.—**Horse-flesh mahogany**. Same as *sabicu*.—**Indian or East Indian mahogany**, *Cedrela Toona*, the ton-tree; also, *Symplocos febrifuga*, the Indian redwood, and *Chick-rassia tabularis*, the Chittagong-wood—both formerly classed under *Swietenia*.—**Kentucky mahogany**, a rare name of the Kentucky coffee-tree. See *Gymnocladus*.—**Madeira mahogany**. Same as *canary-wood*.—**Mountain mahogany**, a tree of the genus *Cercocarpus*, especially *C. ledifolius* and *C. parvifolius*; sometimes also same as *mahogany-birch*.—**Red mahogany**. Same as *forest-mahogany*.—**Senegal mahogany**. See *Khaya*.—**Swamp-mahogany**, in New South Wales, *Eucalyptus botryoides* and *E. robusta*.—**White mahogany**, in Jamaica, *Antirrhoea bifurcata*; in Australia, *Eucalyptus ptilularis*, var. *aemonioides*, and *E. robusta*.

mahogany-birch (mä-hog'-ä-ni-bêrch), *n.* The cherry-birch, *Betula lenta*. See *birch*.

mahogany-brown (mä-hog'-ä-ni-brönn), *n.* A reddish brown, the color of mahogany.

mahogany-color (mä-hog'-ä-ni-kul'or), *n.* A reddish-brown color resembling that of mahogany.

mahogany-gum (mä-hog'-ä-ni-gum), *n.* Same as *jarrah*.

mahogany-tree (mä-hog'-ä-ni-trê), *n.* 1. Same as *mahogany*, l. Hence—2. The dinner-table.

Little we fear
Weather without,
Sheltered about
The mahogany tree.

Thackeray, *The Mahogany Tree*.

mahoitre (ma-hoi'tr), *n.* [OF. *mahoitre*, *mahoistre*, *maheustre*, *maheutre*, *maheurtre*, etc.]

A wadded and upraised shoulder (of a garment) in fashion during the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries.

Mahomedan (mä-hom'-ed-an), *a. and n.* See *Mohammedan*.

Mahomedanism, *n.* See *Mohammedanism*.

Mahomedanize, *v.* See *Mohammedanize*.

Mahometan (mä-hom'-et-an), *a. and n.* [Formerly also *Mahometan*; < *F. Mahometan* = *Sp. Pg. Mahometano* = *It. Maomettano*, < *ML. *Mahometanus*, of *Mahomet*, < *Mahomet*, in older *E. Mahoun*, *Mahound*, etc. (see *Mahoun*), now better *Mohammed*, in nearer agreement with the *Ar. Muhammad*, the Arabian prophet.] See *Mohammedan* (the form of the adjective now preferred).

Mahometanism, *n.* See *Mohammedanism*.

Mahometanize, *v.* See *Mohammedanize*.

Mahometical, *a.* [Formerly also *Mahometical*; as *Mahomet* + *-ic*.] *Mohammedan*.

In one part of this Mosquita was a Librarie of fortie fine Mahometicall books. *Purchas*, *Pilgrimage*, p. 270.

Mahometism (mä-hom'-et-izm), *n.* [Formerly also *Mahometism*; < *F. Mahométisme* = *Sp. Pg. Mahometismo* = *It. Maomettismo*; as *Mahomet* + *-ism*.] *Mohammedanism*. [Rare.]

Such as have reueltoed from the Faith to Mahometisme. *Purchas*, *Pilgrimage*, p. 264.

Mahometist (mä-hom'-et-ist), *n.* [Formerly also *Mahometist*; = *Sp. Mahometista*; as *Mahomet* + *-ist*.] A follower of Mahomet or Mohammed. [Rare.]

This present Emperour his sonne . . . hath had great good successe in his warres, both against the Christians and also the Mahometists. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 324.

Mahometry (mä-hom'-et-ri), *n.* [*cf. Mahomet* (see *Mahomet*) + *-ry*. Cf. *mammetry*, *maumetry*.] *Mohammedanism*.

The sacrifices which God gave Adam's sons were no dumb popetry or superstitious mahometry, but signs of the testament of God.

Tyndale, *Ans. to Sir T. More*, etc. (Parker Soc., 1850), p. 27.

mahone (mä-hōn'), *n.* [*cf. F. mahonne* = *Sp. mahona* = *It. maona*, < *Turk. mahuna*, a barge, lighter.] A large Turkish galley, barge, or transport of burden.

Mahonia (mä-hō'-ni-ä), *n.* [NL. (Nuttall, 1818), named after Bernard M^r Mahon, a patron of botanical science.] A subgenus of the genus *Berberis* (which see).

mahonneti, *n.* [Dim. of *mahone*.] Same as *mahone*.

The number of the ships were these: 30 galliasses, 103 galleys, as well bastards as subtile mahonnetts, 15 talfours, 20 fusta, 64 great ships, sixe or seven gallions, and 30 galieres. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 75.

Mahoun, Mahound (mä-houn' or mä'houn, mä-hound' or mä'hound), *n.* [Sometimes also *Machound*; < *ME. Mahoun*, *Machoun*, *Mahun*, *Mahound*, < *OF. Mahon*, *Mahoms*, *Mahum*, also *Mahumet*, *Mahomet*, now usually called *Mohammed*, < *Ar. Muhammad*: see *Mohammedan*. Cf. *Macon*, another form of the same word; cf. also *mammet*, *maumet*, etc.] 1t. Mahomet or Mohammed: an old form of the name of the Arabian prophet.

The presence seems, with things so richly odd,
The mosque of Mahound, or some queer pagod.
Pope, *Satires of Donne*, iv. 239.

2. [*l. e.*] A monster; a terrifying creature.

A machound, a bugbeare, a raw-head and bloude bone.

Florio.

There met hym this *Machoun*, that was o mysshap,
Eyn forne in his face, as he fle wold.

Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), I. 7758.

3. The devil; an evil spirit: so called as confused or identified, in the medieval mind, which regarded all heretics and false prophets as instigated by the devil, with Mahomet or Mohammed, the False Prophet. Compare *maumet*.

The deil cam' fiddling through the town,
An' danced awa wi' the excelsman,
And ilka wife cries—'Auld Mahout,
I wish yoa luck o' the prize, man!'
Burns, *The Excelsman*.

4t. [*l. e.*] An idol or pagan deity. See *maumet*.
mahout (mä-hout'), *n.* [*cf. Hind. mahaut*, the form, in the eastern provinces, of *mahawat*, *mahaut*, an elephant-driver.] In the East Indies, the keeper and driver of an elephant.

Our curiosity was aroused by the eccentric movements of our elephant and the sudden excitement of his mahout.
J. W. Palmer, *Up and Down the Irrawaddi*, p. 63.

mahout, *n.* [Origin not ascertained.] A coarse woolen cloth formerly manufactured in England and in the south of France, exclusively for export to the seaports of the Mediterranean, and particularly to Egypt.

mahovo (mä-hō'vō), *n.* [Etym. not ascertained.] A name given by Von Schubersky to his application of the fly-wheel to the locomotive. The fly-wheel in this invention is ponderous, and in running down grades it stores up surplus mechanical power generated by the descent of the locomotive and train, to be in turn imparted to the driving-wheels in ascending a grade, thus aiding the engine in making its ascent. The invention has not met with success.

Mahratta (ma-rat'ä), *n.* One of a race of Hindus inhabiting western and central India, who in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries conquered and ruled many states, of which they formed a confederation, but which are now largely under British rule. They are Brahmans in religion, but differ physically from other Hindus, and have a distinct Hindu dialect, the Mahratti (Marathi).

mahsir, mahsur (mä'sër), *n.* [*E. Ind.*] A cyprinoid fish, *Barbus tor*, occurring generally in the fresh waters of India, but of the largest size and most abundant in mountain and rocky streams. It resembles the European barbel in generic characters, but has much larger scales (25 to 27 along the lateral line), thick lips, often enlarged about the middle, and the maxillary barbels longer than the rostral and extending to below the last third of the eye. It is the great fresh-water game-fish of India, and reaches a large size, occasionally weighing 100 to 150 pounds. Also called *mahsur*, and by other forms of the word.

Mahu (mä'hō), *n.* [Perhaps a made name, like many other appellations of devils; but cf. *Mahoun*, 3.] An appellation in Shakespeare of the devil as the instigator of theft.

Five fiends have been in poor Tom at once; . . . Hobbi-dance, prince of dumbness; *Mahu*, of stealing.
Shak., *Lear*, iv. 1. 63.

Mahumetant, etc. See *Mahometan*, etc.

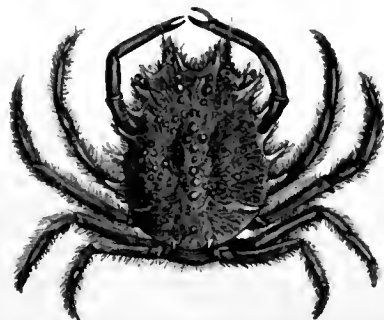
mahute (mä-hüt'), *n.* [OF. *mahute*, upper arm.] An arm; specifically, in *falconry*, that part of the wing in birds of prey which lies close to the body.

mahwa-butter (mä'wä-but'ër), *n.* A concrete oil obtained in India from the seeds of the mahwa-tree. It has about the industrial value of coconut-oil, and is useful for making soap; in India it is used for cooking and burning, and to adulterate ghee or clarified butter.

mahwa-oil (mä'wä-oil), *n.* Same as *mahwa-butter*.

mahwa-tree, mohwa-tree (mä'wä-trê, mö'wä-trê), *n.* [*cf. E. Ind. mahwa* or *mohwa* + *E. tree*.] The tree *Bassia latifolia*.

Maia (mä'yä), *n.* [NL., < *Gr. paia*, a large kind of crab, a particular use of *paia*, old woman, nurse, mother.] The typical genus of *Maide*, founded by Lamarck in 1801. *M. squinado* is known as the sea-spider or spider-crab. The carapace is oval, with



Spinous Spider-crab (*Maia squinado*).

many projecting points on the sides and in front, and the long alim legs are beset with cirri. These crabs are observed crawling sluggishly in the mud.

Maiacea (mä-yä'sê-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Maia* + *-acea*.] A group of spider-crabs. See *Maiodea*.

maiacean (mä-yä'sê-an), *a. and n.* Same as *maloidean*.

maian (mä'yan), *a. and n.* [*cf. Maia* + *-an*.] Same as *maloide*.

Maianthemum (mā-yān'thē-mum), *n.* [NL. (Wiggers, 1780), < Gr. *maia*, mother, + *anthemon*, a flower.] A genus of liliaceous plants of the tribe *Polygonateae*, characterized by having the flowers in a terminal raceme, 2-merous, and without a perianth-tube, the segments spreading. They are low herbs, with slender creeping rootstocks, two (rarely three) heart-shaped leaves, and small white flowers. There is but a single species, *M. Canadense*, one of the plants known as *false Solomon's-seal*, found in moist woods throughout the temperate regions of the northern hemisphere.



Flowering Plant of *Maianthemum Canadense*. a, flower; b, fruits.

maid (mād), *n.* [ME. *maide*, *maide*, *maide*, partly a shortened form of *maiden* (see *maiden*), partly from earlier ME. *magth*, < AS. *mægeth*, *mægeth* (= OS. *magath*, *magadh*, *magad* = OFries. *me-gith*, *megeth*, *maged* = D. *meid*, *maagd* = MLG. *maget*, LG. *magd* = OHG. *magad*, *maead*, MHG. *maget*, *meit*, G. *magd*, *maid* = Goth. *magaths*), a maid, virgin, a fem. form with formative -th, equiv. to *mæg*, *mæge*, E. *may*³, *maid*, fem. corresponding to *magu*, a son, *mæg*, a kinsman, E. *may*²; see *may*², *may*³.] 1. A young unmarried woman; a girl; specifically, a girl of marriageable age, but applied, usually with little or some other qualifying term, to a female child of any age above infancy: as, a *maid*, or a *little maid*, of ten summers.

And bytwyne Citie and the seyd Chirche ys the fiod fiodus, where the *Isyer mayd* shuld a ben Brent.
Torkington, *Diary of Eng. Travel*, p. 47.

But communed only with the *little maid*,
Who pleased her with a babbling heedlessness
Which often lured her from herself.
Tennyson, *Guinevere*.

2. A woman, especially a young woman, who has preserved her virginity; a virgin.

Would you not swear,
All you that see her, that she were a *maid*,
By these exterior shows? But she is none.
Shak., *Much Ado*, iv. 1. 40.

3. A man who has always remained continent.

I wot wel the Apostel was a *mayde*.
Chaucer, *Prologue to Wife of Bath's Tale*, l. 79.

He was cleane *mayde* imarried with the same *maydenes*.
Trevisa, tr. of Higden's *Polychronicon*, v. 69.

4. A female servant or attendant charged with domestic duties: usually with a specific designation, as a *housemaid*, *chambermaid*, *nursemaid*, a *maid* of all work, etc. See the compounds, and phrases below.

And when she saw the ark among the flags, she sent her *maid* to fetch it.
Ex. ii. 5.

She's called upon her *maids* by seven,
To mak his bed bath soft and even.
Bothwell (Child's Ballads, I. 159).

She had no *maids* to stand
Gold-clothed on either hand.
A. C. Swinburne, *Madonna Mia*.

5. One of various fishes. (a) The female of several species of skate.

When fishy Stalls with double Store are laid:
The golden belly'd Carp, the broad-finn'd *Maid*.
Gay, *Trivia*, ii. 414.

(b) The thornback ray. Also called *maiden* and *maiden-skate*. (c) The twait-shad.—*Cuckoo's maid*. (a) The red-backed shrike, *Lanius collurio*. (b) The wryneck, *Troglodytes troglodytes*.—*Lady's maid*, a female servant employed to attend to the personal wants of a woman.—*Maid of all work*, a female servant who does work of every kind; a domestic who performs general housework.—*Maid of honor*. (a) A woman of good birth having membership in a royal household as an attendant on a princess or the queen. While technically in the latter's service, actual attendance is either divided as to period among the several maids of honor, or is limited to appearance at state occasions and court ceremonies. In England eight maids of honor are now regularly chosen, but more are often nominated. They are usually if not always daughters or granddaughters of peers, and when possessing no other title are styled *honorable*. (b) A sort of cheesecake. [Said to be made according to a recipe originally given by a maid of honor of Queen Elizabeth.]

He [the baker] has brought down a girl from London,
who can make short bread and *maids of honor*.
R. D. Blackmore, *Kit and Kitty*, vii.

Old maid. (a) A woman who remains unmarried beyond the usual or average age for marriage. [Colloq.] (b) A game of cards played by any number of persons with a pack of fifty-one cards, one of the queens being thrown out; all cards that match are discarded, and that player in whose hand the odd queen is finally left is said to be *caught*,

and doomed to be an old maid (or bachelor). (c) The japing: from the fancy that old maids are changed into these uneasy birds after death. [Local, Eng.] (d) The common clam, *Mya arenaria*. [South of England.]—**The Heliconian maids**. See *Heliconian*.

maiden (mā'dn), *n.* [Pers.] In Persia and India, a level open green or esplanade in or adjoining a town, serving for a parade-ground or for amusements of all sorts, but especially for military exercises, horsemanship, and horse-races. Sometimes spelled *meidan*.

maid-child (mā'd'child), *n.* A female child; a girl. [Rare.]

A *maid-child* call'd Marina. Shak., *Pericles*, v. 3. 6.

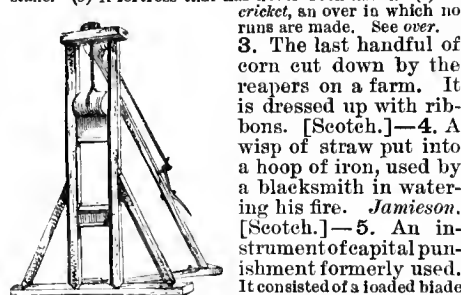
maiden (mā'dn), *n.* and *a.* [ME. *maiden*, *mayden*, *meiden*, *magden*, < AS. *mægden*, *mæden* (= OHG. *magatūn*, *mageti*, MHG. *magetūn*, *magetūn*, *megetūn*, *megetūn*, *meitūn*), a maiden, with fem. formative -en (see -en⁴), < *mægth*, a maid: see *maid*.] I. *n.* 1. A maid, in any sense of that word. See *maid*.

Of bodi was he *mayden* clene. Havelok, l. 965.

This synne cometh ofte to hem that been *maydenes*, and eek to hem that been corrupt. Chaucer, *Parson's Tale*.

O I'll go tak the bride's *maidens*,
And we'll go tak a dance.
Fair Janet (Child's Ballads, II. 91).

2. An animal or a thing that is young, new, inexperienced, untried, or untaken. Specifically—(a) In racing, a horse that has never won a race or a stake. (b) A fortress that has never been taken. (c) In cricket, an over in which no runs are made. See *over*.



Maiden, Museum of the Society of Antiquaries, Edinburgh.

to the top of the frame and the victim's head from his body.

6. A mallet for beating linen, used in washing.

II. *a.* 1. Being a maid; belonging to the class of maids or virgins.

His *maiden* sister and his orphan niece, whom he . . . used to boast of as the only women he had ever seen who were well broken in and bitted to obedience. Scott, *Antiquary*, ii.

Nor was there one of all the nymphs that roved
O'er Mænalus, amid the *maiden* throng
More favour'd once.
Addison, tr. of Ovid's *Metamorph.*, ii. 513.

2. Of or pertaining to a maid or to maids: as, *maiden* charms.

Now, by my *maiden* honour, yet as pure
As the unsullied lily, I protest.
Shak., *L. L. L.*, v. 2. 351.

3. Like a maid in any respect; virginal; chaste.

Indeed I knew
Of no more subtle master under heaven
Than is the *maiden* passion for a maid,
Not only to keep down the base in man,
But teach high thought. Tennyson, *Guinevere*.

4. Young; fresh; new; hitherto untried or unused; unsullied; unstained.

Full bravely hast thou flesh'd
Thy *maiden* sword.
Shak., *1 Hen. IV.*, v. 4. 133.

A due proportion of *maiden*—i. e. pure—chlorine, and "spent" gas—gas mixed with steam—should be used. Spence, *Encyc. Manuf.*, l. 460.

Maiden assize, an assize of a court for the trial of criminals in Great Britain at which there are no criminal cases to be tried. In the eighteenth century and previously the name was given to any assize at which no person was condemned to die. It is usual at such assizes to present the judge with a pair of white gloves.—**Maiden battle**, a first contest.

A *maiden battle*, then? Shak., *T. and C.*, iv. 5. 87.

Maiden duck. See *duck*².—**Maiden fortress**, a fortress that has never been captured.—**Maiden hand**, a hand as yet unstained with blood.

This hand of mine
Is yet a *maiden* and an innocent hand,
Not painted with the crimson spots of blood.
Shak., *K. John*, iv. 2. 252.

Maiden name, the family name of a married woman before her marriage; the surname of a maiden.—**Maiden over**, in cricket, an over in which no runs are made. See *over*.—**Maiden speech**, one's first speech; especially, the first speech of a new member in a public body, as the House of Commons.—**Maiden stake**, in horse-racing, the money contended for in a race between young horses that have never run before.—**Maiden streamers**, flowers and evergreens strewed in the path of a young couple on their way to church to be married, or on the

way by which the corpse of an unmarried person of either sex was carried to the grave.

Yet here she is allow'd her virgin crants,
Her *maiden streamers*, and the bringing home
Of bell and burial. Shak., *Hamlet*, v. 1. 256.

maiden (mā'dn), *v. i.* [ME. *maiden*, *n.*] To act or speak in a maidenly manner; behave modestly or demurely. [Rare.]

For had I *mayden'd* it, as many use,
Loath for to grant, but loath for to refuse.
Bp. Hall, *Satires*, III. iii. 5.

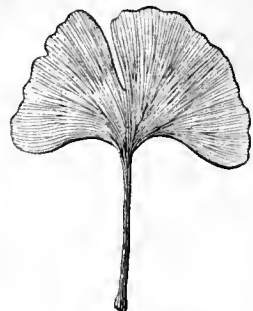
maidenhair (mā'dn-hār), *n.* 1. A fern of the genus *Adiantum*, particularly *A. Capillus-Veneris*, a native of North and South America, Europe, Asia, Africa, China, and Japan, and *A. pedatum*, a native of North America from Canada southward, Hindustan, Japan, and Manchuria. They grow in moist rocky places, and are so called from the fine, hair-like stalks, or from the fine black fibrous roots. *Asplenium Trichomanes* is the black or English maidenhair.

2. A stuff in use for garments in the fourteenth century. *Fairholt*.—**Golden maidenhair**, a moss, *Polytrichum commune*, sometimes made into brushes and mats.

maidenhair-grass, *n.* See *Briza*.

maidenhair-tree (mā'dn-hār-trē), *n.* The

ginkgo (which see), so called from the resemblance of its leaves to the pinules of the maidenhair fern. Although but one species, *Ginkgo biloba*, now exists, it was once a very abundant form, and is traceable to the Jurassic and even further back, a large number of fossil species being known, usually with the leaves much more lobed than in the living species, becoming digitate and passing insensibly into still more archaic types, *Baiera*, *Jeonpaulia*, *Trichopitys*, etc.



Leaf of Maidenhair-tree (*Ginkgo biloba*).

maidenhead (mā'dn-hed), *n.* [ME. *mayden-hede*, *meidenhed*, var. of *maidenhood*.] 1. Virginity; maidenhood.

By my troth and *maidenhead*,
I would not be a queen.
Shak., *Hen. VIII.*, ii. 3. 23.

2. Newness; freshness; incipieney; also, the first of a thing.

The *maidenhead* of our affairs.
Shak., *1 Hen. IV.*, iv. 1. 59.

Then came home to my fire the *maidenhead* of second half bushel [of coals]. Swift.

3. The hymen or vaginal membrane, regarded as the physical proof of virginity.—4. The first using of anything.

A chaine of golde that cost him lviij pound and odde money, wherof because he would have the *maydenhead* or first wearing himselfe, he presently put it on in the Goldsmith's shop. Greene, *Conny Catching*, 3d Part (1592).

Maidenhead spoon, a spoon having a small figure of the Virgin forming the end or "head" of the handle. *S. K. Handbook College and Corporation Plate*, p. 69.

maidenhood (mā'dn-hūd), *n.* [ME. *mayden-hode*; < *maiden* + *-hood*.] 1. The state of being a maid or maiden; the state of an unmarried female; virginity.

And, for the modest love of *maidenhood*
Bids me not sojourn with these armed men,
Oh, whither shall I fly? Fairfax, tr. of Tasso.

To her, perpetual *maidenhood*,
And unto me no second friend.
Tennyson, *In Memoriam*, vi.

2. Freshness; newness. [Rare.]

The ireful bastard Orleans—that drew blood
From thee, my boy, and had the *maidenhood*
Of thy first fight—I soon encountered.
Shak., *1 Hen. VI.*, iv. 6. 17.

maiden-like (mā'dn-lik), *a.* Like a maid; modest.

maidenliness (mā'dn-li-nes), *n.* The quality of being maidenly; behavior that becomes a maid; modesty; gentleness.

maidenly (mā'dn-li), *a.* [ME. *maiden* + *-ly*¹.] Like a maid; gentle; modest; reserved.

Lyke to Arynna, *maydenly* of porte.
Skelton, *Gariand of Laurel*, l. 865.

Whst a *maidenly* man-at-arms are you become!
Shak., *2 Hen. IV.*, ii. 2. 82.

maidenly (mā'dn-li), *adv.* [ME. *maiden* + *-ly*².] In a maiden-like manner; modestly; gently. [Rare.]

maiden-meek (mā'dn-mēk), *a.* Meek as becomes or is natural to a maiden.

I was courteous, every phrase well off'd
As man's could be; yet, *maiden-meek*, I pray'd
Concealment. Tennyson, *Princess*, iii.

maiden-nut (mā'dn-nut), *n.* In *mech.*, the inner of two nuts on the same screw. The outer nut is called the *jam-nut*. *E. H. Knight.*

maiden-pink (mā'dn-pink), *n.* A kind of pink, *Dianthus deltoideus*. Sometimes called *meadow-pink*.

maiden-plum (mā'dn-plum), *n.* A West Indian plant, *Comocladia integrifolia* or *C. dentata*, of the natural order *Anacardiaceae*. It yields a viscid juice, which on exposure to air becomes an indelible black dye.

maiden's-blush (mā'dnz-blush), *n.* 1. A delicate pink variety of rose.

Maydens-blush commixt with jessamine.
Herrick, The Invitation.

2. A small geometrid moth, *Ephyra punctaria*. **maidenship** (mā'dn-ship), *n.* [*maiden* + *ship*.] Maidenhood. *Fuller.*

maiden's-honesty (mā'dnz-on'es-ti), *n.* The virgin's-bower, *Clematis Vitalba*. *Britten and Holland, Eng. Plant Names.* [Some have supposed the plant *honesty* to be meant. See *honesty*, 5.]

About Michaelmass all the hedges about Thickwood (in the parish Colerne) are (as it were) hung with *mayden's honesty*, which looks very fine.

Aubrey's Wiltshire, MS. Royal Soc., p. 120. (Halliwell.)

maiden-skate (mā'dn-skāt), *n.* Same as *maid*, 5 (b).

maiden-tongued (mā'dn-tungl), *a.* Sweet-voiced and gentle in speech as a girl.

His qualities were beauteous as his form,
For maiden-tongued he was.

Shak., Lover's Complaint, l. 100.

maiden-widowed (mā'dn-wid'ōd), *a.* Widowed while still a virgin. [Rare.]

But I, a maid, die maiden-widowed.
Shak., R. and J., III. 2. 135.

maidhood (mā'd'hūd), *n.* [*maid* + *-hood*.] Maidenhood; virginity.

Cesar, by the roses of the spring,
By *maidhood*, honour, truth, and everything,
I love thee.

Shak., T. N., III. 1. 162.

maidkin, *n.* A little maid. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

maidly, *a.* [*maid* + *-ly*.] Like a maid or girl.

O cowards all, and *maidly* men,
Of courage faynt and weak.

Gosse, Epitaph on M. Shelley. (Davies.)

Maid Marian, **Maid-marian** (mā'd-mar'i-an), *n.* 1. Originally, the queen of the May, one of the characters in the old morris-dance, often a man in woman's clothes.

In the English Morris she is called simply The Lady, or more frequently *Maid Marian*, a name which, to our apprehension, means Lady of the May, and nothing more.

Child's Ballads, Int., p. xxviii.

2. A kind of dance; a morris-dance or Moorish dance.

A set of morrice-dancers danced a *maid-marian* with a taber and pipe.

Sir W. Temple.

maid-of-the-meadow (mā'd-ov-the-med'ō), *n.* A plant, *Spirea Umaria*, of the natural order *Rosaceae*.

maid-pale (mā'd-pāl), *a.* Having the delicate white complexion of a maid or girl. [Rare.]

Change the complexion of her [England's] *maid-pale* peace
To scarlet indignation.

Shak., Rich. II., III. 3. 98.

maid-servant (mā'd-sēr'vant), *n.* A female servant.

But the seventh day is the sabbath of the Lord thy God:
in it thou shalt not do any work, thou, . . . nor thy *maid-servant*.

Ex. xx. 10.

maieutic (mā-ū'tik), *a.* and *n.* [*Gr. μαίευτικός*, of or for midwifery (fem. *μαίευρίς*, sc. *τέχνη*, the art of midwifery), *μαίευτικός*, act as a midwife, *μαία*, an old woman, a nurse, midwife.] 1. *a.* Serving to assist or facilitate childbirth; hence, in the Socratic method (see II.), aiding in bringing forth, in a metaphorical sense; serving to eluce or elicit. [Rare.]

II. *n.* The art of midwifery: applied by Socrates to the method he pursued in investigating and imparting truth; intellectual midwifery. It consisted in eliciting from a person interrogated such answers as lead by successive stages to the conclusion desired by the interrogator.

This positive side of the Socratic method is the *maieutic* (that is, maieutic or obstetric art). Socrates likened himself, namely, to his mother Phæarete, who was a midwife, because, if no longer able to bear thoughts himself, he was still quite able to help others to bear them, as well as to distinguish those that were sound from those that were unsound.

J. H. Stirling.

maieutical (mā-ū'ti-kal), *a.* [*maieutic* + *-al*.] Same as *maieutic*.

maigniet, *n.* Same as *meiny*.

maigre (mā'gēr), *a.* and *n.* [*F. maigre*, lean, spare, meager; as a noun, lean meat, food other

than meat (*faire maigre*, abstain from meat): see *meager*, the E. form of the word.] I. *a.* 1. Made neither of flesh-meat nor with the gravy of flesh-meat: applied to the dishes used by Roman Catholics during Lent and on the days on which abstinence from flesh-meat is enjoined.—2. Of or pertaining to a fast or fast-day.—*Maigre day*, in the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, one of the days on which the use of flesh-meat, or of food prepared with the juice of flesh-meat, is disallowed.

It happened to be a *maigre-day*.
Walpole, To Mann, July 31, 1743.

II. *n.* An acanthopterygian fish of the genus *Sciaenidae*, specifically *S. aquila*, a large and very powerful fish common in the Mediterranean and occasionally taken on the British coasts. It is remarkable for making a whirling noise as it moves through the water. The name is sometimes extended to the *Sciaenidae*. Also *meager*, *shade-fish*, *bar*, and *bubler*.

maihem, *n.* See *mayhem*.

Maidie (mā-yi-dē), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, *< Maia + -idae*.] A family of short-tailed, stalk-eyed, deep-bodied crustaceans, typified by the genus *Maia*, and corresponding more or less exactly to Milne-Edwards's tribe *Maicens* of his family *Oxyrhyncha*; the spider-crabs. These maidies have long legs, the spiny carapace nearly always longer than broad, and the rostrum usually two-horned. The common sea-spider, *Maia squinado*, is a characteristic example. The genera are numerous, and the limits of the family vary with different writers. See *cut* at *Maia*. Also *Maidie*, *Maidade*.

maik¹, *n.* A Scotch spelling of *make²*.

maik², **make** (māk), *n.* [*CF. mag³*.] A half-penny. [Scotch and Eng. slang.]

mail¹ (māl), *n.* [*ME. maile, male, maille, maylle*, *< OF. maile, maille*, a link of mail, a mesh of a net, *F. maille*, link of mail, a mesh, stitch, = *Pr. malha* = *Sp. malla* = *Pg. malha* = *It. maglia*, link of mail, mail, stitch, *< L. macula*, a spot, speck, hole, mesh of a net: see *macle*, *mackle*, *macula*. In def. 1, the orig. sense, the E. word may possibly be in part due to *AS. māl, māl*, a spot: see *mole¹*.] 1. A spot; especially, a spot or speck on a bird's feather; hence, a spotted or speckled feather.

The moorish-fly: made with the body of duskish wood;
and the wings made of the blackish *mail* of the drake.

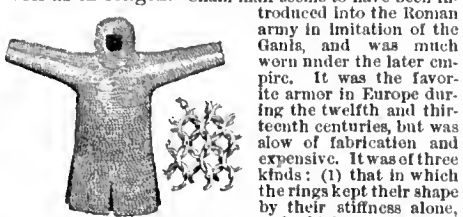
I. Walton, Complete Angler, p. 101.

2. In armor, a ring, link, or scale on a coat of mail. See def. 3.

Of his anantailo wyth that stroke carf wel many a *maylle*.
Sir Ferumbras, l. 624.

Squame [L.], *mayles* or *lytle platea* in an haberdashery or coat of fense.
Cooper, 1584.

3. A fabric of meshes, especially and almost exclusively of metal, used as a defense against weapons; a kind of armor, specifically called *chain-mail*, composed of rings of metal, interlinked as in a chain, but extended in width as well as in length. Chain-mail seems to have been introduced into the Roman army in imitation of the Galls, and was much worn under the later empire. It was the favorite armor in Europe during the twelfth and thirteenth centuries, but was slow of fabrication and expensive. It was of three kinds: (1) that in which the rings kept their shape by their stiffness alone, and which was therefore very heavy; (2) that in which the links were riveted and forged; (3) that in which each link was braced across by a small bar—a rare form. See *hauberk*, *chusses*, *banded mail* (under *banded²*), *gusset*, and *camail*.



Coat of Chain-mail (Hauberk), and detail of same.

He put a silk cote on his backe,
And *mail* of manye a fold.

Old Robin of Portingale (Child's Ballads, III. 38).

Some wore coat armour, imitating scale:
And next their skins were stubborn shirts of *mail*.

Dryden, Pal. and Arc., III. 27.

4. By extension, armor of any sort.

To teach that right is more than might, and justice more than *mail*!

Whittier, Brown of Ossawatimic.

Hence—5. Any defensive covering, as the shell of a lobster or a tortoise.

His clouded *Mail* the Tortoise shall resign,
And round the Rivet pearly Circles shine.

Gay, The Fan, III. 157.

6. *Naut.*, a square utensil composed of rings interwoven like network, formerly used for rubbing off the loose hemp on lines and white cordage.—7. In *weaving*, a small metal eye or guide-ring in a heddle, through which the warp is threaded.

The essential features of the heddle are the eyes, loops, or *mails* through which the warp is threaded.

Encyc. Brit., XXIV. 464.

8. That part of a clasp which receives the spring. *Halliwell.*—**Banded mail**. See *banded²*.—

Cap of mail. Same as *coif* of *mail*.—**Coat of mail**. See *coat²*.—**Coif of mail**. See *coif*.—**Edgewise mail**. Same as *edge-mail*.—**Glove of mail**. Same as *gauntlet¹*.—**Hose of mail**. Same as *chausses*.—2.—**House of mail**. See *house²*.—**Interlinked mail**. Same as *chain-mail*. See def. 3.

mail¹ (māl), *v. t.* [*< mail¹, n.*] 1. To spot or stain. [Old Eng. and Scotch.]

Mailed w' the blind of a bit skirling wean that was hurt some gate.

Scott, Heart of Mid-Lothian, xvii.

2. To put mail upon; dress in mail; by extension, to protect with armor of any kind (see *mail¹, n.*, 4); hardly used except in the past participle. See *mailed*.

The *mailed* Mars shall on his altar sit,
Up to the ears in blood.

Shak., 1 Hen. IV., IV. 1. 116.

Methinks I should not thus be led along,
Mail'd up in shame, with papers on my back.

Shak., 2 Hen. VI., II. 4. 31.

Whereas those warlike lords
Lay *mail'd* in armour, girt with lreful swords.

Drayton, Barons' Wars, II. 4.

Hence—3. To pinion or fasten down, as the wings of a hawk.

Prince, by your leave, I'll have a circingle,
And *mail* you, like a hawk.

Beau. and FL., Philaster, v.

mail² (māl), *n.* [*ME. male* = *MD. macle*, *D. maal* = *G. malle*, *< OF. male, malle*, a bag, wallet, portmanteau, *F. malle*, a peddler's basket, a trunk, mail (post), mail-coach, = *Sp. Pg. mala*, a bag, trunk, *< ML. mala*, a bag; prob. of Celtic origin, *< Ir. and Gael. mala* = *Bret. mal*, a bag, sack; but the *Rom. and Celtic* forms may be from the *Teut.*; cf. *OHG. malaha*, *malha*, *MHG. malher*, a saddle-bag, a wallet; *Icel. malr*, a knapsack. The ult. origin is undetermined.] 1. A bag, sack, or other receptacle for the conveyance or keeping of small articles of personal property or merchandise, especially the clothing or other baggage of a traveler, the equipments of a soldier, etc.

A *male* twyfold on his croper lay;
It aenead that he cariede lyt array;
All light for some rood this worthy man.

Chaucer, Prol. to Canon's Yeoman's Tale, l. 13.

See that my *mails*, with my vestments, be sent to the monastery of Saint Mary's.

Scott, Monastery, xxii.

Specifically—2. A bag for the conveyance of letters, papers, etc., particularly letters forwarded from one post-office to another under governmental authority and care; a mail-bag.—3. A mass or assemblage of mail-matter; collectively, the letters, papers, etc., conveyed by post; the matter sent in any way through the post-office.—4. The person by whom or the conveyance by which the mail is carried; hence, the system of transmission by public post; postal conveyance: as, to send a package by *mail*; news received through the *mail*.

In the west of England particularly, the *mail* (coach) acts as a regulator, just as the sun on the hills acts as a thermometer. Quoted in *First Year of a Silken Reign*, p. 124.

Mail axle. See *axle*.

mail² (māl), *v. t.* [*< mail², n.*] To put in the mail; send by mail; put into the post-office for transmission by mail; post: as, to *mail* a letter.

mail³ (māl), *n.* [*ME. maile, maille*, *< OF. maille, maaille, maille* (*F. maille*), *f.*, mail, *m.*, a coin, a halfpenny (see def.), *medaille*, a coin (medal): see *medal*. In def. 2 a particular use, like *penny* in a similar sense, for 'money paid,' 'tax,' hence 'rent.'] 1. A small coin of billon or silver current in France from the thirteenth to the fifteenth century. It had half the value of the denier. Sometimes called *obole*.—2. Rent; hence, payment at a fixed rate, as the rent or annual payment formerly extorted by the border robbers. Compare *blackmail*. [Old Scotch.]

I'll pay you for my lodging *mail*,
When first we meet on the border side.

Kimmont Willie (Child's Ballads, VI. 65).

Mail noble, an English gold coin of the reign of Edward III., current for 3s. 4d. Also called *half-noble*.—**Mails and duties**, the rents of real estate due from the tenant to the lord, whether in money or grain.

mail⁴ (māl), *n.* [*< OF. mail, mail, mal, mail, F. mail, < L. malleus*, a mail, mallet: see *mail¹*.] 1. A mail or mallet.

After the flax has been bruised by the *mail*, and crushed by the braque, it is ready for the scutching process.

Ure, Dict., II. 415.

2. A French game similar to *chicane*.

mail⁵ (māl), *n.* A weight equal to about 105 pounds avoirdupois. [Orkney.]

mailable (mā'la-bl), *a.* [*< mail² + -able*.] Capable of being mailed; such that it can be sent by mail in accordance with the regulations governing the post-office.

mailaid, *n.* [*<* Gael. *maileid*, a bag, *<* *mala*, a bag: see *mail*².] A hunting-bag. [*Scotch.*]
mail-bag (māl'bag), *n.* A bag in which the public mail is carried. In the United States postal service the canvas bags used for papers and parcels are called *mail-sacks*, the locked leather bags *mail-pouches*. — **Mail-bag receiver and discharger.** See *mail-catcher*.
mail-box (māl'boks), *n.* A box placed in some public place, as at a street corner, for the deposit of letters to be gathered by the postman.
mail-car (māl'kär), *n.* A railroad-car for carrying the mails. When fitted up with post-office facilities for distributing and stamping letters, etc., on the journey, such a car is called a *postal car*, *post-office car*, or *railroad post-office*.
mail-carrier (māl'kar'ī-ēr), *n.* A person employed in carrying the mail between post-offices, or over a specified mail-route.
mail-cart (māl'kärt), *n.* A cart in which the public mail is carried.
 In another minute *mail-carts* are seen rushing along from the Post Office and sidling up to the different mails with their reeking horses.
 Quoted in *First Year of a Siken Reign*, p. 135.
mail-catcher (māl'kach'ēr), *n.* A device attached to a mail-car, designed to catch up mail-bags while the train is in motion. It consists of a hinged iron bar fixed at the door of the car, in such a way as to catch the bag, which is suspended by hooks or light strings from a gallows-frame beside the track. The catcher engages the middle of the bag, just where it is tied into the smallest possible compass, and holds it securely until it is drawn in at the door.
mail-cheeked (māl'chēkt), *a.* Having the cheeks mailed, as a fish, by the extension of certain suborbital bones, especially the third suborbital, to articulate with the preopercle; sclerogenous; specifically said of the cottoids.
mail-clad (māl'klad), *a.* 1. Clad with a coat of mail.
 The peer of our day . . . is in less danger going about weaponless than was the *mail-clad* knight with lance and sword.
H. Spencer, Study of Sociol., p. 257.
 2. By extension, in modern usage, defensively armed; clad in armor.
mail-coach (māl'kōch), *n.* A coach that conveys the public mails.
Mail-coaches, which come to others, come not to me.
Hannah More, To H. Walpole, 1788.
mail-coif (māl'koif), *n.* Same as *coif*, 3 (*a*).
mailed (māld), *a.* [*<* *mail*¹ + *-cd*².] 1†. Spotted; speckled.
 As for these our llawkes, they bee not white, but white and *mailed*.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 303.
 2. In *zool.*, loricate; lepidote; cataphracted; provided with scales, plates, shields, bucklers, or the like, which serve for defensive armor like a coat of mail. See *lorica*, *loricate*, *Loricata*. — **Mailed bullheads**, the fishes of the family *Agonidae*.
mailed-cheeks (māld'chēks), *n. pl.* In *ichth.*, the gurnards or cottoids: a term translating *Sclerogenidae* and *joues cuirassées*.
mailer (māl'ēr), *n.* Same as *addressing-machine*.
mail-guard (māl'gärd), *n.* An officer having charge of mail under conveyance.
mail-hood (māl'hūd), *n.* In *armor*, a hood like the camail, attached to the hauberk and drawn at pleasure over the head and steel cap, worn by the Persians during the third and fourth centuries after Christ. A similar hood was worn by the Circassians up to the time of their subjugation by the Russians.
mail-hose (māl'hōz), *n. pl.* Chausses of mail.
mailing¹ (māl'ing), *n.* [*<* *mail*¹ + *-ing*¹.] 1. Linked mail in general. — 2. The conventional device adopted, as in early monuments of art, to give the idea of a garment of mail.
mailing² (māl'ing), *n.* [*<* *mail*³, 2, + *-ing*.] A piece of land for which rent or feu-duty is paid; a farm. [*Scotch.*]
mailing-machine (māl'ing-mā-shēn'), *n.* Same as *addressing-machine*.
mailing-table (māl'ing-tā'bl), *n.* A table used in a post-office in sorting or distributing letters for various routes or stations. It is fitted with tiers of boxes, each box being provided with facilities for attaching a mail-bag to the rear so that letters will fall from the box into the bag.
mailt, **maillet**, *n.* See *mail*³.
Maily (māl'yē), *n.* [*F.*] A still wine made from a very black grape, of the quality of the so-called gray wine of Champagne, resembling the still Sillery.
mail-master (māl'mās'tēr), *n.* An officer who has charge of the mail.
mail-matter (māl'mat'ēr), *n.* Matter, as letters and packages of various kinds, carried in the mail; such material as may be transmitted through the post-office.
mail-net (māl'net), *n.* A form of loom-made net. It is a combination in the same fabric of common

ganze and whip-net, and presents the appearance of a continuous succession of right-angled triangles. *E. H. Knight*.
mail-pillion (māl'pil'yōn), *n.* A stuffed leather cushion behind a servant who attended his master in a journey, to carry luggage upon; also, a mail-saddle, or saddle for carrying luggage upon. *Halliwel*.
mail-pouch (māl'pouch), *n.* See *mail-bag*.
mail-quilt (māl'kwilt), *n.* A garment of fence made of textile material, stuffed and quilted. Compare *gambeson* and *coat-of-fence*.
 Here clapping greaves, and plated *mail-quills* strong,
 The long-bows here, and rattling quivers hung.
Mickle, tr. of Camoëns's Luslad, l.
mail-route (māl'rōt), *n.* A route over which mails are regularly conveyed.
mail-sack (māl'sak), *n.* See *mail-bag*.
mail-shell (māl'shel), *n.* A kind of mollusk: same as *chiton*, 2 (*b*).
mail-stage (māl'stāj), *n.* A mail-coach. [*U. S.*]
mail-train (māl'trān), *n.* A railroad-train by which mails are carried.
maim (mām), *v. t.* [*Also, obs. or dial., main*; *<* ME. *maimen*, *maymen*, *mayhemmen*, *mainen*, *maynen*; *<* OF. *mehaigner*, *mahaighner* = Fr. *maganhar* = It. *magagnare* (ML. *mahemare*, *mahanare*, *mahemare*, *mehaignare*); *maim*; cf. Bret. *machaika*, mutilate, *machan*, mutilation, prob. from the OF.; ulterior origin uncertain.] To disable by wounding or mutilation; deprive of, or of the use of, a necessary constituent part, as of the body, or, figuratively, of anything; in *old law*, to deprive of the use of a limb, so as to render a person less able to defend himself in fighting, or to annoy his adversary; mutilate. See *mayhem*.
 The pore and the *maymot* for to clothe and fede.
Chron. Vilodun, p. 31. (*Halliwel*).
 You *maim'd* the jurisdiction of all bishops.
Shak., Hen. VIII., ill. 2. 312.
 By the ancient law of England, he that *maimed* any man, whereby he lost any part of his body, was sentenced to lose the like part.
Blackstone, Com., IV. xv.
 = *Syn. Mangle*, etc. See *mutilate*.
maim (mām), *n.* [*Also mayhem* (as technically used in law), formerly *mahim*; *<* ME. *maim*, *maym*, *maihem*, *mayhem*; *<* OF. *mehaign*, *mehain*, *mahain* (ML. *mahanium*, *mahaighnium*, *mahainium*); a maim, bodily defect through injury, = It. *magagnia*, a defect, blemish: see *maim*, *v.*] 1. A disabling wound or mutilation; the deprivation of a necessary part, or of the use of it, as a limb; a crippling, or that which cripples; in *old law*, deprivation by injury or removal of the use of some member serviceable in fight or for self-protection.
 Your father's sickness is a *maim* to us —
 A perilous gash, a very limb lopp'd off.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., iv. 1. 42.
 The law of England, and all laws, hold these degrees of injury to the person, alander, battery, *maim*, and death.
Bacon, Charge concerning Duels, 1613, Works, XI. 406.
 2. See the quotation, and *mayhem*.
 The word *main* is not, according to the better use, a synonym for *mayhem*, which is a particular sort of aggravated *maim*. But, like *mayhem*, it implies a permanent injury or crippling, certainly when employed with reference to cattle. And such appears to be its general legal meaning.
Bishop.
 Hence — 3. A hurt or wound in general; an injury. [*Now rare.*]
 Now God vs defende fro deth this day and fro *mayme*,
 for now I se well that we be alle in perille of deth, for I se yonder comynge the baner of the man that most is dredde of his enmyes thorough the worlde.
Martin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 161.
 Shrewd *maims*! your clothes are wounded desperately!
B. Jonson, Magnetick Lady, ill. 3.
 4†. A defect or blemish.
 A noble author esteems it to be a *maim* in history that the acts of parliament should not be recited.
Sir J. Hayward.
 In a minister, ignorance and disability to teach is a *maim*; nor is it held a thing allowable to ordain such.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, vii. 24.
maimedly (māl'med-li), *adv.* In a maimed or defective manner.
 I rather leave it out altogether then presume to doe it *maymedly*.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 614.
maimedness (māl'med-nes), *n.* The condition of being maimed.
Maimonidean (mā-mon-i-dē'an), *a.* [*<* *Maimonides* (see def.) + *-an*.] Relating to Maimonides (1135–1204), a Spanish-Hebrew theologian and philosopher, noted as a reformer of Jewish traditions, or to his opinions.
 The *Maimonidean* controversy. *Encyc. Brit.*, XX. 283.
Maimonist (mā'mōn-ist), *n.* [*<* *Maimonides* (see *Maimonidean*) + *-ist*.] An adherent of Maimonides.
main¹ (mān), *n.* [*Early mod. E. also maine, mayne*; *<* ME. *main*, *mayn*, *<* AS. *megen*, power,

strength (= OS. *megin* = OHG. *megin* = Icel. *megin*, *magn*, power, might, the main part of a thing); *<* *mæg*, pret. pres. of **magan*, have power: see *may*¹. Cf. *might*¹, from the same source. Cf. also *main*², to which some of the uses commonly referred to *main*¹ (defs. 2, 3, etc.) are in part due.] 1. Strength; force; violent effort: now used chiefly in the phrase *with might and main*.
 God schulde be worschipe ower al thing;
 do rigthwises with merci with al thi mayn.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 87.
 But th' Adamantine shield which he did beare
 So well was tempered, that for all his *maine*
 It would no passage yeeld unto his purpose vaine.
Spenser, F. Q., V. xi. 10.
 2. That which is chief or principal; the chief or main portion; the gross; the bulk; the greater part. [*Obsolete or archaic.*]
 He himself with the *main* of his Army was entered far into the Country.
Milton, Hist. Eng., v.
 Main of my studies. *Bp. Parker, Platonick Philoa.*, p. 2.
 The *main* of them may be reduced to language, and an improvement in wisdom.
Locke.
 Hence — 3†. The principal point; that which is of most importance; the chief or principal object, aim, or effort.
 Let's make haste away, and look unto the *main*.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., i. 1. 208.
 Let it therefore be the *maine* of our assembly to survey our old lawes, and punish their transgressions.
Marston, The Fawne, v.
 4. A broad expanse, as of space or light; unbroken extent; full sweep or stretch. [*Rare in this general sense.*]
 Nativity, once in the *main* of light,
 Crawls to maturity.
Shak., Sonnets, ix.
 To found a path
 Over this *main* from hell to that new world.
Milton, P. L., x. 256.
 Now, specifically — (a) The expanse of ocean; the open ocean; the high sea.
 I cannot, 'twixt the heaven and the *main*,
 Descrie a sail.
Shak., Othello, ii. 1. 3.
 (b) A continental stretch of land; a continent; the mainland, as distinguished from islands.
 Travelling the *maine* of poore Slavonia, . . . he came to Grates in Steria.
Capt. John Smith, True Travels, I. 7.
 Almost fourteen months before Columbus in his third voyage came in sight of the *main*, . . . he [John Cabot] discovered the western continent.
Bancroft, Hist. U. S., I. 9.
 5. A principal duct, channel, pipe, or electrical conductor, as a water- or gas-pipe running along a street in a town, or the largest conductor in a system of electric lights.
 The fillet should be at least 2 inches wide in the case of the *main*s.
Elect. Rev. (Amer.), 11. 2.
 6. The thick part of meat. *Halliwel*. [*Prov. Eng.*] — **For the main, in the main**, for the most part; in the greatest part; on the whole. — **Hydraulic main**. See *hydraulic*. — **With might and main**. See *might*¹.
main² (mān), *a.* [*<* ME. **main*, *mayn*, (*a*) partly *<* Icel. *megin*, *megn*, main, strong, mighty (= Dan. *megen*, much), associated with the noun *megin*, might, main, = AS. *māgen* = E. *main*¹ (there is no like adj. in AS.) (see *main*¹); (b) partly *<* OF. *maine*, *maigne*, *magne*, chief, great, = Sp. *magno* = Pg. *magno*, *manho* = It. *magno*, great, *<* L. *magnum*, great, akin to Gr. *μέγας* (*megas*), great, AS. *micel*, great, E. *mickle*, much: see *mickle*, *much*. From L. *magnum* are also E. *magnum*, *magnify*, *magnitude*, etc.] 1†. Great in size or degree; vast; hence, strong; powerful; important.
 These Messengers met with a *mayn* knight,
 A derf mon to dem, & Delon his nome.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 7833.
 I may seem
 At first to make a *main* offence in manners.
B. Jonson, Volpone, iii. 1.
 How dare you, sirrah, 'gainst so *main* a person,
 A man of so much noble note and honour,
 Put up this base complaint?
Fletcher and Rowley, Mald in the Mill, ill. 2.
 Lastly, the use of all unlawful arts is *maine* abuse.
Lord Brooke, Human Learning.
 Themselves invaded next, and on their heads
Main promontories flung.
Milton, P. L., vi. 654.
 2. Principal; prime; chief; leading; of chief or principal importance: as, his *main* effort was to please.
 To maintaine the *maine* chance, they use the benefits of their wives or friends.
Greene, Conny Catching (1591).
 Count Olivares is the *main* Man who aways all.
Howell, Letters, I. iiii. 11.
 Men who set their Minds on *main* Matters, and sufficiently urge them, in these most difficult times, I find not many.
Milton, Free Commonwealth.
 The extinction of his [the king's] influence in Parliament was the *main* end to be attained.
Lucky, Eng. in 18th Cent., xv.

3. Principal or chief in size or extent; largest; consisting of the largest part; most important by reason of size or strength: as, the *main* timbers of a building; the *main* branch of a river; the *main* body of an army.

This was a *main* Blow to Prince Lewis, and the last of his battles in England.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 78.

The *main* Battel was led by the King himself.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 170.

To glean the broken ears after the man
That the *main* harvest reaps.
Shak., As you Like It, III. 5. 103.

4. Full; undivided; sheer: now used chiefly in the phrases *main strength*, *main force*.

But I hope with my hand & my hard strokes,
Thurgh might of our mykell goddess, & of mayn strenght,
Thy body to britton vnto bale dedhe.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 7965.

A man of my lord cardinal's, by commission and *main* power, took 'em from me.
Shak., Hen. VIII., II. 2. 7.

By the *main* assent
Of all these learned men sho was divorced.
Shak., Hen. VIII., IV. 1. 31.

They did put the wars likewise upon *main* force and valour.
Bacon, Viciissitude of Things (ed. 1887).

5. *Naut.*, belonging to or connected with the principal mast in a vessel.—6. "Big"; angry. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Observing Dick look'd *main* and blin.
Collins's Miscellanies (1762), p. 13. (*Hallivell*.)

Main chance. See *chance*.—**Main course.** See *course*, 18.—**Main deck.** See *deck*, 2.—**Main guard**, a body of soldiers told off for the guard-mounting of the day or night, from which sentinels and pickets are taken.—**Main sea.** See *sea*.

main² (mān), *adv.* [*< main², a. Cf. mighty, powerful, similarly used.*] Mightily; exceedingly; extremely. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Why, it's *main* jolly, to be sure.
Sheridan (?), *The Camp*, I. 2.

A draught of ale, friend; for I'm *main* dry. *Foot.*

main³ (mān), *n.* [*< ME. mayne, < OF. main, the hand, F. main, the hand, a hand at cards, the lead at cards, also hand (lit. and in various derived senses), = Pr. man = Sp. mano = Pg. mão = It. mano = Ir. man, manu, < L. manus, the hand, also a stake at dice and in many other derived senses): prob. < √ ma, measure.* The derivatives of *L. manus* are very many: *manacle, manage, manège, manifest, manip, manipulate, manner, manual, manufacture, manumit, manuscript, etc., manure, maneuver, mainor, amanuensis, etc., mainprise, mainpernor, maintain, etc.*] 1†. A hand.

Saynt Elyn hit made with nohle *mayne*.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 130.

2†. A hand at dice; a throw of the dice at hazard.

Were it good
To set the exact wealth of all our states
All at one cast? to set so rich a *main*
On the nice hazard of one doubtful hour?
Shak., I Hen. IV., IV. 1. 47.

First a *maine* at dice, and then weele eate.
Marston, *What you Will*, IV. 1.

3. A match at cock-fighting.

The Welch *main*, which was the most sanguinary form of the amusement, appears to have been exclusively English, and of modern origin. In this game as many as sixteen cocks were sometimes matched against each other at each side, and they fought till all on one side were killed. The victors were then divided and fought, and the process was repeated till but a single cock remained.
Lecky, *Eng. in 18th Cent.*, IV. 600.

4. A banker's shovell for coin.

main⁴ (mān), *v. t.* [*By apheresis for amain².*] To furl: said of sails.

Thanne he made vs to *mayne*, that ys to sey stryk Downe ower sayles.
Torkington, *Diary of Eng. Travell*, p. 59.

When it is a tempest almost intolerable for other ships, and maketh them *main* all their sails, these [caracks] hoist up theirs, and sail excellently well.
T. Stevens (Arber's *Eng. Garner*, I. 132).

main⁵, *v. t.* An obsolete variant of *main*.
maina (mā'nā), *n.* [*< Hind. maina, a starling.*] 1. A kind of bird. See *mina²* and *Eulabes*.—2. [*cap.*] A genus of birds: same as *Eulabes*. *B. R. Hodgson*, 1836. Also *Mainatus* (*R. P. Lesson*, 1831).

main-beam (mān'bēm), *n.* *Naut.*, the deck-beam under the forward side of the main-hatch, on which the official tonnage and number of the vessel are by the United States statute required to be marked. On river-steamers it is considered to be the beam under the after side of the starboard forward hatch.

main-boom (mān'bōm), *n.* The spar which extends the foot of a fore-and-aft mainsail.

main-brace (mān'brās), *n.* *Naut.*, the brace attached to the main-yard. See *brace*, 9.—To splice the *main-brace*, in *naut. slang*, to serve out an

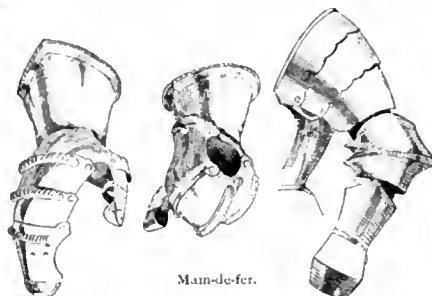
allowance of spirits to a ship's company; indulge in drinking spirits.

main-chocks (mān'choks), *n. pl.* The first set of choeks or strips of wood at the head of a whale-boat, nailed to the upper strake, forming the groove through which the line passes.

main-couple (mān'kup'1), *n.* In *arch.*, the principal truss in a roof.

main-deck (mān'dek), *n.* In merchant ships, that part of the upper deck which lies between the forecabin and the poop; in men-of-war, the deck next below the spar-deck; the gun-deck. See *deck*, 2.

main-de-fer (mān-dē-fer'), *n.* [*F.: main, hand; de, of; fer, iron.*] A defensive appliance for the hand and arm used in the tournaments and tilting-matches of the sixteenth century. Especially—(a) A solid piece of iron extending from the elbow-joint to the tips of the fingers of the left arm,



Main-de-fer.

like a shield, to protect that part of the arm which was not covered by the tilting-shield. The hand behind it was free to hold the reins, being clothed in a simple glove of leather or similar material. (b) A gauntlet for the right hand, fastening with hook and staple or the like, so that the hand could not be opened, nor the weapon grasped in it be dislodged.

Maine law. See *law*, 1.

maine-port (mān'pōrt), *n.* In *old Eng. law*, a small duty or tribute, commonly of loaves of bread, which in some places the parishioners brought to the rector in lieu of small tithes.

mainful (mān'fūl), *a.* [*< ME. maynful, meinful; < main¹ + -ful.*] Powerful.

main-hatch (mān'haeh), *n.* *Naut.*, a hatch just forward of the mainmast.

main-hold (mān'hōld), *n.* *Naut.*, that part of a ship's hold which lies near the main-hatch.

mainland (mān'land), *n.* The continent; the principal land, as distinguished from islands.

It is in Greece, and the Turkes *mayne lande* lyeth within .ij. or .liij. myle of theym.
Sir R. Guylford, *Pylgrymage*, p. 11.

They landed on the *mainland* north of the haven.
E. A. Freeman, *Venice*, p. 124.

mainlander (mān'lan-dēr), *n.* One who dwells on the mainland. [*Rare.*]

The *mainlanders* and the *islanders* could not take the preliminary step of agreeing upon a place where they should meet.
Padfey, *Hist. New Eng.*, II. 359.

main-link (mān'lingk), *n.* In *mach.*, in the usual parallel motion, the link that connects the end of the beam of a steam-engine to the piston-rod.

mainly (mān'li), *adv.* [*< main², a. + -ly².*] 1†. By main strength; strongly; forcibly; firmly.

Such breadth of shoulders as might mainly bear
Old Atlas' burthen.
Marlowe, *Tamburlaine*, I. II. 1.

2†. Greatly; to a great degree; mightily.

When a suspect doth catch once, it burns *mainly*.
Middleton, *The Witch*, IV. 2.

Still she eyes him *mainly*.
Fletcher, *Mad Lover*, III. 4.

3. Chiefly; principally: as, he is *mainly* occupied with domestic concerns.

Moos'lims of Arabian origin have, for many centuries, *mainly* composed the population of Egypt.
E. W. Lane, *Modern Egyptians*, I. 29.

They are Spaniards *mainly* in their love of revolt.
Lathrop, *Spanish Vistas*, p. 181.

mainmast (mān'māst or -mast), *n.* *Naut.*, the principal mast in a ship or other vessel. In three-masted vessels it is the middle mast; in a vessel carrying two masts it is the one toward the stern, except in the yawl, gallot, and ketch, where it is the mast toward the prow; in four-masted ships it is the second mast from the bow.—**Mainmastman**, a seaman stationed to attend to and keep in order the ropes about the mainmast.

mainort, mainour (mā'ngr), *n.* [*Also manour, manner, maner; < ME. mainoure, meinoure, maynure, < AF. mainoure, meinoure, OF. maineuvre, manoeuvre, manovre, work of the hand: see manoeuvre, manure, manner.*] 1. Act or fact: used of the commission of theft.—2. That which is stolen; evidence of guilt found on an offender, as stolen goods.—To be taken in the *mainort*, to be taken or caught in the act, as of theft.

How like a sheep-biting rogue, taken in the *manner*,
And ready for the halter, dost thou look now!
Fletcher, *Rule a Wife*, v. 4.

To be taken with the *mainort*, to be taken or caught with the stolen property in hand.

The manner of it is, I was taken with the *manner*.
Shak., I. I. L., I. 1. 204.

Even as a theife that is taken with the *manner* that he stealeth.
Lattimer, *Sermons*, p. 110. (*Nares*.)

A thief taken with the *mainour*, that is with the thing stolen upon him in mann, might, when so detected flagrant delicto, be brought into court, arraigned, and tried without inditment.
Blackstone, *Com.*, IV. xxiii.

main-pendant (mān'pen'dant), *n.* *Naut.*, a piece of stout rope fixed to the top of the mainmast under the shrouds on each side, and having an iron thimble spliced into an eye at the lower end to receive the hooks of the pendant-tackle.

mainpernable (mān'pēr-nā-bl), *a.* [*< OF. (AF.) mainprenable, < mainprendre, take surety: see mainprise, mainpernor.*] In *law*, capable of being admitted to give surety by mainpernors; proper to be mainprised; bailable.

mainpernor, mainpernour (mān'pēr-ngr), *n.* [*Early mod. E. also mayneperner; < ME. mainpernour, mainpernour, maynpurnour, < OF. (AF.) mainpernour, mainparnour, mainprenor, mainpreneur, < mainprendre, take surety: see mainprise.*] In *law*, a surety for a prisoner's appearance in court at a future day; one who gives mainprise for another: differing from bail in that the mainpernor could not imprison or surrender the prisoner before the day appointed. See *mainprise*.

Whan Cryste schall schewe his woundys wete,
Than Marye bo onre *maynpurnoure*!
MS. Cantab., Fl. B. 38, f. 5. (*Hallivell*.)

To compel them to find surety of their good bearing, by sufficient *mainpernors*, of such as be distrainable, if any default be found in such Feltors and Vagabonds.
Laws of Richard II., quoted in *Rifton-Turner's Vagrancy* (and Vagrancy, p. 59).

Thon knowest well ynough that I am thy pledge, borowe, and *mayneperner*.
Hall's Union, 1548, Hen. IV., fol. 12. (*Nares*.)

main-pin (mān'pin), *n.* A pin upon which the fore axle of a wagon turns in locking. [*Prov. Eng.*]

main-post (mān'pōst), *n.* The stern-post of a ship.

mainpriset, mainprizet (mān'prīz), *n.* [*< ME. mainprise, meynprise, < OF. (AF.) mainprise, meinprise, surety, bail, < mainprendre, take surety, < main, hand, + prendre, take: see prize.*] In *law*: (a) Surety; bail.

He shall, for his offence, pay the sum of two shillings, or else be utterly excluded for ever, without bail or *mainprise*.
English Gilda (E. E. T. S.), p. 291.

They are not bailable,
They stand committed without bail or *mainprise*.
B. Jonson, *Staple of News*, v. 2.

(b) Deliverance of a prisoner on security for his appearance at a future day.

"God wot," quoth Wisdam, "that weore not the beste;
And he amendes make let *meynprise* him haue;
And heo borw of his hale and buggen him bote."
Piers Plowman (A), iv. 75.

(c) A writ formerly directed to the sheriff, commanding him to take sureties (called *mainpernors*) for a prisoner's appearance, and to let him go at large. This writ is now generally superseded by bail and habeas corpus.

mainpriset, mainprizet (mān'prīz), *v. t.* [*< mainprise, n.*] To suffer to go at large, as a prisoner, on his finding sureties or mainpernors for his appearance at a future day.

mainpriser, mainprizer (mān'prī-zēr), *n.* A surety; a mainpernor.

There was the Earle of Ulster enlarged, who tooke his oath, and found *mainprisers* or sureties to answer the writs of law and to pursue the Kings enemies.
Holland, tr. of *Camden*, li. 176. (*Davies*.)

main-rigging (mān'rig'ing), *n.* *Naut.*, the rigging of the mainmast.

mainroyal (mān'roi'al), *n.* *Naut.*, the uppermost sail ordinarily carried on the mainmast, next above the topgallantsail, and used only in a light breeze.—**Mainroyalmast**, the upper part of the main topgallantmast, sometimes fitted separately.

mains (mānz), *n.* [*A dial. var. of mainse.*] The farm or fields attached to a mansion-house; the home farm. [*Scotch and North. Eng.*]

mainsail (mān'sāl or -sl), *n.* In a square-rigged vessel, the sail bent to the main-yard; the main course; in a fore-and-aft rigged vessel, the large sail set on the after part of the mainmast.

main-sheet (mān'shēt), *n.* The sheet or rope used for securing the mainsail when set. See *sheet*. With a square mainsail it holds in place the lee clew of the sail, and with a fore-and-aft mainsail it is a tackle on the main-boom.

mainspring (mān'spring), *n.* 1. The principal spring of any piece of mechanism, as, in a gun-lock, the spring which operates the hammer; specifically, the coiled spring of a watch or other timepiece.

God's the mainspring, that maketh every way
All the small wheels of this great Engine play.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, l. 7.

Hence—2. The impelling cause of any action; the inciting motive.

It was no longer the savage love of plunder or the necessities of providing subsistence, the mainspring of the barbarian's inroads, that excited men to war-like enterprise.
Brougham.

mainstay (mān'stā), *n.* 1. The rope which secures the head of the mainmast of a vessel forward. Hence—2. Chief support; main dependence: as, their mainstay is fishing.

The coconut, bread-fruit, taro, and banana form the mainstay and daily food of the people.
The Century, XXXVIII. 16.

mainstaysail (mān'stā-sāl or -sl), *n.* A storm-sail set sometimes on the mainstay.

mainswear, *v. i.* See *manswear*.

main-tack (mān'tak), *n.* The weather-clue of a square mainsail.

maintain (mān-tān'), *v.* [*< ME. maintenir, F. maintenir = Pr. mantener = Sp. mantener = Pg. manter = It. mantenere, keep, maintain, < L. manu tenere, hold in the hand: manu, abl. of manus, hand; tenere, hold: see manu and tenant. Cf. attain, contain, detain, etc.*] *I. trans.* 1. To hold in an existing state or condition; keep in existence or continuance; preserve from lapse, decline, failure, or cessation; keep up: as, to maintain an upright attitude; to maintain a conversation.

Your riches ne sufficen not werres to maintene.
Chaucer, Tale of Melibeus.

Go yon, and maintain talk with the duke, that my charity be not of him perceived.
Shak., Lear, iii. 3. 16.

The kings had no easy part to play, to avoid quarreling with the clergy and yet to maintain a hold upon them.
Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 386.

2. To furnish means for the subsistence or existence of; sustain or assist with the means of livelihood; provide for; support: as, to maintain a family or an army; to maintain a costly equipage.

Among all honest Christian people,
Whoe'er breaks limbs maintains the cripple.
Prior, To F. Shepherd.

A time there was, ere England's griefs began,
When every rood of ground maintain'd its man.
Goldsmith, Des. Vil., l. 58.

It is a mistake to suppose that the rich man maintains his servants, tradesmen, tenants, and labourers: the truth is, they maintain him. *Paley, Moral Philos., III. ii. 2.*

3. To hold fast; keep in possession; preserve from capture or loss: as, to maintain one's ground in battle or in argument; to maintain an advantage.

Their meyntenen hem self right vygouresly.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 155.

I stand upon the ground of mine own honour,
And will maintain it. *Fletcher, Rule a Wife, iii. 5.*

To maintain the frontiers of the Rhine and the Danube was, from the first century to the fifth, the great object of Rome's European policy and warfare.
E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects., p. 107.

4. To give support or encouragement to; uphold; countenance; vindicate, as by defense or adjudication.

We will put oure bodies in auntere of deth for to encrease holy chirche and the cristin feith to mayntene.
Martin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 580.

For thou hast maintained my right and my cause; thou satest in the throne judging right. *Pa. ix. 4.*

5. To uphold by argument or assertion; hold to: as, to maintain the doctrine of the Trinity.

We maintain that in Scripture we are taught all things necessary unto salvation. *Hooker, Eccles. Polity, iii. 8.*

The Lutheran churches maintain consubstantiation.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 299.

This glittering, fanciful system of fencing which he kept up on all subjects, maintaining with equal brilliancy and ingenuity this to-day and that to-morrow.
H. B. Stowe, Oldtown, p. 360.

6†. To represent; denote.

This side is Iliems, Winter, this Ver, the Spring; the one maintained by the owl, the other by the cuckoo.
Shak., L. L. L., v. 2. 902.

= *Syn. 4 and 5. Defend, Vindicate, etc. See assert.*

II. intrans. 1. To behave; conduct one's self. [*Prov. Eng.*]—2. To hold as true; hold. **maintainable** (mān-tā-nā-bl), *a.* [*< maintain + -able.*] Capable of being maintained, kept up, supported, or upheld; sustainable; defensible.

They perhaps, if they were urged, could say little else than that without such a second voyage their opinion were not maintainable.
Raleigh, Hist. World, II. i. 3.

maintainer (mān-tā'nēr), *n.* One who maintains, supports, sustains, or upholds. In legal use, *maintainer* (which see).

O ye traitours and maintainers of madnesse,
Unto your folly I ascribe all my paine.
Lamentation of Mary Magdalen, l. 253.

maintaining-wheel (mān-tā'ning-hwel), *n.* In a watch, a wheel impelled by a spring, which prevents a watch from stopping while being wound; a going-wheel.

maintainor (mān-tā'nōr), *n.* [*< F. maintenir, < maintenir, maintain: see maintain.*] In law, one guilty of maintenance (see *maintenance*, 4); one who maintains a cause depending between others in which he has no interest.

maintenance (mān'te-nāns), *n.* [*< ME. maintenance, mayntenance, meynaintenance, < OF. (and F.) maintenance (= Pr. mantenensa = Sp. mantenencia = Pg. mantença = It. mantenzza), maintenance, < maintenir, maintain: see maintain.*] 1. The act of maintaining, keeping up, supporting, or upholding; preservation; sustentation; vindication: as, the maintenance of a family; the maintenance of right.

He, on the other hand, granting to them a bond of maintenance, or protection, by which he bound himself, in usual form, to maintain their quarrel against all mortals, saving his loyalty. *Quoted in Child's Ballads, VI. 163.*

All Christian sovereignty is by law, and to no other end but to the maintenance of the common good.
Milton, Apology for Smectymnhus.

Ability to feed depends on the maintenance of a certain temperature. *H. Spencer, Prin. of Psychol., § 42.*

2. That which maintains or supports; means of livelihood.

After such an age no minister was permitted to preach, but had his maintenance continu'd during life.
Evelyn, Diary, Aug. 19, 1641.

3†. Bearing; behavior.

She had so stedfast countenance,
So noble porte and meynaintenance.
Chaucer, Death of Blanche, l. 834.

For all their craft is in their countenance,
They bene so grave and full of maintenance.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., September.

4. In law: (a) An officious intermeddling in a suit in which the meddler has no interest, by assisting either party with means to prosecute or defend it. This is a punishable offense at common law. (b) Formerly, a like intermeddling with the controversy of others, as to land, by wrongfully taking or holding possession in aid of one party. (c) In a more general sense, an interfering with the due course of justice.

J. F. Stephen.—**Cap of maintenance**, a cap of dignity carried before the sovereigns of England at their coronation; a kind of abacet or bycocket. The term is also applied to an ornament borne before the mayors of certain cities on state occasions. In heraldry it is in use as a symbol of dignity, and is occasionally shown beneath the crest in place of the customary wreath. The cap of maintenance (or estate) originally belonged to nobles exclusively, but is now granted to gentlemen, and is borne irrespective of rank.



Cap of Maintenance.

In the later end of thys yere came the thyrd cappe of mayntenance from the pope.

Fabyan, Chron., I., an. 1506.

= *Syn. 1. Justification, preservation.*—2. *Subsistence, Livelihood, etc. See living.*

maintenantly (mān'te-nānt-li), *adv.* [*< *maintenant, < F. maintenant, now, at the present moment, prp. of maintenir, keep, maintain: see maintain.*] Incontinently; straightway.

The Scottes, encouraged a fresh, assayed theyr enimies with more egre mindes than they had done at the firste, so that mayntenantly both the winges of the Brytische armie were utterly discomfited. *Holinshed (1577) (Nares.)*

Maintenon cross (mān-tē-nōn'krēs), *a.* A cross marked by four diamonds forming its extremities, a personal ornament for women: named from Madame de Maintenon, wife of Louis XIV.

maintop (mān'top), *n.* *Naut.*, a platform just below the head of the mainmast, resting on the trestletrees. See *top*.

maintopmast (mān'top-māst or -mast), *n.* *Naut.*, the mast next above the lower mainmast.

maintopsail (mān'top-sāl or -sl), *n.* In square-rigged vessels, the sail above the mainsail.

Maintopsail-yard, the yard on which the maintopsail is set.

main-wales (mān'wālz), *n. pl.* *Naut.*, the strakes worked from the lower port-sill of the gun-deck to the bottom plank.

main-yard (mān'yārd), *n.* *Naut.*, the lower yard on the mainmast.

Their topmasts and their mainyards
Were cover'd o'er w' gold.

James Herries (Child's Ballads, I. 206).

maioid (mā'yoid), *a.* and *n.* [*< Maia + -oid.*] *I. a.* Same as *maioidean*.

II. n. A crab of the group *Maioidea*; a spider-crab.

Also *maian*.

Maioidea (mā-yoi'dē-ō), *n. pl.* [*NL., < Maia + -oidea.*] A superfamily of brachyurous decapod crustaceans, also called *Oxyrhyncha*; the spider-crabs. There are several families and more than 100 genera.

maioidean (mā-yoi'dē-an), *a.* Resembling a maioid; having the characters of the *Maioidea*.

mair¹ (māir), *a.* and *n.* A Scotch form of *more*¹.

mair², **mairet**, *n.* Earlier forms of *mayor*.

maiset, *n.* An obsolete form of *mease*².

maison dewet, *n.* See *measondue*.

maist, *a., n., and adv.* A Scotch form of *most*.

maister, **maistresset**, etc. Obsolete forms of *master*, *mistress*, etc.

maistow. A Middle English contraction of *mayest thou*.

This maistow understonde and sen at eye.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 2158.

maistri, **maistree** (mās'tri), *n.* [*E. Ind.*] In the East Indies, a native foreman or master workman: said of masons, carpenters, cooks, etc.

Labour, 4 annas a day, exclusive of maistries' wages.
Spence's Encyc. Manuf., I. 714.

maistring, *a.* A Middle English form of *mastering*.

maistriset, *n.* [*ME., < OF. maistrise, mastery, < maistre, master: see mastery.*] Same as *mastery*.

And eke amidde this purposse
Was maad a tour of gret maistrise.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 4172.

Maitland cord. See *cord*¹.

maitre (mā'tr), *n.* [*F.: see master*¹.] A master.—*A la maitre d'hôtel*, in *cooking*, a phrase signifying that a dish is served with a sauce made of butter melted with a little lemon-juice, vinegar, and chopped parsley.—*Maitre de chapelle*, a choir-master. See *maitrise*.—*Maitre d'hôtel*, the master or superintendent of the table in a mansion; a butler.

maitrise (mā-trēz'), *n.* [*F.: see maistrise.*] 1. In France, a school formerly attached to a cathedral or collegiate church, for the education of singers. The pupils were supported at the expense of the church, and educated in other branches as well as music. Most French musicians were educated in these schools before the Revolution, when they were suppressed. Some were afterward reestablished, and a few still exist. The master of such a school is called the *maitre de chapelle*.

2. Formerly, in France, a corporation of masters in a trade; a trade-gild.

The Parisian couturières, prior to the Revolution, were continually persecuted by the *maitrise* or corporation of women's tailors. *Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XLII. 288.*

maize (māz), *n.* [*Formerly also maiz, mais, mayz, mays; = F. mais, formerly maiz, < Sp. maíz (NL. mays), < W. Ind. (Haytian) mahiz, mahis, the native name of the plant. It was also formerly called Turkey corn or Turkey wheat, after F. blé de Turquie, its origin, like that of the Turkey cock or turkey, being at one time erroneously ascribed vaguely to "Turkey" or the East.*] 1. A cereal plant, *Zea Mays*, of the grass family; the Indian corn. In America commonly called simply *corn*; in Europe formerly *Turkey corn* or *Turkey wheat*. For description, see *Zea*.

2. The grain produced by the maize; Indian corn. It appears in market either in the ear (i. e., on the cob) or shelled (i. e., removed from the cob). It is a highly nutritious food, starchy matter predominating in it. As human food it is used in various forms. (See *corn-bread, hasty-pudding, Indian meal, hominy, corn-starch, samp.*) The immature kernels (green corn), boiled, form an excellent vegetable, and in this state maize is largely preserved by canning. Of late years Indian corn has been extensively manufactured into glucose. Maize is said to furnish food to a larger part of the human race than any other grain except rice. It is also much used for fattening cattle and swine, as well as for horses. An enormous amount is consumed in the manufacture of spirits; it is the principal grain distilled in the United States. Maize was found in cultivation over a great part of America on its discovery, and was rapidly diffused throughout the world wherever the climate was suitable to it.

Heer, of one grain of Maiz, a Reed doth spring
That thrice a year hue hundred grains doth bring.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 3.

3. A coal-tar color, the sodium salt of the disulphonic acid of azoxy-stilbene. It dyes silk and wool reddish-yellow in an acid bath. Also called *sun-yellow*.—*Japan maize*, a variety with ornamental variegated leaves.—*Mountain maize*, plants of the genus *Ombrophytum*, said to be eaten like mushrooms.—*Water-maize*, the royal water-lily *Victoria regia*: so called on account of its farinaceous seeds.

maize-bird (māz'bērd), *n.* An American blackbird of the family *Icteridae* and subfamily *Agelaiinae*; one of the tropic birds or marsh-blackbirds: so called from its fondness for Indian corn.

maize-eater (māz'ē'tēr), *n.* A South American maize-bird, *Pseudoleistes virescens*. *P. L. Selater.*
maize-oil (māz'oil), *n.* An oil prepared from the seed of Indian corn. It is a limpid yellow oil, said to be a good lubricant, but it has not yet been produced cheaply and in considerable quantity.

maize-smut (māz'smut), *n.* A destructive fungus, *Ustilago Maydis*, attacking the ovary as well as various other parts of the living plant of Indian corn.

maize-thief (māz'thēf), *n.* A maize-bird; especially, the common marsh-blackbird, *Agelaius phoeniceus*. *A. Wilson.*

Maj. An abbreviation of *Major* before a name.
Majaques (ma-jā'kwō-ns), *n.* [NL.] A genus of very large sooty shearwaters, of the family *Procellariidae*. The bill and feet are robust, the nasal tubes long, and the wings and tail very short; the plumage is fuliginous, with white markings on the head. Two species, *M. aequinoctialis* and *M. conspicillatus*, inhabit southern seas. *Reichenbach, 1850.*

majestatic (maj-es-tat'ik), *a.* [= Pg. *mages-tatico*, *majestatico* (cf. G. *majestätisch* = Dan. *majestætisk* = Sw. *majestätisk*), < ML. **majestaticus*, < L. *majesta* (-t-), majesty; see *majesty*.] Of majestic appearance; majestic.

majestatically (maj-es-tat'i-kal), *a.* [*< majestic + -al*.] Same as *majestatic*.

majestic (mā-jes'tik), *a.* [*< majesty + -ic*. Cf. *majestatic*.] 1. Possessing majesty; having dignity of nature or appearance; of stately character; august.

Here his first lays majestic Denham sung,
 Pope, Windsor Forest, l. 271.

2. Characteristic of or manifesting majesty; lofty; grand; sublime: as, a *majestic* mien.

Get the start of the majestic world.
Shak., J. C., i. 2. 130.

Look how she walks along yon shady space;
 Not June moves with more majestic grace.
Dryden, Pal. and Arc., l. 260.

=*Syn.* *Majestic, August, Stately*; magnificent, imperial, regal, royal, noble. *Stately* is generally applied to the merely external, and sometimes to the wholly artificial: as, a *stately* etiquette. The *majestic* and *august* are natural, *majestic* applying to the appearance, *august* to the character, while *stately* often applies to motion: as, a *stately* walk. *August*, as applied to persons, implies respect combined with awe on the part of the beholder: as, George Washington is the most *august* personage in American history. See *grand*.

majestical (mā-jes'ti-kal), *a.* [*< majestic + -al*.] Majestic. [Rare.]

If I were ever to fall in love again . . . it would be, I think, with prettiness, rather than with *majestical* beauty.
Cowley, Greatness.

majestically (mā-jes'ti-kal-i), *adv.* In a majestic manner; with majesty; with a lofty air or appearance.

majesticalness (mā-jes'ti-kal-nes), *n.* The character of being majestic. [Rare.]

majesticness (mā-jes'tik-nes), *n.* The quality of being majestic. *Cartwright, To the Countess of Carlisle.* [Rare.]

majesty (maj'es-ti), *n.*; pl. *majesties* (-tiz). [*< ME. majestee, < OF. majestet, F. majesté = Sp. majestad = Pg. majestade, majestude = It. maestà, maestà = D. majesteit = G. Sw. majestät = Dan. majestæt, < L. majesta* (-t-), greatness, grandeur, dignity, majesty, < *majus* (major-, orig. **majos*; cf. *honestus*, honest, < *honor*, honos, honor), compar. (cf. *magis*, compar. adv.) of *magnum*, or rather of the rare positive *magis*, great: see *magnitude*, *main*², *major*, etc.] 1. The greatness or grandeur of exalted rank or character, or of manner; imposing loftiness; stateliness; in general, the character of inspiring awe or reverence.

And after that, zit scholde he putten hem in a fayrere Parady, where that thei scholde see God of Nature visibly, in his *Majestee* and in his Blisse.

Mandeville, Travels, p. 279.

The Lord reigneth, he is clothed with *majesty*.

Ps. xciii. 1.

Awed by the *majesty* of Antiquity, turn not with indifference from the Future.
Sumner, Orations, l. 196.

Girlish lightness passed away
 Into a sweet grave *majesty*,
 That scarce elsewhere the world might see.

William Morris, Earthly Paradise, III. 67.

2. Royal state; royalty.

Wipe off the dust that hides our sceptre's gilt,
 And make high *majesty* look like itself.

Shak., Rich. II., li. 1. 295.

3. A title of address or dignity (commonly written with a capital) used in speaking to or of a ruling sovereign or his (or more rarely her) wedded consort: as, your *Majesty* or *Majesties*; their *majesties* the king and queen. By papal grant, the sovereigns of Spain bear the title of *Catholic Majesty*; those of Portugal, of *Most Faithful Majesty*; and the former kings of France had that of *Most Christian Majesty*.

Before she arrived at London, Captain Smith, to deserve her former condescension, made her qualities known to the Queen's most excellent *Majesty* and her Court.

Quoted in Capt. John Smith's Works, II. 29.

Most royal *majesty*,

I crave no more than hath your highness offer'd.

Shak., Lear, i. 1. 196.

4. [*cap.*] In medieval art, etc., a symbolic representation of the first person of the Trinity, seated on a throne. In the art of the Western Church this figure is usually robed in a cope and other vestments, wearing, as emblematic of sovereignty over the whole universe, a triple (sometimes a quadruple) crown similar to the papal tiara, and holding the mound or globe of kingly authority.

The dome [of St. Sophia at Constantinople] was covered with mosaic of glass: the summit, as usual, representing a *Majesty*.

Neale, Eastern Church, i. 238.

5. In medieval English usage, the canopy of a hearse: so called because generally adorned with the symbolic figure of God the Father, called the *Majesty*. See *hearse*.

This tester-like covering was known as the *majesty*.
Rock, Church of our Fathers, li. 497.

6. In *her.*, a representation of an eagle as crowned with a regal crown and holding a scepter.—*Apostolic Majesty*. See *apostolic king*, under *apostolic*.

majestyship (maj'es-ti-ship), *n.* [*< majesty + -ship*.] Majesty. [Rare.]

And please your *majestyship*.

Greene, Looking-glass for London and England.

Maj.-Gen. An abbreviation of *Major-General*, used before a name.

majoe-bitter (mā-jō-bit'er), *n.* A bitter shrub of the West Indies, *Picramnia Antidesma*, used medicinally.

majolica (ma-jol'i-kā; *It. pron. mā-yō'li-kā*), *n.* [*< Maiolica, for Majorca* (Sp. *Mallorca*), whence the first specimens came.] 1. Decorative enameled pottery, especially that of Italy from the fifteenth to the seventeenth century.

The name is applied particularly to the more richly adorned pieces, the colors of which have remarkable intensity. (See *mezzamajolica*.) Modern writers on ceramics have attempted to limit it to lustered pottery, especially that of the middle ages and the sixteenth century, made in Majorca or in Spain, or more especially in Italy, in supposed imitation of ware from the two former countries. 2. As applied to modern pottery, a kind of ware which in effects of color partly imitates the pottery above defined, especially in large pieces used for architectural decoration, garden-seats, vases, etc. This ware is usually much harder and more perfectly manufactured than the ancient, but is inferior in decorative effect, being cast in molds and having a mechanical look.—*Fontana majolica*, a variety of the majolica of Urbino, the name *Fontana* having been adopted by certain of the leading decorators of that school. The painter known as Orazio Fontana is the most celebrated of these; his work takes rank among the finest productions of the sixteenth century.

major (mā'jor), *a.* and *n.* [*I. a. = OF. maior, major, majour, majeur, F. majeur = Sp. mayor = Pg. maior, mayor, major = It. maggiore, < L. major, greater, compar. of magnus, great: see magnitude and majesty. II. n. = D. G. Dan. Sw. major, < F. major = Sp. mayor = Pg. major = It. maggiore, < L. major, an elder, adult (usually in pl.), ML. also chief officer, chief, mayor (cf. *mayor*, from the same source); from the adj. I. a. 1. Greater; more important or effective; first in force or consideration; leading; principal: as, the *major* premise or term of a syllogism.*

My *major* vow lies here; this I'll obey.
Shak., T. and C., v. 1. 49.

2. Greater in quantity, number, or extent: as, the *major* part of the revenue, of an assembly, or of a territory.

In any rank or profession whatever, the more general or *major* part of opinion goes with the fact.

B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, li. 1.

The first eight lines of this Italian sonnet are often called the *major* portion. *Lanier, Science of Eeg. Verse, p. 241.*

3†. Of age; having attained to majority. *Godwin.*—4. In music: (a) Of intervals, standard or normal; literally "greater," as compared with minor intervals. The term is more often applied to seconds, thirds, sixths, sevenths, and ninths, de-

signing an interval equivalent to the intervals between the key-note of a standard or normal scale and its second, third, sixth, seventh, and ninth tone respectively. Thus, a *major second* is two semitones long, a *major third* four semitones, a *major sixth* nine semitones, and a *major seventh* eleven semitones. *Major* has also been applied of late to fourths, fifths, and octaves, and is then equivalent to the older term *perfect*. Finally, it is used to distinguish the larger of two intervals that differ by a minute quantity: as, a *major* step or tone (♯), which is a comma greater than a minor tone. Opposed to *minor*, and also often to *diminished* and *augmented*. See *interval*, 5. (b) Of tones, distant by a major interval from a given tone: as, A is the *major* third of F, etc. (c) Of tonalities and scales, standard or normal: characterized by a major third and also by a major sixth and seventh: opposed to *minor*. The *major tonality* or *scale* is the recognized standard of reference for all the modern musical systems. See *key*, *tonality*, and *scale*. (d) Of triads and chords, characterized by a major third between the root and the tone next above, and a perfect fifth between the root and the second tone above: opposed to *minor*, *diminished*, and *augmented*. The *major triad* is the usual standard of reference in classifying the chords of modern music. See *triad* and *chord*. (e) Of cadences, ending in a major triad. (f) Of modes in the modern sense, and thus of composition in general, characterized by the use of a major tonality and of major cadences: as, a piece is written throughout in the *major* mode. From an acoustical point of view, major intervals, chords, and scales are simpler and stronger in themselves and admit of better harmonic extension and combination than minor. The educated taste of modern times has tended to exalt the major over the minor, making the former the standard and normal of which the latter is the variation: while the medieval systems, being based upon a different conception of music at various points, tended the other way. The esthetic effect of the major in contrast with the minor is brighter, stronger, and more complete. It has recently been maintained that major and minor phenomena, in all their phases, are mutually reciprocal, the major triad, scale, etc., being measured upward in a certain way from a given tone, and the minor triad, scale, etc., being measured downward in the same way from the same tone. According to this view, the major triad of C is called the *over-chord* of C, and the minor triad of F is called the *under-chord* of C, etc.

5. In logic, wider; broader; more extensive; a predicate to more subjects. The *major extreme* or *major term* of a syllogism is that term which enters into the predicate of the conclusion; the *major premise* is that premise which contains the major term. These have always been the usual definitions, but they have been subject to much dispute, owing to the fact that all real distinction between major and minor vanishes in certain cases.—*Bob major*. See *bob*, 7.—*Major axis*. Same as *transverse axis* (which see, under *axis*).—*Major function*. See *function*.

II. *n.* 1. *Milit.*, an officer next in rank above a captain and below a lieutenant-colonel; the lowest field-officer. His chief duties consist in superintending the exercises of his regiment or battalion, and in putting in execution the commands of his superior officer. His ordinary position in the line is behind the left wing. Abbreviated *Maj.*

2. In *law*, a person who is old enough to manage his own concerns. See *age*, *n.*, 3.—3. In music, the major mode, or a major tonality or major chord, taken absolutely.—4. In logic: (a) The major premise of a syllogism, which in direct syllogisms states the rule from which the conclusion is drawn. (b) The major extreme of a syllogism.—5†. Same as *mayor*. *Bacon, Hist. Hen. VII., p. 7.*

major (mā'jor), *v. i.* [*< major, n., 1.*] To act the major; look and talk big, or with a military air. [Rare.]

Can it be for the pair body M'Durk's health to *major* about in the tartans like a tobaccoist's sign in a frosty morning, w' his poor wizened houghs as blue as a blawert?
Scott, St. Ronan's Well, xx.

majoralty (mā'jor-al-ti), *n.* [See *mayoralty*.] Same as *mayoralty*.

The *majoralty* of Sir John Dethick, Knight.
Mazon (1659), quoted in Encyc. Brit., IX. 496.

majorat (ma-zhō-rā'), *n.* [*F.*: see *majorat*, 1.] 1. The right of succession to property according to age; primogeniture: so called in some of the countries of Europe.—2. In France, property, landed or funded, which might be reserved by persons holding hereditary titles, and attached to the title so as to descend with it inalienably. This principle was abolished in the first revolution, restored by Napoleon I., restricted under Louis Philippe, and finally abolished in 1849.

majorate (mā'jor-āt), *v. t.* [*< ML. majorare, make greater, increase, < L. major, greater: see major, a., and -ate*².] To increase. *Howell, Parly of Beasts.*

majorate (mā'jor-āt), *n.* [= *F. majorat*, < *ML. majoratus*, < *L. major, greater, elder: see major, n., and -ate*³.] The office or rank of major; majority; majorship. [Rare.]

majoration (mā-jō-rā'shon), *n.* [*< ML. majoratio* (-n-), < *majorare*, make greater: see *majorate*.] Increase; enlargement.

But *majoration*, which is also the work of refraction, appears plainly in sounds. Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 254.

Majorcan (mā-jōr'kan), *a.* and *n.* [*Majorca* (see def.) (Sp. *Majorca*) + *-an*.] *1.* *a.* Of or pertaining to Majorca, the largest of the Balearic Islands, in the Mediterranean, belonging to Spain.

II. *n.* A native or an inhabitant of the island of Majorca. Also *Mallorcan*.

major-domo (mā-jōr-dō'mō), *n.* [= *F. majordome* = *It. maggiordomo*, < *Sp. mayordomo* = *Pg. mordomo*, *maïordomo*, < *ML. major domus*, a house-steward: *L. major*, elder, *ML. chief* (see *mayor*); *domus*, gen. of *domus*, a house: see *dome*.] A man employed to superintend the management of a household, especially that of a sovereign or other dignitary keeping a great establishment; a house-steward. In former times the *major-domo* of a royal household was commonly an officer of high rank and influence, often charged with important ministerial duties in affairs of government. See *mayor of the palace*, under *mayor*.

He took the ceremony which he found ready in the custom of the Jews, where the *major-domo*, after the paschal supper, gave bread and wine to every person of his family. Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), 1. 116.

The King's personal favorite and attendant, his "dapifer," "pincerna," *major domus*, or something of the kind. E. A. Freeman, Norman Conquest, II. 441.

major-general (mā-jōr-jen'e-ral), *n.* A military officer next in rank below a lieutenant-general. In the United States army the grade of major-general has hitherto been the highest permanent one (see *general* and *lieutenant-general*), and in active service a major-general may be assigned to the command of a division, a corps, or an entire army. In the British and German armies major-generals are the lowest permanent general officers (brigadiers in the former being temporarily appointed), and in action usually command brigades. Abbreviated *Maj.-Gen.*

major-generalship (mā-jōr-jen'e-ral-ship), *n.* [*major-general* + *-ship*.] The office of a major-general.

Majorist (mā-jōr-ist), *n.* [*Major* (see def.) + *-ist*.] A follower of Georg Major, a German Protestant theologian (1502-74), who maintained that good works are necessary for salvation.

Majoristic (mā-jō-ris'tik), *a.* [*Majorist* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to the Majorists or to their doctrines.—**Majoristic controversy**, a controversy which began in 1551-2 between Georg Major and Nikolaus von Amsdorf, in regard to the doctrine of justification by faith. Major maintained that good works are essential to salvation, and Amsdorf was accused of believing that they are a hindrance to salvation. The controversy continued till the adoption of the Formula of Concord in 1577.

majority (mā-jōr'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *majorities* (-tiz). [= *F. majorité* = *Sp. mayoría* = *Pg. maioridade* = *It. maggioranza*, < *ML. majorita(t)-s*, < *L. major*, greater: see *major* and *-ity*.] *1.* The state of being major or greater; superiority; preponderance.

Douglas, whose high deeds,
Whose hot incursions, and great name in arms,
Holds from all soldiers chief majority.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., iii. 2. 109.

2. The greater number; more than half the whole number: as, a majority of mankind; a majority of votes. See *plurality*.

After all, it is my principle that the will of the majority should prevail. Jefferson, Correspondence, II. 276.

3. The excess of one of two groups of things which have been enumerated over the other: as, the measure was carried by a majority of twenty votes; his majority was two to one.—

4. Full age; the age at which the laws of a country permit a young person to manage his own affairs and to exercise the rights of citizenship—in most countries twenty-one years. The majority of a reigning prince usually occurs much earlier; in France it used to be at fourteen years. See *age*, *n.*, 3.

This prince (Henry III.) was no sooner come to his majority but the baron raised a cruel war against him. Sir J. Davies, State of Ireland.

5. The office, rank, or commission of a major.

Soon after his marriage Thompson became acquainted with Governor Wentworth of New Hampshire, who, struck by his appearance and bearing, conferred on him the majority of a local regiment of militia. Encyc. Brit., XXIII. 309.

6. [*L. majores*.] Ancestors; ancestry.

A posterity not unlike their majority. Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err.

The majority, the great majority, the dead.—To go over to or to join the majority, to join the dead or departed; die.

majorship (mā-jōr-ship), *n.* [*major* + *-ship*.] The office or rank of major; majority.

majoun, madjoun, *n.* See *majun*.

majun (ma-jōn'), *n.* [Also *majoon*, *majoun*, *madjoun*, *majum*; Turk. *ma'jun*, paste, putty, cement, electuary, a kind of taffy or preparation of sugar with spices.] A green-colored intoxicating confection, commonly sold in the bazaars of India. The chief ingredients used in making

it are ganja (or hemp) leaves, milk, ghee, poppy-seeds, flowers of the thorn-apple (*Datura*), the powder of *Nux vomica*, and sugar. *Qanoon-e-Islam*, Glos. lxxxiii. (Yule and Burnell.) See *bang*.

majuscula (mā-jus'kū-lā), *n.*; pl. *majusculæ* (-lā). [*L. (ML.)*, *sc. littera*, letter: see *majusculæ*.] Same as *majusculæ*.

majusculæ (mā-jus'kū-lā), *n.* [= *F. majusculæ* = *Sp. mayuscula* = *Pg. maiusculo* = *It. majusculo*, *a.*, < *L. (ML.) majuscula*, *sc. littera*, a somewhat larger letter (sc. than the minuscule), fem. of *majusculus*, somewhat larger, dim. of *major* (neut. *majus*), larger, greater: see *major*.] In paleography, a capital or uncial letter: opposed to *minuscule*.—**Majusculæ writing**, writing composed of capital or uncial letters, as in the oldest surviving Greek manuscripts, and in the majority of Latin manuscripts down to the ninth century. In Greek paleography *majusculæ* writing is not clearly distinguished into capital and uncial writing, as in Latin (true capitals being confined to superscriptions, in imitation of the lapidary style), and all three adjectives are often alike applied to it. See *capital*, *curse*, *minuscule*, *uncial*.

In Latin *majusculæ* writing there exist both capitals and uncials, each class distinct. In Greek MSS. pure capital-letter writing was never employed (except occasionally for ornamental titles at a late time). *Encyc. Brit.*, XVIII. 145.

makable (mā-kā-bl), *a.* [*make* + *-able*.] Capable of being made; effectible; feasible.

Makassar oil. See *Macassar oil*, under *oil*.

make (māk), *v.*; pret. and pp. *made*, ppr. *making*. [*ME. maken*, *makien* (pret. *makede*, *maked*, pp. *maked*, *maad*, *maad*, *imaked*, *imad*, *imade*, etc.), < *AS. macian* (pret. *macode*, pp. *maeod*) = *OS. mæon* = *OFries. makia*, *mekia*, also *matia*, *matia*, *meitia* = *MD. maken*, *maecken*, *D. maken* = *MLG. LG. maken* = *OHG. mæhōn*, *mähōn*, *MHG. G. machen*, *make*, in *OHG.* also fit or fasten together (not found in *Icel.* or *Goth.*; cf. *Sw. maka*, *move*, = *Dan. mæge*, *manage*, < *LG. or G.*; cf. *AS. gemæc*, fit, suitable, = *OHG. gimah*, *MHG. G. gemach*, fit, suited, corresponding, = *Icel. mækr* in compar. *makara*, more fit or suitable, = *Sw. maka* = *Dan. mæge*, matching; cf. also deriv. *make*, *mate*, and *mate*; < *Teut. mak*; perhaps akin to *Gr. μαχάβη*, a machine: see *machine*.] *I. trans.* *1.* To give being to; bring into existence; cause to exist as a distinct thing or entity; create, in either a primary or a secondary sense; be the author of; produce: as, God made man in his own image; to make a book, or a will; to make laws or regulations; to make an estimate, a calculation, or a plan.

The boke maad of Rycharde Hampole heremyte to an ankeressee.

Hampole, Prose Treatises (E. E. T. S.), Pref., p. xi. Towards the west, about a good bow shot, is Ager Damascenus, in the which place Adam was made. Sir R. Gwyllforde, Pylgrymage, p. 54.

And God made two great lights; . . . he made the stars also. Gen. 1. 16.

What nature makes in any mood
To me is warranted for good.

Lovell, The Nomades.

2. To give form or character to; fashion; fabricate, construct, form, or compose. *Make* is used with *of*, *out of*, or *from* before the material used, with before the means used, by before the operative agency or method, and *for* or an infinitive before the purpose or destination.

And there the Jewes scorned him, and madden him a Crowne of the Branches of Aibespyne, that is White Thorn, that grew in that same Gardyn. Manderiville, Travels, p. 13.

Thou shalt not make unto thee any graven image.

Ex. xx. 4. If my breast had not been made of faith and my heart of steel. Shak., C. of E., iii. 2. 150.

Fairy tales are made out of the dreams of the poor. Lovell, Democracy.

3. To fashion suitably; adapt in formation or constitution; design or intend in making: generally in the passive, followed by *for* or an infinitive with *to*.

The sabbath was made for man. Mark ii. 27.

Meat was made for mouths. Shak., Cor., i. 1. 211.

This hand was made to handle nought but gold. Shak., 2 Hen. VI., v. 1. 7.

Man was made to mourn. Burns, Title of Poem.

4. To convert or transform, as into something different; cause to receive a new form or condition: with *into* expressed or understood.

He . . . fashioned it with a graving tool, after he had made it a molten calf. Ex. xxxii. 4.

Sometimes it [the peacock] was made into a pie, at one end of which the head appeared above the crust in all its plumage, with the beak richly gilt. Irving, Sketch-Book, p. 277, note.

5. To fashion by action or preparation; bring into condition or order; fit for use or service; arrange; prepare: as, to make hay or a crop; to make a garden; to make a feast.

Make me savoury meat, such as I love. Gen. xxvii. 4.

Wait upon me to Church, and then run Home and make the Bed, and put every Thing in its Place.

N. Bailey, tr. of Colloquia of Erasmus, I. 68.

The evening of the day you helped me to make hay in the orchard meadows, . . . as I was tired with raking swaths, I sat down to rest me on a stile.

Charlotte Brontë, Jane Eyre, xxiv.

6. To form, constitute, or compose; be the basis, groundwork, material, or constituent parts of: as, milk makes both butter and cheese; rye flour makes dark-colored bread; he will make a good lawyer; two and two make four; citizens make the state.

Thou would'st make a good fool. Shak., Lear, 1. 5. 41.

Those continued instances of time which flow into a thousand years make not to him one moment.

Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, I. 11.

Stone walls do not a prison make,
Nor iron bars a cage.

Lovelace, To Althea from Prison.

7. To form, produce, or constitute by causation or influence; be the cause or occasion of; give rise to; raise up: used in both a physical and a moral sense: as, a wet season makes bad harvests; to make an excavation or a vacuum; to make a rent in a garment; to make a good impression; to make trouble; to make friends or enemies; to make a mountain out of a molehill; to make merchandise of one's principles.

Thanne Lecchoure seyde "allas!" and on owe lady he cryed,
To make mercy for his mis-deeds bitwene God and his sonie. Piers Plowman (B), v. 73.

The mind is its own place, and in itself
Can make a heaven of hell, a hell of heaven.

Milton, P. L., l. 255.

You may easily imagine to yourself what appearance I made, who am pretty tall, rife well, and was very well dressed, at the head of a whole county.

Steele, Spectator, No. 113.

8. To cause, induce, constrain, or compel: followed by an infinitive, usually without the sign *to*: as, to make a horse go; to make a person forget his misfortunes; to make anything seem better or worse than it is.

Kynge Arthur made hem alle to sitte down by hym as he that was the curtest man of the world.

Melton (E. E. T. S.), iii. 582.

The Lord make his face shine upon thee. Num. vi. 25.

A Stumble makes one take firmer footing.

Howell, Letters, ii. 3.

All the Paintings and Prints made of late years of the King make him look very old; which in my mind is not so.

Lister, Journey to Paris, p. 220.

9. To cause to be, become, or appear; put into the state or condition of being; afford occasion, opportunity, or means of being or seeming: as, to make one's wants known; to make a person glad or sorry; oppression made them rebels; to make a law of no effect.

Tyl Pacience haue preened the and parfite the maked.

Piers Plowman (B), xiii. 212.

Hope deferred maketh the heart sick. Prov. xiii. 12.

We stone thee . . . because that thou, being a man, makest thyself God. John x. 33.

And you have been a man long known to me, though I had never so good means, as desire, to make myself acquainted with you. Shak., M. W. of W., ii. 2. 189.

Yon, and twenty thousand merks,
Will make me a man complete, lady.

Rob Roy (Child's Ballads, VI. 260).

She sought to make me traitor to myself.

Milton, S. A., l. 401.

Mr. Dangle, here are two very civil gentlemen trying to make themselves understood, and I don't know which is the interpreter.

Sheridan, The Critic, l. 2.

10. To cause to be in the condition of; constitute or appoint; invest with the rank, power, or attributes of.

Who made thee a prince and a judge over us? Ex. ii. 14.

Pardon me, sir, the boldness is mine own,
That, being a stranger in this city here,
Do make myself a suitor to your daughter,
Ueto Bianca, fair and virtuous.

Shak., T. of the S., ii. 1. 91.

For the more solemnity of his Coronation, he then made nine Knights, and created four Earls.

Baker, Chronicles, p. 136.

11. To cause to be perceived; bring into view or apprehension; manifest by demonstration or representation: as, to make a show of devotion; to make a feint of attacking.

Lord cardinal, if thou think'st on heaven's bliss,
Hold up thy hand, make signal of thy hope.

Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iii. 3. 28.

We generally make love in a style and with sentiments very unfit for ordinary life: they are half theatrical, half romantic.

Steele, Spectator, No. 479.

Thus, aiming to be fine, they make a show,
As tawdry dries in country churches do.

Dryden, Wild Gallant, Epil. (1687), l. 83.

12. Used absolutely, to bring into the desired condition; render independent; set up; estab-

lish the fortune, independence, fame, or standing of.

There's enough [money] to *make* us all.

Shak., 1 Hen. IV., ii. 2. 60.
If I can get her, I am *made* for ever.

In these moments . . . he must *make* or mar himself for life.
Trolope, *Castle Richmond*, xxx.

13. To bring about or to pass; be the agent in doing, performing, or effecting; accomplish, consummate, or achieve by effort or agency; effect: as, to *make* peace; the waves *made* havoc on the coast; he *made* the distance in one hour; the earth *makes* yearly revolutions round the sun; the ship *made* ten knots an hour; to *make* a hearty meal; to *make* a landing, a survey, or a visit. *Make* is used periphrastically, with an object (with or without a possessive or an adjective preceding or a prepositional adjunct following), in a great variety of analogous applications, where the action may be expressed by a verb corresponding to the object: as, to *make* haste, choice, complaint, provision, delivery, mention, etc.; to *make* an appearance, one's escape, a halt, a pretense, etc.; equivalent to *hasten*, *choose*, *complain*, *provide*, *deliver*, *mention*, *appear*, *escape*, *halt*, *pretend*, etc.

And also in the *Contrees* where I have ben, ben manye dyversites of manye wondrous things, mo thanne I *make* mencion of.
Manderille, *Travels*, p. 314.

Grete mervelle hadde Pendracon that Merlin com not as he hadde *made* promyse, till that merlin drow hym a yde.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), i. 47.

Desyre him enm, and *make* me aide.

Sang of the Outlaw Murray (Child's Ballads, VI. 30).

Make ye marriages with us. Gen. xxxiv. 9.

There is a brief, how many sports are ripe;
Make choice of which your highness will see first.
Shak., M. N. D., v. 1. 43.

I am *making* a slow recovery; hardly yet able to walk across the room.
Sydney Smith, To Mrs. Meynell.

A gnat's wings *make* ten or fifteen thousand strokes per second.
H. Spencer, *Prin. of Psychol.*, § 91.

14. To bring or draw in or into possession; acquire or attain; gain, get, or obtain: as, to *make* money or profit; to *make* so many points in a game; to *make* a fortune or a reputation; in a negative sense, to *make* a loss.

Of mine owne Countrey I have not *made* so great experience.
Puttenham, *Arte of Eng. Poesie*, p. 253.

Captain Swan . . . thought it convenient to *make* what interest he could with the Sultan.

Dampier, *Voyages*, I. 354.

15. To determine or conclude to be; hold or reckon, after computation, trial, or consideration: as, I *make* the sum larger than you do; he *made* the weight 17 pounds; what do you *make* her? I *make* her (or *make* her out) a full-rigged ship; to *make* much, little, or great account of anything.

The Pilots about noone *made* themselves Southwards of the Isles twelve leagues.

Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's Works*, II. 118.

Our School-men and other Divines *make* nine kinds of bad Spirits.
Burton, *Anat. of Mel.*, p. 119.

Was this becoming such a Saint as they would *make* him, to adulterate those Sacred words from the grace of God to the acts of his own grace? *Milton*, *Eikonoklastes*, v.

16. To bring within reach or view; come in sight of; reach or attain to; fetch up or arrive at, as a point in space: as, to *make* a port or harbor.

On Friday the 11. of May we *made* land, it was somewhat low, where appeared certain hummocks or hills in it.

Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's Works*, I. 105.

They that sail in the middle can *make* no land of either side.
Sir T. Browne, *Vulg. Err.*

We could only *make* Bethany before the night came.
L. Wallace, *Ben-Hur*, p. 40.

17. To bring into force or operation; cause to be effective or available.

Powhatan and all the power he could *make* would after come kill vs all, if they that brought it could not kill vs with our owne weapons.

Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's Works*, I. 212.

For those kings which have sold the blood of others at a low rate have but *made* the market for their own enemies, to buy of theirs at the same price.

Raleigh, *Hist. World*, Pref., p. 13.

18. To bring to completion; complete; fill the complement or tale of: as, another will *make* ten; this *makes* out the whole order.

This bottle *makes* an angel. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., iv. 2. 6.

19. To contribute.

Memory . . . *maketh* most to a sound judgement and perfect worldly wisdom.

Puttenham, *Arte of Eng. Poesie*, p. 31.

20. To put forth; give out; deliver: as, to *make* a speech.

She stood to her defence and *made* shot for shot.
Capt. John Smith, *True Travels*, I. 6.

21. To do; be about; be occupied or busied with: with *what*. [Archaic.]

Whence art thou, and *what* doost thou here now *make*?
Spenser, *F. Q.*, VII. vi. 25.

She was in his company at Page's house, and *what* they *made* there I know not. *Shak.*, M. W. of W., ii. 1. 244.

Night's bird, quoth he, *what mak'st* thou in this place, To view my wretched miserable case?

Drayton, *The Owl*.

Give mee leave to inquire of your Majesty *what* you *make* in fields of blood, when you should be amidst your Parliament of peace. N. Ward, *Simple Cocker*, p. 56.

22. To inform; apprise; prepare by previous instruction; forewarn; "coach"; train.

Come, let's before, and *make* the justice, captain.

B. Jonson, *Every Man in his Humour*, iv. 9.

23. To think; judge: with *of*.

I was only wondering what our people would *make* of her; they have never seen a white servant in their lives.
Harper's Mag., LXXV. 111. 242.

To *make* a back, a bed, a board, a bode, a cast, a circuit. See the nouns.—To *make* account, to *make* account of. See *account*.—To *make* a clean breast of. See *breast*.—To *make* a clean sweep. See *sweep*.—To *make* a current or circuit, in *elect.*, to complete the electric circuit, and so allow the current to flow.—To *make* a difference, a dividend, a double, a face. See the nouns.—To *make* a figure, to be conspicuous; cut a figure. See *cut*.

They *make* a figure in dress and equipage.

Swift, *Gulliver's Travels*, ii. 3.

To *make* a flash, a fool of, a handi, a hare of, a hash of, a leg, a lip. See the nouns.—To *make* all split, to behave violently or rantingly. [Slang.]

I could play *Ercles* rarely, or a part to tear a cat in, to *make* all split.
Shak., M. N. D., i. 2. 32.

Two roaring boys of Rome, that *made* all split.

Beau. and *Fl.*, *Scornful Lady*, ii. 3.

To *make* a long arm, to stretch out the arm in reaching for anything, as at table. [Colloq.]—To *make* a magnet. Same as to *make* the magnet.—To *make* a march, a meal, a mock of. See the nouns.—To *make* a matter of conscience. See *conscience*.—To *make* amends, to render compensation or satisfaction.—To *make* a mouth. See *mouth*.—To *make* an end. See *end*.—To *make* an honest woman of. See *honest*.—To *make* a passage, a point of, a run, a scene, a show, a stand. See the nouns.—To *make* a vaunt. See *vaunt*.—To *make* a Virginia fence, to walk like a drunken man; stagger in a zigzag course. *Lowell*, *Biglow Papers*, 2d ser., Int. [U. S.; rare].—To *make* avizandum. See *avizandum*.—To *make* away, to put out of the way; kill; destroy.

Pray God he be not *made* away.

B. Jonson, *Alchemist*, v. 1.

To *make* away with, to squander; dissipate recklessly; destroy.—To *make* believe, to pretend; act as if: as, he was only *making* believe.

Sometimes the Queen would *make* believe To heed him nought.

William Morris, *Earthly Paradise*, III. 112.

To *make* boot of, capital of, cheat, choice of. See the nouns.—To *make* both ends meet. See *end*.—To *make* common cause with. See *cause*.—To *make* connections. See *connection*.—To *make* conscience. See *conscience*.—To *make* dangert, to attempt or try; make experiment. [A Latinism.]

If there be'er a private corner as you go, sir,

A foolish lobby out o' the way, *make* dangert;

Try what they are, try.

Fletcher, *Loyal Subject*, iii. 4.

To *make* danger of, to *make* danger.—To *make* dates. See *date*.—To *make* dole (or dool), to mourn.—To *make* ducks and drakes. See *duck*.—To *make* earth, in *teleg.*, to put the line in contact with the earth. When there is a leakage of current from the line to earth it is said to *make* earth.—To *make* even. See *even*.—To *make* fast. See *fast*.—To *make* feast. See *feast*.—To *make* fish, to cure or dry fish. (Cant.)—To *make* foul water. See *foul*.—To *make* free with. See *free*.—To *make* fromt, to take from; alienate.

Make from olde reliques reverence;

From publique shewes magnificence;

Puttenham, *Partheniades*, xiii.

To *make* fun of, to ridicule.—To *make* game of. See *game*.—To *make* good. See *good*.—To *make* good cheer, to make good play, to make haste, to make hay, to make head against. See the nouns.—To *make* good or bad weather (naut.), to behave (well or ill) in a gale: said of a ship. To *make* bad weather is to roll or pitch violently.

I found, for one thing, that whalers always *made* better weather than merchantmen, when they were in company. *Science*, VII. 167.

To *make* head against, to oppose successfully.—To *make* headway, to move forward; forge ahead; gain progress.—To *make* hence, to cause to depart; expel or send away.

It is as dangerous to *make* them hence,

If nothing but their birth be their offence.

B. Jonson, *Sejanus*, ii. 2.

To *make* interest. See *interest*.—To *make* it one's business. See *business*.—To *make* known. See *known*.—To *make* light of. See *light*.—To *make* little of. (a) To consider as of little or no value; treat as insignificant. (b) To fail to understand fully. See to *make* nothing of.—To *make* love to. See *love*.—To *make* margin. See *margin*.—To *make* matter, to matter; import.

What *makes* matter, say they, if a bird sing ake or crow cross?

Holland, tr. of *Livy*, p. 247.

To *make* meanst. See *meanst*.—To *make* mock at. See *mock*.—To *make* money. See *money*.—To *make* much (more, a great deal, and the like) of. (a) To consider as of great value, or as giving great pleasure; treat with special favor. (b) See to *make* nothing of.—To *make* no bones. See *bone*.—To *make* no doubt, to have no

doubt; be confident.—To *make* no forget. See *forget*.—To *make* no matter, to have no weight or importance; make no difference; said of things.—To *make* nothing for, to have no effect in assisting, supporting, or confirming; as, mere assertions *make* nothing for an argument.—To *make* nothing (or little) of. (a) To regard or think of as nothing (or little): as, she *makes* nothing of walking ten miles. (b) To be unable to understand; obtain no satisfactory result from: as, I can *make* nothing of him. (c) To treat as of no (or little) value.

I am astonished that those who have appeared against this paper have *made* so very little of it. *Addison*.

To *make* oath, to swear (to a statement) in a form and manner prescribed by law.—To *make* off, get rid of; dispose of.

He could not subsist here, and thereupon *made* off his estate, and with his family, and £1000 in his purse, he returned for England. *Winthrop*, *Hist. New England*, II. 15.

To *make* one a jape. See *jape*.—To *make* one's beard. See *beard*.—To *make* one's honors. See *honor*.—To *make* one's lucky. See *lucky*.—To *make* one's manners. See *manner*.—To *make* one's mark. See *mark*.—To *make* one's market. (a) To make sale of one's cargo or stock in trade. (b) To dispose of one's self in marriage; make a marriage or an engagement to marry.—To *make* one's self at home. See *home*.—To *make* one's self scarce. See *scarce*.—To *make* one's way. (a) To proceed: as, to *make* one's way homeward. (b) To succeed; be successful: as, to *make* one's way in the world.—To *make* out. (a) To learn by labor or effort; discover; obtain a clear understanding of; discern; decipher: as, I cannot *make* out the meaning of this passage; I tried in vain to *make* the girl out. (b) To effect hardly or with difficulty; barely succeed in: with an infinitive clause for object: as, I just *made* out to reach the place in time. (c) To prove; evince; cause to appear or be esteemed; establish by evidence or argument: as, to *make* out one's case; you would *make* him out to be a fool. (d) To find or supply to the full: as, he was not able to *make* out the money, or the whole sum. (e) To draw up; prepare: as, to *make* out a bill; to *make* out an application.—To *make* over. (a) To remake; reconstruct, either in the same or in a different form: as, to *make* over an old gown. (b) To transfer the title of; convey; alienate: as, he *made* over his estate in trust or in fee.—To *make* place, remembrance, reverence. See the nouns.—To *make* ready. See *ready*.—To *make* sail, shift, etc. See the nouns.—To *make* the best of. See *best*.—To *make* the doors, to make fast or bar the doors; close the entrance.

Make the doors upon a woman's wit, and it will out at the casement. *Shak.*, As you Like it, iv. 1. 162.

To *make* the feathers or fur fly. See *fly*.—To *make* the land. See *land*.—To *make* the magnet, in *electromagnetism*, to close the electric circuit which includes the magnetizing coil of the magnet, or otherwise to send a current through that circuit. To *unmake* the magnet is to open the circuit or stop the current.—To *make* the most of, to use to the best advantage; use to the uttermost.

If this be treason, *make* the most of it.

Patrick Henry, *Speech* (1765).

To *make* things hum, *See hum*.—To *make* unready. See *unready*.—To *make* up. (a) To collect into one; form by bringing together the constituent parts of: as, to *make* up a bundle. (b) To form or fashion by fitting and uniting the several parts of: as, to *make* up a garment. (c) To compose from elements or ingredients; form; prepare: as, all bodies are *made* up of atoms; to *make* up a prescription. (d) To fabricate artfully; compose fictitiously; produce from imagination: as, he *makes* it up as he goes along; to *make* up a story out of the whole cloth (that is, without any foundation). (e) To complete: as, to *make* up a given sum. (f) To supplement; supply what is wanting to.

My dwarf shall dance,

My eunuch sing, my fool *make* up the antic.

B. Jonson, *Volpone*, iii. 6.

(g) To assume a particular form of features: as, to *make* up a face. Hence, to *make* up a lip to pout. (h) To compensate; make good: as, to *make* up a loss. (i) To settle; adjust or arrange for settlement: as, to *make* up accounts. (j) To determine; bring to a definite conclusion: as, to *make* up one's mind. (k) To reckon.

And they shall be mine, saith the Lord of hosts, in that day when I *make* up my jewels. *Mal.* iii. 17.

(l) To make good: as, to *make* up a loss or deficiency. (m) To compose; harmonize; adjust: as, to *make* up a difference or a quarrel. (n) To repair: as, to *make* up a hedge. *Ezek.* xlii. 5. (ot) To prepare; fortify; close.

We must *make* up our cars 'gainst these assaults Of charming tongues. *B. Jonson*, *Sejanus*, i. 2.

To *make* up leeway. See *leeway*.—To *make* up one's mind, to decide; come to a decision.

The engineers *made* up their minds that we were in the trade winds again, . . . and that we should not want the engines for some days.

Lady Brassey, *Voyage of Sunbeam*, II. xviii.

With a cheerful smile, as one whose mind Is all *made* up. *Tennyson*, *Queen Mary*, iv. 3.

To *make* up one's mouth for, to expect with desire; have an appetite for: as, his mouth was *made* up for a chicken salad. [Colloq.]—To *make* war, to bring about an armed contest; initiate or levy war; make an attack in force: as, to *make* war upon or against a neighboring country.

If it [a city] . . . will *make* war against thee, then thou shalt besiege it. *Deut.* xx. 12.

To *make* water. (a) *Naut.*, to leak; take in water by a leak. (b) To urinate.—To *make* way. (a) To make progress; advance. (b) To open a passage; clear the way.—To *make* words, to multiply words; engage in wordy discussion or dispute.

II. *Intrans.* 1. To do; act; be active; take a course or line of action: now only in phrases

formed with particles, and in the archaic phrase *to meddle or make*.

His fearful Rider *makes*
Like some unskillful Lad that vnder-takes
To holde some ships helm, while the head-long Tyde
Carries away that Vessel and her Guide.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Handy-Crafts.
2. To cause one's self to be or appear; manifest the state or condition of being; act in a certain manner, as indicated by a succeeding adjective: as, he *made bold* to ask a favor; to *make merry* over another's mishap.—3. To have effect; contribute; tend; be of advantage: followed by *for*, formerly sometimes by *to*.

Let us therefore follow after the things which *make for* peace.
Rom. xiv. 19.

A thing may *make* to my present purpose.
Boyle.

4. To make way; proceed; move; direct one's course: with various words expressing direction: as, he *made toward* home; he *made after* the boy as fast as he could.

I would have you *make hither* with an appetite.
B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, i. 1.

Is 't not possible
To *make in* to the land? 'tis here before us.
Fletcher (and another), Sea Voyage, i. 1.

Thou wishest I should *make* to Shoor;
Yet still put'st in thy thwarting Oar.
Prior, Alma, iii.

5. To move upward or inward; flow up or toward the land; rise: said of the tide and of water in a ship, etc.: as, the tide *makes* fast; water was *making* in the hold.—6†. To compose; especially, to compose poetry. Compare *maker*, 2.

Ye lovers, that can *make* of sentiment,
In this case ought ye be diligent
To forthen me somewhat in my labour.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 69.

The God of shepherds, Tityrus, is dead,
Who taught me homely, as I can, to *make*.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., June.

To *make after*, to follow; pursue; endeavor to overtake or catch.—To *make against*, to oppose; be adverse to: as, this argument *makes against* his cause.

Considerations infinite
Do *make against* it.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., v. 1. 103.

Time and temporising, which, whilst his practices were covert, made for him [Perkin Warbeck], did now, when they were discovered, rather *make against* him.
Bacon, Hist. Hen. VII.

Though they ever speak on his side, yet their words still *make against* him.
Bacon, Ess. of a King, p. 210.

To *make and break*, in *elect.*, to close and open a circuit; set up and stop a current.—To *make as if* or *though*, to act as if; appear; make believe; feign that.

Joshua and all Israel *made as if* they were beaten before them, and fled.
Josh. viii. 15.

And they drew nigh unto the village whither they went; and He *made as though* he would have gone further.
Luke xxiv. 28.

To *make at*, to approach as if to attack; make a hostile movement against.

Then did Christian draw, for he saw that it was time to bestir him; and Apollyon as fast *made at* him, throwing darts as thick as hail.
Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 127.

To *make away with*, to put out of the way; remove; destroy; kill.—To *make bold*. See *bold*.—To *make bold with*, to use, etc., boldly or freely.

They may not by their Law drinke Wine; they compound a drinke of dry raisons steeped in water and other mixtures; yea, and secretly will *make bolde with* the former.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 583.

To *make dainty*†. See *dainty*.—To *make for*. (a) To be for the advantage of; favor, or operate in favor of.

Not that I neglect those things that *make for* the dignity of the commonwealth.
B. Jonson, Epicene, v. 1.

The not ourselves which is in us and all around us became to them adorable eminently and altogether as a power which *makes for* righteousness.

M. Arnold, Literature and Dogma, l.

(b) To direct one's steps or course to; proceed toward. (c) To approach hostilely; make at. [Colloq.]—To *make merry*. See *merry*.—To *make nice* off, to be scrupulous about; be particular in regard to; be fastidious or finical as to.

And he that stands upon a slippery place
Makes nice of no vile hold to stay him up.
Shak., K. John, iii. 4. 138.

To *make off*, to depart suddenly; run away; bolt.

My sister took this occasion to *make off*.
Steele, Tatler, No. 85.

To *make off with*, to run away with; carry off.—To *make out*. (a) To get along; come out; succeed: as, how did you *make out*? [Colloq.] (b) See *to make out* (b), under *I*. (c) To stretch or extend.

From the north end . . . [of old Cairo] the foot of the hill *makes out* to the river.
Pococke, Description of the East, i. 25.

To *make sure*, to consider as certain; feel confident: as, I *made sure* that he would do so, but am disappointed.—To *make sure of*, to secure full knowledge or possession of; obtain with certainty or absolutely: as, to *make sure of* the facts, or of the game.—To *make up*. (a) To effect

a reconciliation; settle differences; become friends again: as, kiss and *make up*.

To any overtures of reconciliation he [Bowles] made prompt and winning response. "The pleasantest man to *make up with* that I ever knew," said a life-long acquaintance.
G. S. Merriam, S. Bowles, l. 215.

(b) To dress, etc., as an actor, for a particular part; particularly, to paint and disguise the face; give a different appearance to one's self for any purpose or occasion.—To *make up for*, to compensate; replace; supply by an equivalent.

Have you got a supply of friends to *make up for* those who are gone?
Swift, To Pope.

To *make up to*. (a) To approach; draw near to; approach and join; come into company with.

He espied two men come tumbling over the wall, on the left hand of the narrow way; and they *made up* space to him.
Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 111.

Make up to Clifton; I'll to Sir Nicholas Gawayne.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., v. 4. 68.

(b) To endeavor to be on friendly or affectionate terms with; especially, to court. [Colloq.]

Young Bullock, . . . who had been *making up to* Miss Maria the last two seasons.
Thackeray, Vanity Fair, xli.

To *make with*, to act or cooperate with; concur or agree with.

Antiquity, custom, and consent, in the church of God, *making with* that which law doth establish, are themselves most sufficient reasons to uphold the same.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity.

To meddle or make. See *meddle*.

make¹ (māk), *n.* [*ME. make*; < *make*¹, *v.*] 1. Form; shape; constitution and arrangement of parts; structure; style of making or make-up: as, a man of slender *make*; the *make* of a coat.

Anone he lette two cofres *make*,
Of one semblance, of one *make*.
Gower, Conf. Amant., v.

The Italians . . . mask some characters, and endeavour to preserve the peculiar humour by the *make* of the mask.
Goldsmith, The Bee, No. 1.

Each one sat . . .
Off in mid-banquet measuring with his eyes
His neighbor's *make* and might.
Tennyson, Peliclas and Ettarre.

2. Mental constitution or character; intellectual make-up; individual nature or quality.

Jack, therefore, being of a plodding *make*, shall be a citizen.
Steele, Tatler, No. 30.

It were obvious and unmixed devility simply to condemn this natural *make* of mine, or turn it over to ruthless punishment.
H. James, Subs. and Shad., p. 19.

3. That which is made; manufacture; production: as, garments of domestic *make*.

It is . . . the product of several large manufacturing establishments, who usually claim to have some peculiarity of process or composition in their particular *makes*.
Buck's Handbook of Med. Sciences, IV. 638.

4. Quantity made; yield.

These stoves have been extensively adopted, and in every case greatly increase the *make* from a furnace.
Ure, Dict., IV. 463.

5. The act of making or gaining; search or effort for profit or advantage: in the slang phrase *on the make*.—6. In *elect.*, close of the electric circuit, or passage of the electric current through the circuit.

make² (māk), *n.* [*ME. make*, < *AS. gemaca* (not **maca*, as commonly cited) = *OS. gimaco* = *OHG. gimahho*, *m.*, *gimahhā*, *f.*, = *Icel. maki*, *m.*, *maka*, *f.*, = *Sw. make*, *m.*, *maka*, *f.*, = *Dan. mage*, a companion, fellow, mate; also, in a variant form, *E. mate*, < *ME. mate*, prob. not a native *E.* change of the orig. *make*, but due to *MD. maet*, *D. maat*, prob. < *OFries. *mate*; cf. the verb *matia* for *makia*, *make*; cf. also *AS. gemacca* (not **macca*), a companion, *E. mate*¹; with orig. collective prefix *ge-*, < *macian*, *make*, orig. 'fit together' (cf. *gading*¹, a companion, of similar literal sense); see *make*¹, *v.*] A companion; a mate; a consort; a match.

Ne noon so grey a goos gooth in the lake,
As, selsow, wol been withoute *make*.
Chaucer, ProL to Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 270.

Hath the poor turtle gone to school, weenest thou,
To learn to mourn her lost *make*?
L. Bryskett (Arber's Eng. Garner, l. 274).

This bright virgin, and her happy *make*.
B. Jonson, Masque of Hymen.

make³ (māk), *n.* [Origin not clear.] An instrument of husbandry, formed with a crooked piece of iron and a long handle, used for rooting up peas.
Hallivell. [Prov. Eng.]

make⁴, *n.* See *make*².

makebate (māk'bāt), *n.* [*make*¹, *v.*, + *obj. bate*³.] 1. One who excites contentions and quarrels.

I never was a *make-bate*, or a knave.
Heywood, Woman Killed with Kindness.

Love in her passions, like a right *make-bate*, whispered to both sides arguments of quarrels.
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, iii.

2. A plant, *Jasminum fruticans*.

make-believe (māk'bē-lōv'), *n.* and *a.* [*make*¹, *v.*, + *inf. believe*.] 1. *n.* Pretense; sham; false or fanciful representation.

Make-believes
For Edith and himself.
Tennyson, Aylmer's Field.

II. *a.* Unreal; sham; pretended.

They can live other lives than their real ones, *make-believe* lives, while yet they remain conscious all the while that they are making believe.
Ruskin, Lectures on Art (1872), p. 156.

made¹. An obsolete past participle of *make*¹.
Chaucer.

makegame (māk'gām), *n.* [*make*¹, *v.*, + *obj. game*¹.] A laughing-stock; a butt for jest and sport. [Rare.]

I was treated as . . . a flouting-stock and a *make-game*.
Godwin, Mandeville, l. 263. (*Davies*).

makehawk (māk'hāk), *n.* In falconry. See *hawk*¹.
Encyc. Brit.

make-king (māk'king), *n.* [*make*¹, *v.*, + *king*¹.] A king-maker. *Fuller*, Worthies, Oxford.

makeless (māk'les), *a.* [*ME. makeles* (= *Sw. makalös* = *Dan. magelös*); < *makc*² + *-less*. Cf. *matchless*.] 1. Matchless; peerless; unequaled.

In beantie first so stooed she *makeles*,
Her goodly looking gladed all the prees.
Chaucer, Troilus, l.

2. Without a mate; widowed.

The world will wail thee, like a *makeless* wife.
Shak., Sonnets, ix.

makepeace (māk'pēs), *n.* [*make*¹, *v.*, + *obj. peace*.] A peacemaker; one who reconciles persons at variance; a composer of strife; an adjuster of differences. [Rare.]

To be a *make-peace* shall become my age.
Shak., Rich. II., l. 1. 160.

maker (mā'kér), *n.* [*ME. maker*, *makere*, < *AS. *macere* (= *D. MLG. maker* = *OHG. machäre*, *MHG. macher*, *G. macher*, *mächer* = *Sw. makare* = *Dan. mager*—in comp.), < *macian*, *make*; see *make*¹.] 1. One who makes, creates, shapes, forms, or molds; specifically (with a capital letter), the Creator.

I am gracyus and grete, God withoutyn begynnynge,
I am *maker* vnmade, all mighte ea in me.
York Plays, p. 1.

Laws for the Church are not made as they should be, unless the *makers* follow such direction as they ought to be guided by.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, iii. 9.

- Woe unto him that striveth with his *Maker*. *Isa.* xlv. 9.

2. One who composes verses; a poet. [Obsolete or archaic.]

The Greeks called him a Poet, which name hath, as the most excellent, gone through other languages. It cometh of this word *Polein*, which is, to make; wherein I know not, whether by lucke or wisdom, wee Englishmen have mette with the Greeks, in calling him a *maker*.
Sir P. Sidney, Apol. for Poetrie.

Cædmon has not been left without followers, like the older and later *makers* whose names we know not.
Freeman, Norman Conquest, v. 396.

3. The person who makes the promise in a promissory note by affixing his signature thereto.

make-ready (māk'red'i), *n.* In printing, the foundation-sheet on which are fixed the overlays requisite for the proper printing of a particular form of type.

It is a safe rule to keep the *make-ready* of every type job until the job has been distributed.

Sci. Amer., N. S., LVII. 405.

makerell¹, *n.* A Middle English form of *make-erel*¹.

maker-up (mā'kér-up'), *n.* In printing, the workman who arranges composed types in pages or columns of proper size.

makeshift (māk'shift), *n.* and *a.* [*make*¹, *v.*, + *obj. shift*.] 1. *n.* 1†. A shifty person; one given to shifts or expedients; a mischievous fellow.

And not longe after came thither a *make shifte*, with two men wayghting on hym, as very rakehell as him selfe, bragging that he was a profound phisicien.
J. Halle, An Historiall Exposition (ed. 1844), p. 19.

2. That with which one makes shift; an expedient adopted to serve a present need or turn; a temporary substitute.

"Now, friend," said Hawk-eye, addressing David, " . . . you are but little accustomed to the *make-shifte* of the wilderness."
J. F. Cooper, Last of Mohicans, xxvi.

II. *a.* Of the nature of a temporary expedient.

With the girls so troublesome, and Jocosa so dreadfully wooden and ugly, and everything *make-shifte* about us, . . . what was the use of my being anything?
George Eliot, Daniel Deronda, iii.

make-sport (māk'spōrt), *n.* [*< make*¹, *v.*, + *obj. sport*.] A laughing-stock.

My patience
(Because I bear, and bear, and carry all,
And, as they say, am willing to groan under),
Must be your *make-sport* now.

Fletcher, *The Chances*, III. 1.

make-strife (māk'strif), *n.* [*< make*¹, *v.*, + *obj. strife*.] Same as *make-bate*. *Minshew*.

make-up (māk'up), *n.* [*< make up*, verbal phr. under *make*¹, *v.*] 1. The manner in which anything is made up, composed, or combined; composition of parts; arrangement of details.

[They] indicate, by something in the pattern or *make-up* of their clothes, that they pay small regard to what their tailors tell them about the prevailing taste.

H. Spencer, *Universal Progress*, p. 62.

2. In *printing*, the disposition or arrangement of types into pages or columns, preparatory to imposition or to locking up.—3. The preparation of an actor for impersonating the character assigned to him, including dress, painting and altering the appearance of the face, etc.; hence, any characteristic appearance regarded as analogous to an actor's make-up.

The sort of professional *make-up* which penetrates skin, tones, and gestures, and defies all drapery.

George Eliot, Daniel Deronda, III.

Mr. Somerset, who makes up badly for the part of the father—unless it is, as it may be, very clever to suggest, by *make-up*, a character wholly artificial—has the great and rare merit of playing with distinction, of playing with style.

The Academy, July 6, 1889, p. 14.

Make-up box, a box containing implements and materials for making up the face to represent a part in a play.

makeweight (māk'wāt), *n.* [*< make*¹, *v.*, + *obj. weight*.] 1. Something put in a scale to increase a weight already in it; hence, that which adds weight to something not sufficiently heavy; a thing or person of little account made use of merely to make weight or to fill a gap.

His fear of England makes him value us as a *makeweight*.

Jefferson, Correspondence, II. 89.

England, claiming to be an arbitrator, is really a *makeweight*.

Stubbs, *Medieval and Modern Hist.*, p. 243.

2. An adulterant, such as sand in sugar, used to increase the weight of a commodity.

maki (mak'i), *n.* [Malagasy.] A true lemur or macaco, such as the ring-tailed lemur, *Lemur catta*. Dwarf makis are species of the genus *Chiropaleus*. See *ent* under *Chiropaleus*.

makimono (mak-i-mō'nō), *n.* [Jap., *< maki*, stem of *maku*, wind, roll up, + *mono*, thing.] A roll, as of silk; specifically, a Japanese picture or writing, generally of considerable length, that is kept rolled up, and not suspended as a kakemono.

makinboy (mak'in-boi), *n.* [Corruption of Ir. *makkinbice*, yellow parsnip.] The Irish spurge, *Euphorbia Hiberna*.

making (māk'ing), *n.* [*< ME. makynge*, *< AS. macung*, verbal *n.* of *macian*, make; see *make*¹, *v.*] 1. The act of forming, causing, or constituting; workmanship; construction.

Therefore I say weeping, no *making* of sorrow, no may vs not a-vaile; but weinen shall wepe.

Martin (E. E. T. S.), II. 174.

The Laws of the Church are most Favourable to the Church, because they were the Churches own *making*.

Selden, *Table-Talk*, p. 35.

Opinion in good men is but knowledge in the *making*.

Milton, *Areopagitica*, p. 46.

2. What has been made, especially at one time; as, a *making* of bread.—3. Composition; structure; make.

And he also was of the fiercest *makynge* that any man might be as of his stature.

Martin (E. E. T. S.), II. 181.

4. Material from which anything may be made; anything capable of being developed into something more advanced.

This Bavarian king was the *making* of a fine man when he was young.

The American, XII. 134.

5. Poetical composition; poetry.

The man hath served you of his konnyng,

And forthred wel your law in his *makynge*.

Chaucer, *Good Women*, I. 413.

Poesy is his skill or craft of *making*; the very fiction itself, the reason or form of the work.

B. Jonson, *Discoveries*.

6. Fortune; means or cause of success.

A new author whose work has attracted notice—that of Mr. Gladstone especially, which is said to be the *making* of a writer now-a-days.

The American, XVII. 285.

7. *pl.* In *coal-mining*, the slack and dirt made in holing, kirving, or undercutting the coal.

making-felt (māk'ing-felt), *n.* In a cylinder paper-machine, the felt on which the web of pulp is taken from the making-cylinder at the point where this cylinder is borne upon by the couching-cylinder.

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making-iron (māk'ing-ī'ern), *n.* A tool, somewhat resembling a chisel with a groove in it, used by calkers of ships to finish the seams after the oakum has been driven in.

making-off (māk'ing-ōf'), *n.* See the quotation.

Paring and barreling blubber, termed *making-off*, was, and is now, conducted by the Dutch, English, and Scotch whalers.

Fisheries of U. S., V. II. 236.

makwa (mak'wā), *n.* [Chinese, *< ma*, horse, + *kwa*, jacket.] A short outer jacket worn in China, chiefly in the northern provinces and territories. The makwa, like the "pigtail" or queue, was introduced by the Manchu Tatars shortly after they conquered China in 1643.

mal (mal), *n.* [*< L. malum*, evil, disease, neut. of *malus*, evil, bad; see *mal*³.] Evil; disease.

Among the English it [a disorder in which blotches break out on the body] goes by the name of the *Mal* of Aleppo.

Poocke, *Description of the East*, II. I. 151.

Grand mal, epilepsy with severe convulsions, as distinguished from *petit mal*.

mal (mal), [*Formerly also male*—(one syllable, distinguished from *male*, in two syllables, in words of Latin form); *< F. mal* = *Sp. Pg. It. mal*, *< L. male*, *< male*, adv., badly, *< malus*, bad; see *mal*³, *malice*, etc. Cf. *male*.] A prefix of Latin origin, through French (equivalent to *dis-* or *caco-* of Greek origin), meaning 'bad,' and implying usually imperfection or deficiency, and often simply a negative, as in *malodor*, a bad odor, *malfeasance*, bad- or wrong-doing, *malformation*, imperfect shape, *maladroit*, not adroit, *malcontent*, not content, etc. The prefix in this form occurs only in words taken from the French, or formed upon the analogies of such.

mala, *n.* Plural of *malum*.

Malabar nut. See *Justicia*.

Malabar catmint, nightshade, plum, rose, etc. See *catmint*, etc.

malacatunet, *n.* Same as *melocoton*.

Malacca bean, cane, etc. See *bean*, etc.

malachite (mal'a-kit), *n.* [= *F. malachite* = *Sp. malaquita*: so called as resembling in color the petal of a mallow (cf. *mauve*, mallow-color); *< L. malache* (also *moloche*), *< Gr. μαλάχη*, a mallow: see *mallow* and *-ite*².] A basic carbonate of copper having a beautiful green color, hence commonly called the *green carbonate of copper*. It occurs rarely in tufts of slender monoclinic crystals, more frequently massive with mammillary, tabular, or granular structure, often fibrous and radiated. The finest specimens come from the Siberian mines. It is also common in Cornwall and in South Australia, Arizona, etc. It takes a good polish, and is manufactured into ornamental articles. It is often called *green malachite*, in distinction from *blue malachite*, or *azurite*, which is a related carbonate of copper containing less water, and which often passes by alteration into the green carbonate. See *azurite*.—**Emerald malachite**. Same as *diopside*.

malachite-green (mal'a-kit-grēn), *n.* 1. The natural hydrated bicarbonate of copper. Also called *mountain-green*.—2. A fine green color, like that of handsome specimens of malachite.

Malachra (ma-lak'rā), *n.* [NL. (Linnaeus, 1789), erroneously for *Malacha*, *< L. malache*, mallow: see *malachite*, *mallow*.] A genus of plants belonging to the natural order *Malvaceae*, the mallow family, and the tribe *Urena*. It is characterized by the dense, involucre heads of flowers, with small bracts irregularly scattered through the cluster (these bracts are, however, sometimes wanting). Five or six species are known, natives of the warmer parts of Asia, Africa, and America. They are hairy herbs with lobed or angled leaves, and yellow or white flowers in dense axillary or terminal heads, surrounded by an involucre of leafy bracts. West Indian species have been called *wild okra*.

malacia (ma-lā'si-jī), *n.* [*< Gr. μαλακός*, soft.] Morbid softness of any tissue: usually in composition: as, *myomalacia*, *osteomalacia*.

malacic (ma-las'ik), *a.* [*< malacia* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to malacia, especially to osteomalacia.

malacissant (mal-a-sis'ant), *a.* [*< L. malacissans* (t-s), ppr. of *malacissare*, *< Gr. μαλακίζω*, make soft, *< μαλακός*, soft.] Making soft or tender; relaxing.

malacissation (mal'a-si-sā'shon), *n.* [*< L. malacissare*, make soft: see *malacissant*.] The act or process of making soft or supple.

Let this bath, together with the emplanting and unction (as before) be renewed every fifth day: this *malacissation*, or suppling of the body, to be continued for one whole month.

Bacon, *Hist. Life and Death*.

Malaclemmyidae (mal'a-kle-mī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Malacoclemmys* + *-idae*.] A family of tortoises, typified by the genus *Malaclemmys*. It includes such species as the familiar diamond-backed terrapin of the United States, and several related forms from the Old World have been placed in it. Also *Malacoclemmyidae*.

Malaclemmys (mal-a-klem'is), *n.* [NL., short for *Malacoclemmys*.] The typical genus of

Malaclemmyidae, including the diamond-backed terrapin of the United States, *M. palustris*. Also *Malacoclemmys*.

Malacobdella (mal'a-kob-del'ā), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. μαλακός*, soft, + *βδέλλα*, a leech: see *Bdella*.] A genus of worms, formerly supposed to be leeches, now considered to be parasitic nemerteans, type of a family *Malacobdellidae*. *M. grossa* is a parasite found in the gills of various mollusks.

Malacobdellidae (mal'a-kob-del'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Malacobdella* + *-idae*.] A family of parasitic nemertean worms, typified by the genus *Malacobdella*. They have an external circular and an internal longitudinal dermoneurular layer, nerve-trunks free from the muscular system and united together by an anal commissure, a simple intestine of several coils, a posterior sucker, no cephalic grooves, no spines on the proboscis, and the sexes distinct.

Malacoclemmys (mal'a-kō-klem'is), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. μαλακός*, soft, + *κλεμύς*, a tortoise: see *Clemmys*.] Same as *Malaclemmys*.

malacoderm (mal'a-kō-dēr'm), *n.* One of the *Malacodermata* or of the *Malacodermi*.

Malacodermata (mal'a-kō-dēr'ma-tā), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *malacodermatus*: see *malacodermatus*.] 1. The sea-anemones as an order of zoantharian *Actinozoa*. They are so called from their softness, corallum being absent or represented only by a few spicules which do not form a hard crust. These polyps are usually of large size, and individual, rarely being aggregated into a polypoid. The tentacles are numerous, simple, not pinnately fringed, not in groups of eight, and often in several series; they sometimes number about 500, divided in multiples of six. Some of these animals, as *Rhyanthida*, are free-swimming, but most of them are sessile, adherent to rocks, etc., by a fleshy base, but able to creep about to some extent. The *Zoanthida* are aggregated by a common creeping-stem or stolon.

2. In *entom.*, a division of serricorn pentamerous *Coleoptera*, corresponding to Latreille's *Malacodermi*.—3. In *herpet.*, the naked reptiles, or amphibians: distinguished from *Sclerodermata*. Also *Malacodermia*.

malacodermatus (mal'a-kō-dēr'ma-tus), *a.* [*< NL. malacodermatus*, *< Gr. μαλακός*, soft, + *δέρμα* (dē'rma), skin: see *derma*.] Soft-skinned; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Malacodermata*.

Malacodermi (mal'a-kō-dēr'mi), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Gr. μαλακός*, soft, + *δέρμα*, skin: see *derma*.] In Latreille's classification, the second section of serricorn pentamerous *Coleoptera*. It is composed of beetles having, for the most part, soft flexible bodies, like the glow-worm, the head received into the thorax or at least covered by it at the base, and the prosteron not produced in front and usually not pointed behind. The malacodermi were divided by Latreille into five tribes, *Cebriomites*, *Lampyridae*, *Melyridae*, *Cleriti*, and *Ptinidae*. Although the term is literally inapplicable to a large number of the beetles so called, it is retained as one division of *Serricornia*, the other being *Sternosti*.

Malacodermidae (mal'a-kō-dēr'mi-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Malacodermi* + *-idae*.] A family of *Malacodermi*, containing beetles which are really soft-bodied, as the glow-worms. Also called *Lampyridae* and *Telephoridae*. It corresponds to Latreille's second tribe, *Lampyrides*.

malacoid (mal'a-koid), *a.* [*< Gr. μαλακοειδής*, of a soft nature, *< μαλακός*, soft, + *εἶδος*, form.] Soft in texture; soft-bodied; having a mucilaginous texture: applied to parts of plants, particularly the hyphae of certain fungi.

malacolite (mal'a-kō-lit), *n.* [Prop. *'malacholite*, so called from its color (cf. *malachite*), *< Gr. μαλάχη*, a mallow; + *λίθος*, stone.] Diopside; a lime-magnesia variety of pyroxene, of a pale greenish-white color.

malacological (mal'a-kō-loj'i-kal), *a.* [*< malacology* + *-ical*.] Of or pertaining to malacology; conchological.

malacologist (mal'a-kō-lō-jist), *n.* [*< malacology* + *-ist*.] One who is versed in malacology; a student of mollusks.

malacology (mal'a-kō-lō-jī), *n.* [= *F. malacologie*; *< Gr. μαλακός*, soft (*> μαλάκια*, soft-bodied animals without external shells or articulated bones: cf. *mollusk*), + *-λογία*, *< λέγω*, speak: see *-ology*.] The science of the molluscos or soft-bodied animals; the knowledge of shellfish. It is synonymous with *conchology*, but implies that attention is paid to the soft parts, or anatomical structure of the animals, rather than to their shells.

malacon (mal'a-kon), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. μαλακός*, soft.] In *mineral.*, an altered and somewhat hydrated zircon, having a hardness inferior to that of the original mineral.

Malaconotinae (mal'a-kō-nō-tī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Malaconotus* + *-inae*.] A subfamily of Old World and chiefly African shrikes, of the family *Laniidae*, named from the genus *Malaconotus*. J. Cabanis, 1850. Also *Malaconoti*.

malacotone (mal'ā-kō-nō'tin), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Malacotone*.

Malacotus (mal'ā-kō-nō'tus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μαλάκος*, soft, + *ὄστος*, back.] A genus of African shrikes, giving name to the subfamily *Malacotinae*: so named from the soft plumage of the back. *W. Swainson*, 1827.

Malacopoda (mal-ā-kop'ō-dā), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *malacopus*: see *malacopodous*.] A name given by E. R. Lankester to a grade of *Gnathopoda* (or *Arthropoda*) containing only the class *Peripatidea*, which itself consists of the single genus *Peripatus*, thus contrasted with a grade or series *Condylopora*, including all other crustaceans, insects, etc.

malacopodous (mal-ā-kop'ō-dus), *a.* [NL. *malacopus* (-pod-), < Gr. *μαλάκος*, soft, + *ποῖς* (pod-) = *E. foot*.] Having soft feet; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Malacopoda*.

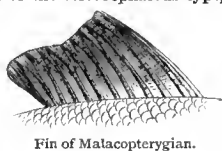
Malacopteri (mal-ā-kop'te-ri), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *malacopterus*, soft-finned: see *malacopterous*.] In Johannes Müller's classification of fishes, an order of teleost fishes characterized by fin-rays that are soft, jointed, and generally branched, by abdominal ventral fins, and by the persistent communication between the air-bladder and the intestine. It corresponds nearly to the Cuvierian *Malacopterygii*, but is less comprehensive.

malacopterous (mal-ā-kop'te-rus), *a.* [NL. *malacopterus*, < Gr. *μαλάκος*, soft, + *πτερόν*, wing (fin).] Having soft fins.

malacopterygian (mal-ā-kop'te-rij'i-an), *a. and n.* *I. a.* Soft-finned; pertaining to the *Malacopterygii*, or having their characters. Also *malacopterygious*.

II. n. A fish of the order *Malacopterygii*.

Malacopterygii (mal-ā-kop'te-rij'i-i), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *μαλάκος*, soft, + *πτερίς* (pteryn-), *πτερύγιον*, a wing, fin, < *πτερόν*, a wing.] A group of teleost fishes, variously limited; the soft-finned or jointed-fin fishes. (a) In Cuvier's system of classification, the second division of bony fishes, having soft fin-rays: divided into *Abdominales*, *Subbranchiales*, and *Apodes*. (b) In Müller's system, a group of pharyngognathous fishes, having soft fins, and represented by the family *Scomberesocidae*. (c) In Gill's system, an order of teleost fishes with cranial bones of the telecephalous type, with the anterior vertebrae not specially differentiated from the rest and not coalesced, no Weberian ossicles, the shoulder-girdle connected with the cranium, a mesocoracoid as well as a hypocoracoid and hypercoracoid bones developed, the air-bladder connected with the intestinal canal by a pneumatic duct, the ventral fins abdominal, and the dorsal, anal, and ventral fins spineless. The order includes the clupeids, salmonids, and related fishes. (d) In the earliest systems, as Artedi's, some acanthopterygian fishes with slender or flexible spines were loosely included, as stromateids, the wolf-fishes, the lophobranchials, etc.—*Malacopterygii abdominales*, abdominal soft-finned fishes, Cuvier's second order of fishes, having the ventral fins abdominal in position, behind the pectorals and unattached to the shoulder-girdle. Also called *Gasteropterygii*.—*Malacopterygii apodes*, apodal soft-finned fishes, Cuvier's fourth order of fishes, having no ventrals.—*Malacopterygii subbranchiales*, Cuvier's third order of fishes, having the ventrals under the pectorals, and the pelvic arch suspended to the shoulder-girdle.



Fin of Malacopterygian.

malacopterygious (mal-ā-kop'te-rij'i-us), *a.* Same as *malacopterygian*.

Malacoscolices (mal'ā-kō-skol'i-sēz), *n. pl.* [NL., for **malacoscoleces*, < Gr. *μαλάκος*, soft (with ref. to mollusks), + *σκόληξ*, a worm.] A superordinal division proposed by Huxley in 1877 to be established for the reception of the *Polyzoa* and *Brachiopoda* together, in order to indicate the relations of the group so constituted with the worms on the one side and with the mollusks on the other.

malacoscolicine (mal'ā-kō-skol'i-sin), *a.* Pertaining to the *Malacoscolices*, or having their characters.

malacosis (mal-ā-kō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μαλάκος*, soft, + *-osis*.] In *pathol.*, the morbid softening of tissues.

Malacosteidae (mal'ā-kōs-tē'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Malacosteus* + *-idae*.] A family of teleost fishes, typified by the genus *Malacosteus*.

malacosteoid (mal-ā-kōs'tē-oid), *a.* [NL. < *Malacosteus* + *-oid*.] Resembling the genus *Malacosteus*; of or pertaining to the *Malacosteidae*.

malacosteon (mal-ā-kōs'tē-on), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μαλάκος*, soft, + *ὀστέον*, bone.] In *pathol.*, osteomalacia.

Malacosteus (mal-ā-kōs'tē-us), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μαλάκος*, soft, + *ὀστέον*, bone.] A genus of fishes of peculiar aspect, distinguished, among other characters, by the slight calcification of the

skeleton, typical of the *Malacosteidae*. There are several species, all deep-sea fishes, of which *M. niger* is the best-known.

malacostomous (mal-ā-kōs'tō-mus), *a.* [NL., < Gr. *μαλάκος*, soft, + *στόμα*, mouth.] Leather-mouthed; having a soft mouth—that is, toothless jaws: said of fishes.

Malacostraca (mal-ā-kōs'tra-kā), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *μαλακόστρακος*, soft-shelled (neut. pl. *μαλακόστρακα*, Aristotle's name for *Crustacea* such as crabs, lobsters, etc.), < *μαλάκος*, soft, + *ὄστρακον*, a shell: see *Ostracea*, *ostracize*, etc.] One of two main divisions of the *Crustacea* proper; the division which is contrasted with *Entomostraca*. By Latreille the group was divided into five orders, *Decapoda*, *Stomatopoda*, *Laemidopoda*, *Amphipoda*, and *Isopoda*. Zoologically speaking, its limits have fluctuated so far and so often with different writers that no comprehensive yet exclusive definition is practicable, and the general tendency is now to ignore the term, along with *Entomostraca*. Huxley, however, retains both.

malacostracan (mal-ā-kōs'tra-kan), *a. and n.* [NL. < *Malacostraca* + *-an*.] *I. a.* Of or pertaining to the *Malacostraca*. Also *malacostracous*. *II. n.* A malacostracous crustacean.

malacostracological (mal-ā-kōs'tra-kō-loj'i-kal), *a.* [NL. < *malacostracology* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to malacostracology.

malacostracologist (mal-ā-kōs'tra-kōl'ō-jist), *n.* [NL. < *malacostracology* + *-ist*.] A carcinologist or crustaceologist.

malacostracology (mal-ā-kōs'tra-kōl'ō-ji), *n.* [NL. < *Malacostraca*, *q. v.*, + Gr. *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] The science of crustaceans; crustaceology; carcinology.

malacostracous (mal-ā-kōs'tra-kus), *a.* [NL. < Gr. *μαλακόστρακος*, soft-shelled: see *Malacostraca*.] Same as *malacostracan*: as, "a malacostracous crustacean," Huxley, *Anat. Invert.*, p. 323.

malacotomic (mal'ā-kō-tōm'ik), *a.* [NL. < *malacotomy* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to malacotomy.

malacotomy (mal-ā-kōt'ō-mi), *n.* [NL. < Gr. *μαλάκος*, soft, + *-τομία*, < *τέμνειν*, *ταμείν*, cut.] The anatomy of *Mollusca*.

Malacozoa (mal'ā-kō-zō'ā), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *μαλάκος*, soft, + *ζῷον*, an animal.] Soft-bodied animals; the *Mollusca* in a broad sense, including mollusks proper, brachiopods, and polyzoans.

malacozoic (mal'ā-kō-zō'ik), *a.* [NL. < *Malacozoa* + *-ic*.] Possessing the common features of molluscan life.—**Malacozoic series**, a phrase proposed by Huxley in 1877 to include a gradation or series of forms represented by the *Malacoscolices* of the same author and the *Mollusca*; it includes animals graded from the lowest *Polyzoa* to the highest mollusks.

maladaptation (mal'ad-ap-tā'shon), *n.* [NL. < *mal-* + *adaptation*.] Faulty adaptation; lack of adaptation. *W. K. Clifford*, *Lectures*, II, 273.

maladdress (mal-ā-dress'), *n.* [NL. < *mal-* + *address*.] Lack of address; want of tact; awkwardness; rudeness.

It took all the mal-address of which travellers are masters to secure admittance.

Howells, *Their Wedding Journey*, p. 241.

maladjustment (mal-ā-just'ment), *n.* [NL. < *mal-* + *adjustment*.] A faulty adjustment; lack of adjustment.

maladministration (mal-ad-min-is-trā'shon), *n.* [NL. < *F. maladministration*; as *mal-* + *administration*.] Faulty management of affairs; vicious or defective conduct in the performance of official duties, particularly of executive and ministerial duties prescribed by law. Formerly *maladministration*.

The violence of revolutions is generally proportioned to the degree of the maladministration which has produced them.

maladroit (mal-ā-droit'), *a.* [NL. < *F. maladroit*; as *mal-* + *adroit*.] Not adroit or dexterous; inept; clumsy; awkward; unhandy; bungling.

maladroitly (mal-ā-droit'li), *adv.* In a maladroit manner; clumsily; awkwardly.

maladroitness (mal-ā-droit'nes), *n.* The character of being maladroit; clumsiness; awkwardness; want of skill or tact.

malady (mal'ā-di), *n.*; *pl. maladies* (-diz). [NL. < ME. *maladye*, < OF. (and F.) *maladie*, sickness, illness, disease, < *malade*, *malabde*, *F. malade* = Pr. *malapte*, *malaude*, sick, < LL. **male habens*, sick, lit. 'ill conditioned' (cf. LL. *male habens*, sick, *L. male se habere*, be sick or indisposed, be in ill condition): *L. male*, badly (< *malus*, bad; see *mal-*, *male*); *habitus*, pp. of *habere*, have, hold: see *habit*.] 1. A physical disorder or disease; sickness or distemper of any kind; especially, a chronic, deep-seated, or dangerous disease.

Martin said "He shall not dye on this maladye." *Martin* (E. E. T. S.), I, 51.

Why was it that, in that epidemic malady of constitutions, ours escaped the destroying influence?

Macaulay, *Hallam's Const. Hist.*

The Comanches think a malady is caused by the blasting breath of a foe.

H. Spencer, *Prin. of Sociol.*, § 125.

2. Hence, moral or mental disorder; any disordered state or condition: as, social *maladies*. = *Syn. 1. Infirmary, Distemper*, etc. (see *disease*); complaint, ailment.

malafide (mā'lā fi'dē), [NL., abl. of *mala fides*, bad faith: see *mala fides*.] With bad faith; deceitfully; treacherously: opposed to *bona fide*. In *Scots law*, a *malafide* possessor is a person who possesses a subject not his own upon a title which he knows to be bad, or which he has reasonable ground for believing to be so.

malafides (mā'lā fi'dēz), [NL.: *mala*, fem. of *malus*, bad; *fides*, > ult. *E. faith*; cf. *bona fides*.] Bad faith.

malafiges, *n.* A sailors' name for a small seabird supposed to appear before a storm: apparently, the stormy petrel or Mother Carey's chicken.

Malaga (mal'ā-gā), *n.* [See def.] A wine produced at Malaga in Spain. The wines specifically so named are made from the last vintage, which occurs in October and November. There are several varieties. *Thudicum and Dupré*.—**Malaga grape**, any of the grapes grown near Malaga, especially those exported thence. The muscadell is a leading variety. In America the name *Malaga* is given to any variety of large oval white grape.

Malagash (mal-ā-gash'), *n.* Same as *Malagasy*.

Malagasy (mal-ā-gas'i), *a. and n.* [Formerly *Madegassy*, *Madecassie*; = *F. Malgache*; an adj. formed from the native name of *Madagascar*.]

I. a. Of or pertaining to Madagascar or its inhabitants.

It was not until the publication of the official chart by D'Après de Manneville, from actual hydrographic survey, in 1776, that any notable progress was effected in the delineation of the *Malagasy* seaboard.

Athenæum, No. 3071, p. 332.

II. n. A native of Madagascar; a member of any of the races or tribes inhabiting that island.

malagmat (mal-ag'mā), *n.* [= *F. It. malagma*, < *L. malagma*, < Gr. *μάλαγμα*, a plaster, a poultice, < *μαλάσσειν*, soften: see *malox*.] In *therap.*, an external local medicament designed to soften the part to which it is applied; an emollient cataplasm; a poultice.

malaguetta pepper. Same as *grains of paradise* (which see, under *grain*).

malahack (mal-ā-hak'), *v. t.* [Origin obscure.] See the quotation.

Malahack: to cut up hastily or awkwardly.

Lovell, *Biglow Papers*, 2d ser., Int.

Malaic (mā-lā'ik), *a.* [NL. < *Malay* + *-ic*.] Same as *Malay*.

malaise (ma-lāz'), *n.* [NL. < *F. malaise*, uneasiness, discomfort: see *malaise*.] Uneasiness; discomfort; specifically, an indefinite feeling of uneasiness, often a preliminary symptom of a serious malady.

Malaisian, *a.* See *Malaysian*.

Malambo bark. See *bark* 2.

malanders, mallanders (mal'an-dērz), *n. pl.* [Also *mallenders*, *mallinders*; < *F. malandre* = *It. malandra*, malanders, also a dead rotten knot, < *L. malandria* (neut. pl., LL. also fem. sing.), blisters or pustules on the neck, esp. of horses.] In *farriery*, a dry scab or scurfy eruption on the hock of a horse or at the bend of the knee; "sore places on the inside of the fore legs of a horse" (*Halliwell*).

She has the malanders, she scratches, the crown scab, and the quitter bone in the t'other leg.

B. Jonson, *Bartholomew Fair*, II, 1.

malapert (mal'ā-pert), *a. and n.* [NL. < ME. *malapert*, < OF. *malapert*, over-ready, impudent, < *mal*, badly, + *apert*, open, ready: see *apert*, and cf. *pert*.] *I. a.* Characterized by pertness or impudence; saucy; impudent; bold; forward.

She was wis and loved hym nevere the lasse, Al nere he malapert.

Chaucer, *Troilus*, III, 87.

Untutor'd lad, thou art too malapert.

Shak., 3 Hen. VI., v. 5, 32.

He is bitterly censured by Marinius Marceunus, a malapert friar.

Burton, *Anat. of Mel.*, p. 454.

II. n. A pert, saucy person.

malapertly (mal'ā-pert'li), *adv.* In a malapert manner; saucily; with impudence.

malapertness (mal'ā-pert'nes), *n.* The character of being malapert; sauciness; impudent pertness or forwardness.

malappropriate (mal-ā-prō'pri-āt), *v. t.*; *pret.* and *pp. malappropriated*, *pp. malappropriating*. [NL. < *mal-* + *appropriate*.] To misappropriate; apply to a wrong use; misuse.

She thrust the hearth-brush into the grates in mistake for the poker, and malappropriated several other articles of her craft.

E. Brontë, *Wuthering Heights*, xxxii.

malaprop (mal'ā-prop), *a.* [In allusion to Mrs. Malaprop, a character in Sheridan's play of "The Rivals," noted for her blunders in the use of words (< *malapropos*, *q. v.*.)] Malapropos. [Rare.]

But observe . . . the total absence of all *malaprop* picturesqueness. *De Quincey, Style, i.*

malapropism (mal'ā-prop-izm), *n.* [*< malaprop + -ism.*] 1. The act or habit of misapplying words through an ambition to use fine language.—2. A word so misapplied.

The Fieldhead estate and the De Walden estate were delightfully contagious—a *malapropism* which rumour had not failed to repeat to Shirley.

Charlotte Brontë, Shirley, xvii.

malapropos (mal-ap-rō-pō'), *a. and adv.* [*< mal- + apropos*; see *apropos*.] 1. *a.* Inappropriate; out of place; inapt; unseasonable; as, a *malapropos* remark.

II. *adv.* Unsuitably; unseasonably.

Malapteruridae (ma-lap-tē-rō'ri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. < *Malapterurus* + *-idae*.] A family of nematognathous fishes. They are electric fishes in which "the electric organ extends over the whole body, but is thicker on the abdomen. It lies between two aponeurotic membranes below the skin, and consists of rhomboidal cells which contain a rather firm gelatinous substance. The electric nerve takes its origin from the spinal cord." The shock given is great for the size of the fish. Three species are known, the most familiar of which is *Malapterurus electricus* of the Nile, which sometimes attains a length of four feet.

Malapterurina (ma-lap-tē-rō'ri-nā), *n. pl.* [NL. < *Malapterurus* + *-ina*.] In Günther's classification, a group of *Siluridae stenobranchia* with no rayed dorsal fin: same as the family *Malapteruridae*.

malapterurine (ma-lap-tē-rō'rin), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Malapterurina*; malapteruroid.

malapteruroid (ma-lap-tē-rō'roid), *a. and n.* [*< Malapterurus* + *-oid*.] 1. *a.* Pertaining to the *Malapteruridae*, or having their characters.

II. *n.* A fish of the family *Malapteruridae*.

Malapterurus (ma-lap-tē-rō'rus), *n.* [NL. (Lacépède, 1803), short for **Malacopterus*, < Gr. *μαλακός*, soft, + *πτερόν*, wing (fin), + *οπίς*, tail.] A genus of nematognathous catfishes, represent-



Electric Catfish (*Malapterurus electricus*).

ing the family *Malapteruridae*, with an adipose fin over the caudal region and no true dorsal fin; the electric fishes. *M. electricus* inhabits the Nile and other African rivers.

malar (mā'lār), *a. and n.* [*< NL. malaris*, < L. *mala*, the upper jaw, the cheek-bone, the cheek, < *mandere*, chew; see *mandible*.] 1. *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to the cheek or cheek-bone.—2. Of or pertaining to the zygoma; zygomatic; jugal: as, the *malar* arch.—**Malar bone**. See II.—**Malar foramina**. See *foramen*.—**Malar point**. See *craniometry*.

II. *n.* A membrane bone or splint-bone of the side of the head of higher vertebrates, entering into the composition of the zygoma or zygomatic arch, which connects the upper jaw or other part of the face with the squamosal or other parts about the ear; the jugal or jugal bone. In most animals it is a long and slender horizontal bone, in man a short and stout quadrangular bone, the cheek-bone, forming the prominence of the cheek, entering into the composition of the orbit of the eye, and articulating not only with the temporal and superior maxillary, but also with the frontal and sphenoid.

malardet, *n.* An obsolete form of *mallard*.

malaria (mā-lā'ri-ā), *n.* [= F. *malaria*, < It. *mal'aria*, bad air: *mala*, fem. of *malo*, < L. *malus*, bad (see *mal-*, *malic*); *aria*, < L. *aër*, air; see *air*.] 1. Air contaminated with some pathogenic substance from the soil; specifically, air impregnated with the poison producing intermittent and remittent fever.—2. The disease produced by the air thus poisoned. In a strict sense the word is a generic term designating intermittent and remittent fever and other affections, such as malarial neuralgia, due to the same cause. Malarial diseases in this sense prevail in all quarters of the globe except the coldest, and the infection of soil and air occurs in both uninhabited and populous regions. The disease is contracted by presence in the locality, and not from the sick, nor do the latter seem to transmit the infection to new places to which they may go. The disease may apparently be introduced into the body through water that is drunk as well as through the air. The development of the poison is favored by heat and moisture. Malarial diseases are apt to increase after the turning up of virgin soil. The poison seems to lie low in the atmosphere, but may be blown to adjacent heights. Besides the well-marked

fevers, the malarial poison produces various and often ill-marked perversions of the general health, such as neuralgia, neuritis, anemia, digestive disturbances, and albuminuria. The anatomical effects of the malarial poison are enlargement of the spleen, sometimes excessive, darkening of the skin, and the presence of a dark pigment in the blood, in amorphous masses. There is found, moreover, in malarial blood a variety of peculiar living bodies which are supposed to be the various stages in the life-history of a single organism. This has been called the *Plasmodium malarie*. All these forms of malaria are, as a rule, affected favorably by quinine, and to a less degree by certain other drugs, notably arsenic.

malarial (mā-lā'ri-āl), *a.* [*< malaria + -al.*] Relating or pertaining to malaria; connected with or arising from malaria: as, *malarial* cachexia, disease, or fever; the *malarial* poison.

Neuralgic affections . . . are common sequels of malarial poisoning. *Quain, Med. Dict., p. 916.*

Malarial fever. See *fever*.

malarialist (mā-lā'ri-al-ist), *n.* [*< malarial + -ist.*] A student of malaria; one who studies the treatment of malarial disease.

According as one is a sanitarian, a chemist, or a malarialist. *Harper's Mag., LXIX, 441.*

malarian (mā-lā'ri-an), *a.* [*< malaria + -an.*] Malarial; malarious. [Rare.]

A flat malarian world of red and rush!

Tennyson, Lover's Tale, iv.

malarimaxillary (mā'lār-i-mak'si-lā-ri), *a.* [*< NL. malaris*, malar, + *maxillaris*, maxillary.] Of or pertaining to the malar and the supramaxillary bone: as, the *malarimaxillary* suture. Also *malomaxillary*.

malarious (mā-lā'ri-us), *a.* [*< malaria + -ous.*] Characterized by or abounding with malaria; producing or communicating malarial disease: as, a *malarious* region or climate; a *malarious* state of the atmosphere.

A fever alley or a malarious ditch.

C. Kingsley, Life (1878), II, 370.

Attempts have been made, without success, to separate malarious poison from the gases generated by swamps, or from the air of malarious localities. *Encyc. Brit., XV, 320.*

malassimilation (mal-ā-sim-i-lā'shən), *n.* [*< mal- + assimilation.*] In *pathol.*, imperfect assimilation or nutrition; faulty digestion and appropriation of nutriment.

malate (mā'lāt), *n.* [*< mal(lic) + -ate*.] In *chem.*, any salt of malic acid.

malax (mā'laks), *v. t.* [= F. *malaxer* = Pg. *malaxar*, < L. *malaxare*, < Gr. *μαλάσσειν*, soften, < *μαλακός*, soft.] Same as *malaxate*.

I directed one of my servants to apply an emplast. diachyl. cum gunnui, *malaxed* with unguent dialthææ. *Wiseman, Surgery, i, 9.*

malaxage (mal'ak-sāj), *n.* [*< malax + -age.*] The operation of kneading and working the unbaked clay of which pottery is to be made.

malaxate (mal'ak-sāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *malaxated*, pp. *malaxating*. [*< L. malaxatus*, pp. of *malaxare*, soften: see *malax*.] To soften; knead to softness.

malaxation (mal-ak-sā'shən), *n.* [= F. *malaxation*, < LL. *malaxatio* (n.), a softening, < L. *malaxare*, soften: see *malax*, *malaxate*.] The act of malaxating or moistening and softening; the act of forming ingredients into a mass for pills or plasters. [Rare.]

malaxator (mal'ak-sā-tor), *n.* [*< NL. malaxator*, < L. *malaxare*, soften: see *malax*, *malaxate*.] A name of many machines used for mixing various materials. Most of these machines—for example, mills for grinding and tempering clay in brick-making, for mixing mortar, etc.—have a rotating vertical shaft with radial blade-like arms working in a cylindrical inclosure. They are often moved by horses, mules, or oxen attached to the end of a lever projecting horizontally from the upper part of the shaft. In many cases, however, other power is used.

Malaxæ (mā-lak'sē-ō), *n. pl.* [NL. (Lindley, 1845), < *Malaris* + *-æ*.] A subtribe of plants of the natural order *Orchideæ*, the orchid family, belonging to the tribe *Epidendrea*, and characterized by a terminal inflorescence and anthers which are usually persistent, and either erect or bent forward. It embraces 2 genera, *Malaxis* and *Microrhiza*, and about 46 species.

Malaxis (mā-lak'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μάλαξις*, a softening, < *μαλάσσειν*, soften: see *malax*.] A genus of orchidaceous plants of the tribe *Epidendrea*, type of the subtribe *Malaxæ*. It is characterized by a stem bearing one or two leaves, by the new plants arising from the apex of the old bulb, and by flowers with small, rather broad petals. There is but a single species, the bog-orchis, *M. paludosa*, which is found growing in spongy bogs in northern Europe. It is a delicate plant, only 3 or 4 inches high, bearing very small greenish-yellow flowers in a loose, slender raceme.

Malay (mā-lā'), *n. and a.* [= F. *Malai*, *Malais* = Sp. Pg. *Malayo* (cf. D. *Maleisch*); < Malay *Malāyū*, Malay (*Orang Malāyū*, Malay men; *Tānāh Malāyū*, Malay land).] 1. A native of Ma-

laeca or of the Malay peninsula, or of the adjacent islands.

The Malays—the name is said to mean the same thing as that of the Parthians, viz. . . . emigrants.

J. Hadley, Essays (1873), p. 29.

2. The language of the Malays. It is a dialect belonging to the Malayan branch of the Malay-Polynesian family.—3. A variety of the domestic hen, having a tall and slender shape like that of the exhibition game, but larger, and long legs and neck and a close, low tail. The shanks are yellow; the comb is flat or strawberry-shaped. In coloration the hen is chocolate- or cinnamon-brown, with green-black lacing, while the cock resembles a dull-colored black-breasted red game-cock. The eggs are large and brown.

II. *a.* Of or pertaining to the Malays or to their country. Also *Malais*.—**Malay apple**, a small tree, *Eugenia Malaccensis*, or its fruit. This tree is found wild in the Malayan, Polynesian, and Sandwich islands, and widely cultivated, in many varieties. The fruit is of good size, with the form of a quince, juicy, delicate-flavored, and of an apple-like scent.—**Malay porcupine**, a brush-tailed porcupine, *Atherura fasciculata*.—**Malay race**, one of the five principal divisions of mankind according to Blumenbach. In this division the summit of the head is slightly narrowed; the forehead a little projecting; the nose thick, wide, and flattened; the mouth large; the upper jaw projecting; the hair black, soft, thick, and curled.—**Malay tapir**, the Indian or Asiatic tapir, *Tapirus indicus* or *malayanus*. See *tapir*.

Malayalam (mal-ā-yā'lām), *n.* [Malayalam *Malayālam*.] The language of Malabar, in southwestern India: it is a Dravidian dialect.

Malayan (mā-lā'an), *a. and n.* [*< Malay + -an.*] 1. *a.* Of or pertaining to Malacca or the Malay peninsula or the people inhabiting that region; Malay.—**Malayan bear**. See *bear*, 1.—**Malayan camphor**. Same as *Borneo camphor* (which see, under *camphor*).—**Malayan porcupine**, *Malayan tapir*. Same as *Malay porcupine*, *Malay tapir*.

II. *n.* Same as *Malay*.

Malayopolynesian (mā-lā'ō-pol-i-nē'shən), *a.* Same as *Malay-Polynesian*.

Malay-Polynesian (mā-lā'pol-i-nē'shən), *a.* Including the Malay and Polynesian: applied to a family of languages occupying most of the islands of the Pacific, from Madagascar to Easter Island (not, however, Australia and Tasmania, nor the central parts of Borneo and New Guinea and of some other of the large islands), together with the Malayan peninsula. Its principal branches are the Malayan, of the peninsula and the islands nearest it, and the Polynesian, of the great mass of scattered islands (including Madagascar and New Zealand); to these is added by many the Melanesian, of the Fiji archipelago and its vicinity, which others regard as a separate family. The languages are of extreme simplicity, in regard both to phonetic and to grammatical structure.

Malaysian (mā-lā'si-an), *a.* [*< Malay* (F. *Malais*) + *-ian*.] Relating to the Malay peninsula or archipelago, or to the Malays. Also spelled *Malaisian*. *Encyc. Brit., XV, 324.*

malboucher, *n.* [ME., < OF. *malebouche*, evil-speaking, < *mal*, evil, + *bouche*, mouth: see *bouche*.] Evil speaking; scandal-mongering.

Malbuche in courte hath grete comendement;

Eche man studieth to sey the worde he may.

Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 77.

And to conferme his accione,

Hee hath withholde *malbouches*.

Gower. (Halliwell.)

malbrouk (mal-brūk'), *n.* [= F. *malbrouk*, *malbrouck* (Buffon), a kind of monkey.] A monkey of the genus *Cercopithecus*; especially, *C. cynosurus*, the dog-tailed baboon.

malchust (mal'kus), *n.* [= F. *malchus*, < Malchus, Gr. *Μάλχος*, whose ear was cut off by Peter (John xviii. 10).] A short cutting-sword. See *braquemart*.

Malcoha, *n.* Same as *Phanicepharus*.

Malcolmia (mal-kol'mi-ā), *n.* [NL. (R. Brown, 1812), named after William Malcolm, a nurseryman and cultivator.] A genus of plants belonging to the natural order *Cruciferae*, the mustard family, and the tribe *Sisymbryea*, characterized by long erect sepals, and a stigma with two lobes which either converge or unite to form a cone. They are branching herbs with alternate entire or pinnatifid leaves, and loose bractless racemes of white or purple flowers. About 26 species are known, natives of Europe, northern Africa, and central and western Asia; a few are sometimes cultivated for ornament. The best-known of these is *M. maritima*, the Mahon stock, called more often *Virginia* (sometimes *virgin*) stock, an annual with red or white flowers, from the shores of the Mediterranean.

malconceived (mal-kon-sēvd'), *a.* Ill conceived or planned.

Sum new devised interlude or surry *malconceived* comedies.

G. Harvey, To Spenser, 1573.

malconformation (mal'kon-fōr-mā'shən), *n.* [*< mal- + conformation.*] Imperfect or irregular conformation; disproportion of parts; malformation.

malconstruction (mal-kon-struk'shon), *n.* [**< mal- + construction.**] Faulty construction.

The boiler was torn into fragments. The cause of the explosion is given as *malconstruction*.

The Engineer, LXVII. 156.

malcontent (mal'kon-tent), *a.* and *n.* [Formerly also *malcontent*; **< F. malcontent** (= Sp. *malcontento*), dissatisfied; as *mal- + content*.] **I. a.** Dissatisfied; discontented; especially, dissatisfied or discontented with the existing order of things, as with the constitution of society, or the administration of government.

I speak not much: yet in my little Talk

Much vanity and many Lies do walk;

I wish too-earnest, and too-off (in fine)

For others Fortunes, *male-content* with mine.

Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Lawe.

Nicholas Durantius, a Knight of Malta, surnamed Villagagnon, in the year 1555 (*malcontent* with his estate at home) sailed into Francia Antarctica.

Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 337.

II. n. A discontented person; specifically, a discontented subject of government; one who murmurs at the laws and administration, or who manifests his dissatisfaction by overt acts, as in sedition or insurrection.

He that wrote the Satyr of Piers Ploughman seemed to have been a *malcontent* of that time, and therefore bent himself wholly to take the disorders of that age.

Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 50.

In Connecticut and New Hampshire the body of the people rose in support of government, and obliged the *malcontents* to go to their homes.

Jefferson, Correspondence, II. 70.

malcontented (mal-kon-ten'ted), *a.* [Formerly also *malcontented*; as *malcontent + -ed*.] Discontented; dissatisfied: as, "the *malcontented* multitude," *Bp. Hall*.

malcontentedly (mal-kon-ten'ted-li), *adv.* In a malcontented manner; with discontent.

malcontentedness (mal-kon-ten'ted-nes), *n.* The state or character of being malcontented.

malcontently (mal-kon-ten'tli), *adv.* As a malcontent; discontentedly.

malcontentment (mal-kon-ten'tment), *n.* [Formerly also *malcontentment*; **< malcontent + -ment.**] Discontent.

They had long agoone by vniversall *male-contentment* of the people . . . procured a great distraction of the king's leeges heartes.

Hobinshed, Hist. Scotland, an. 1585.

Maldanidæ (mal-dan'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., **< Maldane + -idæ.**] A family of polychæatus annelids, containing marine worms in which the appendages are all much reduced: named from the genus *Maldane*. Also *Maldanidæ*. *Savigny*, 1817.

Maldivian (mal-div'i-an), *a.* and *n.* [**< Maldiv** (see def.) + *-ian*.] **I. a.** Of or belonging to the Maldives or Maldiv Islands, a chain of coral islands in the Indian ocean: as, *Maldivian* customs.

II. n. A member of the race inhabiting the Maldiv Islands.

maldonite (mal'don-it), *n.* [**< Maldon** in Victoria, where it is found, + *-ite*.] In mineral., a variety of native gold, supposed to contain a considerable amount of bismuth.

male¹ (māl), *a.* and *n.* [**< ME. male**, **< OF. male**, *masle*, *F. mâle* = *Pr. masle* = *Sp. Pg. macho* = *It. maschio*, **< L. masculus**, male, dim. (in form), **< mas** (mar-), a man, a male (human being or animal). Hence also (from *L. mas*) *E. masculine*, *marital*, *marry*, etc.] **I. a.** I. Pertaining to the sex of human kind, and by extension to that of animals in general, that begets young, as distinguished from the female, which conceives and gives birth: as, a male child; a male beast, fish, or fowl.

These were the male children of Manasseh, the son of Joseph.

Josh. xvii. 2.

2. In bot., staminate: said of organs or flowers. In old usage plants were called male or female for fanciful reasons (for example, see *male-fern*).

3. Pertaining to or characteristic of males of the human kind, or men as opposed to women; appropriate to men; masculine: as, male attire; a male voice.—**4.** Composed of males; made up of men and boys: as, a male choir.—**5.** Possessing some quality or attribute considered as characteristic of males. [Rare.]—**6.** Generative; fruitful, as an idea. In this sense, Bacon entitles one of his treatises the "Male Birth of Time."—**Estate tail male.** See *estate*.—**Male coffee-berry.** See *coffee*, 1.—**Male conceptacle.** In bot., in lower cryptogams, a conceptacle producing only male organs. See *conceptacle*, 2.—**Male die**, the upper one of a pair of dies.—**Male flower**, gage, knot-grass. See the nouns.—**Male incense**, frankincense or oilbanum in the form of tears or globular drops, regarded as the best kind.

May virgins, when they come to mourn,
Male incense burn.

Herrick, Dirge of Jephthah's Daughter.

Male order, in arch., the Doric order: so styled because, according to the fancy of Vitruvius, its sturdy proportions were modeled after those of the male human form, the proportions of the more slender and rounded Ionic order after those of the female form.—**Male rimes**, rimes in which only the final syllables correspond, as *disdain* and *complain*.—**Male screw**, a screw of which the threads, carried about the exterior surface of a cylinder, correspond to and enter spiral grooves formed in the surface of a cylindrical hole and constituting a female screw.—**Male system**, in bot., the part of a plant which belongs to and includes the fecundating organs.—**Syn. Manly**, etc. See *masculine*.

II. n. 1. One of the sex of human kind that begets young; a man or boy; by extension, and usually, one of the sex of any animal that begets young: opposed to female. In zoology the sign universally used for a male is ♂ (Mars), the sign ♀ (Venus) signifying female.

Your iamb shall be without blemish, a male of the first year.

Ex. xii. 5.

Bring forth men-children only!

For thy undaunted mettle should compose

Nothing but males. *Shak.*, Macbeth, i. 7. 73.

2. In plants characterized by sexual differences and reproduced by sexual generation, that individual of which the special function is to form the substance essential to the fertility of the germ developed by the female.—**Complemental or supplemental male**, in zool. See *complemental*, 2, and quotation under *Scalpellum*.—**Dwarf male**. See *dwarf*.

male², *n.* An obsolete form of *mail*².

male³, *a.* [**< OF. mal**, fem. *male*, *F. mal*, fem. *male* = *Pr. mal*, *mau* = *Sp. mal*, *malo* = *Pg. mau*, *mau*, *ma* = *It. malo*, **< L. malus**, bad, evil (neut. *malum*, **> It. male** = *Sp. Pg. mal* = *F. mal*, an evil). Hence, from *L. malus*, *E. malice*, *malady*, *mal*, etc.] Bad; evil; wicked. Examples of this word in English are rare, it being almost always compounded with the following noun. (See *mal*.)

The Lord Cromwell would have excused himself of all the steryng of moevyng of the male journey of Seynt Albones.

Paston Letters, I. 345.

male⁴, *n.* [**ME.**, also *mele*; **< L. malum** = *Gr. μῆλον*, an apple.] An apple.

Nowe pores and meles over thicke ar torne

Away the vicious, iest juce ylorne

On hem shoide be that genil fruyt myght spende.

Palladius, Husbandrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 161.

male⁵ (māl), *n.* [Origin obscure.] The knot, a sandpiper, *Tringa canutus*. *C. Swainson*. [Esex, Eng.]

male⁶ (māl), *n.* [Origin obscure.] The dandelion. *Hallivell*. [Prov. Eng.]

male-. See *mal-*.

maleadministration, *n.* See *maladministration*.

maleaset (mal-ēz'), *n.* [**< ME. maleisc**, *malese*, *male esc*, *male-ese*, **< OF. malaise** (*F. malaise*, **> E. malaise**, *q. v.*), sickness, **< mal**, bad, + *aise*, ease: see *ease*. Cf. *disease*.] Sickness; malaise.

Alle manere men that thow myght aspye
In meschief other in *mal-ese* and thow mowe hem helpe,
Loke by thy lyf let hem nought for-fare.

Piers Plouman (C), ix. 233.

Thei broughten to him alle that weren of *male-ese*.

Wyclif, Mark I. 32.

malebouchet, *n.* See *malbouche*.

malecolyer, *n.* Same as *melancholy*.

maleconformation, *n.* See *malconformation*.

malecontent, *a.* and *n.* See *malcontent*.

malecootont, *n.* See *melocoton*.

malediction (mal-ē-dik'ti-on), *n.* [= **OF. maldicence** = *Sp. Pg. maledicencia* = *It. maledicenza*, **< L. maledicentia**, an evil speaking, **< maledicen** (t)-s, speaking evil of: see *maledicent*.] The practice of evil speaking; reproachful language; also, proneness to reproach. [Rare.]

We are now to have a taste of the *maledicency* of Luther's spirit from his book against Henry the Eighth.

Bp. Atterbury, Character of Luther.

maledicent (mal-ē-dik'sent), *a.* [= **F. maldisant** (**> E. maledisant**) = *Sp. maldiciente* = *Pg. maldizente* = *It. maledicente*, *maledicente*, **< L. maledicen** (t)-s, ppr. of *maledicere*, speak evil of: see *maledict*, *v.*] Speaking reproachfully; slanderous. [Rare.]

Possessed with so furious, so *maledicent*, and so slovenly spirits.

Sir E. Sandys, State of Religion.

maledict (mal-ē-dikt'), *v. t.* [**< L. maledictus**, pp. of *maledicere* (**> It. maldicere**, *maledire* = *Pg. maldizer* = *Sp. maldecir*), speak evil of, **< male**, adv., evil (**< malus**, evil: see *male*³), + *dicere*, speak: see *diction*.] To address with maledictions; curse. [Obsolete or archaic.]

She was reproached and *maledicted* by her father, on her return, although he knew not where she had been.

S. Judd, Margaret, i. 12.

maledict (mal-ē-dikt'), *a.* [**ME. maledight** (*q. v.*), **< OF. maledict**, also *maldit*, *F. maldit* = *Sp. Pg. maldito* = *It. maledetto*; **< L. maledictus**, pp. of *maledicere*: see *maledict*, *v.*] Execrated; accursed; damned. [Rare.]

As the wings of starlings bear them on

In the cold season in large band and full,

So doth that blast the spirits *maledict*.

Longfellow, tr. of Dante's Inferno, v. 42.

malediction (mal-ē-dik'shon), *n.* [**< ME. malediccion**, **< OF. malediccion**, also (*maleiçon*, *maleison*, **> E. malison) *F. malediction* = *Pr. malediccion*, *maledicio* = *Sp. maldiccion* = *Pg. maldição* = *It. maledizione*, *maledizione*, **< L. maledictio** (n-), evil speaking, abuse, L.L. the act of cursing, **< maledicere**, speak evil of: see *maledict*, *v.* Cf. *malison*.] Evil speaking; a cursing; the utterance of a curse or execration; also, a curse.**

Now ye shall [have] *malediccion*.

Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), I. 5635.

My name perhaps among the circumseld . . .

With *malediction* mention'd. *Milton*, S. A., l. 978.

= **Syn. Malediction**, *Curse*, *Imprecation*, *Execration*, *Anathema*. All these are strong words; they are all presumably of the nature of prayers, *malediction* having the least of this meaning. *Malediction* in its derivation contains the idea that is common to them all, that of expressing a desire for evil upon another. *Curse*, *imprecation*, and *execration* are often used of the wanton calling down of evil upon those with whom one is angry, but all five may indicate a formal or official act. *Execration* expresses most of personal hatred; indeed, the word is sometimes used simply to express an intense and outspoken hatred: as, he was held in *execration*. *Anathema* has kept within its original limits, as expressing a curse pronounced formally by ecclesiastical authority.

maledictory (mal-ē-dik'tō-ri), *a.* Pertaining to, containing, or consisting in malediction or cursing; imprecatory.

She poured out . . . a flood of *maledictory* prophecy against the doers of the deed; . . . she cursed with outstretched arms.

Geo. MacDonald, What's Mine's Mine, p. 318.

maledight, *a.* [**ME.**, **< OF. maledit**, *maledict*, **< L. maledictus**, pp.: see *maledict*.] Cursed.

Cometh a child *maledight*,

Ageyn Jhesu to rise he tist.

Cursor Mundi. (*Hallivell*.)

maledisant, *n.* [Also *maldizant*; **< OF. maledisant**, *F. maldisant*, evil-speaking: see *maledicent*.] One who speaks evil. *Minsheu*.

How then will scoffing readers scape this mark of a maledizant?

Florio, It. Dict., To the Reader, p. 19.

malefaction (mal-ē-fak'shon), *n.* [**< LL. malefactio** (n-), injury (used only in derived sense of fainting, syncope), **< malefacere**, do evil, harm, **< male**, evil, + *facere*, do: see *fact*. Cf. *benefaction*.] Heinous wrong-doing; a criminal deed; a crime; a wrong; a bane or curse.

They have proclaim'd their malefactions.

Shak., Hamlet, ii. 2. 621.

Such disregard of self as brings on suffering . . . is a malefaction to others.

H. Spencer, Data of Ethics, § 72.

malefactor (mal-ē-fak-tor), *n.* [Formerly also *malefactor*; = *Sp. malhechor* = *Pg. malfeitor* = *It. malfattore*, **< L. malefactor**, an evil-doer, **< malefacere**, do evil: see *malefaction*. Cf. *benefactor*.] 1. One who does evil or injury to another: opposed to *benefactor*.

Some benefactors in repute are malefactors in effect.

Fuller, Hist. Cambridge, viii. 23.

Goodman Warmhouse was mounted on a round, smilling nag, and rode much at his ease by the chariot of his malefactor.

Brooke, Fool of Quality, I. 312.

2. A heinous evil-doer; a law-breaker; a criminal or felon.

They came ont against him as a Malefactor, with swords and staves, and having seized his Person, being betray'd into their hands by one of his Disciples, they carry him to the High Priests house.

Stillington, Sermons, I. vi.

= **Syn. 2.** Evil-doer, culprit, felon, convict.

malefactress (mal-ē-fak-tres), *n.* [As *malefactor* + *-ess*.] A female malefactor; a woman guilty of crime.

malefeasance, *n.* See *malfeasance*.

male-fern (māl'fērn), *n.* An elegant fern, *Aspidium Filix-mas* (*Nephrodium Filix-mas* of Richard; *Lastrea Filix-mas* of Presl), with the fronds growing in a crown, found in North and South America, Europe, Asia, and Africa. See cut under *fern*.—**Male-fern oil**, an anthelmintic oil obtained from the rhizomes of *Aspidium Filix-mas*.

malefic (mā-lef'ik), *a.* and *n.* [= **F. maléfique** = *Sp. maléfico* = *Pg. malefico* = *It. malefico*, **< L. maleficus** (also *malificus*), evil-doing, hurtful, mischievous, **< malefacere**, do evil: see *malefaction*.] **I. a.** Doing mischief; producing disaster or evil; inauspicious. [Chiefly technical.]

The *Malefic* Aspects are the semi-quartile, or semi-square, the square, the sesquiquadrate, and the opposition.

Zadkiel, Gram. of Astrology, p. 370.

II. n. In *astrol.*, an inauspicious star or planet.

If the Moon be afflicted by the Sun, the native is liable to injuries in the eyes, especially if at the same time she be afflicted by *malefices* and near nebulous stars, such as the Pleiades.
Zadkiel, *Gram. of Astrol.*, p. 393.

malefically (mā-lef'i-kāl-i), *adv.* In a malefic manner; with evil effects. *R. A. Proctor*, *Ecclectic Mag.*, XXXV, 188.

maleficate (mā-lef'i-kāt), *v. t.*; *pret.* and *pp.* *maleficated*, *ppr.* *maleficating*. [*malefic* + *-ate*.] To bewitch; maleficate. [Rare.]

What will not a man do when once he is *maleficated*!
Sir H. Taylor, Isaac Comnenus, li. 4.

malefice (mal'ē-ſia), *n.* [= *F. malefice* = *Sp.* (obs.) *maleficio* = *It. maleficio*, *malefiz*, < *L. maleficium*, an evil deed, mischief, enchantment, *maleficus*, evil-doing: see *malefic*.] Evil-doing; especially, witchcraft.

Sickness, or *malefice* of sorcery, or colde drinks.
Chaucer, *Parson's Tale*.

He crammed with crumbs of Benefices,
And fild their mouths with meeds of *malefices*.
Spenser, *Mother Hub. Tale*, l. 1154.

maleficence (mā-lef'i-sens), *n.* [Formerly also *malefiance*; = *F. malefaisance* (> *F. malefaisance*) = *Sp. maleficiencia*, < *L. maleficientia*, an evil-doing, < **maleficien* (t)-s, *maleficus*, evil-doing: see *maleficent*.] The character of being maleficent; the doing or producing of evil.

Even what on its nearer face seems beneficence only,
shows, on its remoter face, not a little *maleficence*—kindness at the cost of cruelty.

H. Spencer, *Man vs. State*, p. 72.

maleficent (mā-lef'i-sent), *a.* [Formerly also *maleficient*; = *F. malefaisant* (> *L. maleficien* (t)-s, equiv. to *maleficus*, evil-doing, < *male*, evil, + *faien* (t)-s, in comp. -*faien* (t)-s, doing, *ppr.* of *faiere*, do: see *malefic*.] Doing or producing harm; acting with evil intent or effect; harmful; mischievous: as, a *maleficent* enemy or deed.

Let us apply to the unjust what we have said of a mischievous or *maleficent* nation.

Burke, *Policy of the Allies*, App.

maleficial, *a.* [*L. maleficus*, evil-doing (see *malefic*), + *-ial*.] Malefic or maleficient. *Fuller*.
maleficiate (mal-ē-fish'i-āt), *v. t.* [*L. maleficiatus*, *pp.* of *maleficiare* (> *Pg. maleficiar*), bewitch (?), < *L. maleficus*, an evil deed, mischief, enchantment: see *malefic*.] To do evil to; especially, to bewitch; affect with enchantments.

Every person that comes near him is *maleficiated*; every creature, all intend to hurt him, to seek his ruin!

Burton, *Anat. of Mel.*, p. 181.

maleficio (mal-ē-fish-i-ā'shōn), *n.* [*L. ML. as if *maleficiatio* (n.), < *maleficiare*, bewitch: see *maleficate*.] A bewitching.

Irremediable impotency, . . . whether by way of perpetual *maleficio* or causality.

Ep. Hall, *Cases of Conscience*, iv. 17.

maleficien (mal-ē-fish'ēns), *n.* An obsolete form of *malefice*.

maleficient (mal-ē-fish'ēnt), *a.* An obsolete form of *malefice*.

maleformation, *n.* See *malformation*.
maleic (mā-lē-ik), *a.* [*Malic* + *-ic*.] Derived from maleic acid.—**Maleic acid**, a volatile crystalline acid (C₂H₂(CO₂H)₂) produced by distilling maleic acid.

malella (mā-lē-lā), *n.*; *pl. malellæ* (-ē). [*NL.* (Packard, 1883), dim. of *L. mala*, jaw: see *maxilla*.] One of two (inner and outer) movable toothed appendages of the free fore edge of the outer stipes of the deutomala of a myriapod. *A. S. Packard*, *Proc. Amer. Philos. Soc.*, June, 1883, p. 200.

malencolik, **malencoly**. Obsolete forms of *melancholic*, *melancholy*.

malengin (ma-len'jin), *n.* [= *Also malengin*; < *ME. malengin*, *malengyn*, < *OF. malengin*, evil contrivance, fraud, guile, < *L. malus*, evil, + *ingenium*, contrivance: see *mal-* and *engine*.] Guile; deceit; fraud.

Thel seldom thel shoide it feithfully holde with-outen fraude or *mal engyn*.
Mertin (E. E. T. S.), l. 75.

When the Protectors Brother, Lord Sudley, the Admirall, through private malice and *mal-engyne* was to lose his life, no man could be found fitter than Bishop Latimer (like another Doctor Shaw) to divulge in his Sermon the forged Accusations laid to his charge.

Milton, *Reformation in Eng.*, l.

maleo (mal'ē-ō), *n.* [*Cf. mallee-bird*, which is a related bird.] A kind of brush-turkey or mound-bird, *Megacephalon maleo*, a native of Celebes, of a glossy-black and rosy-white color, with a bare neck and head. See *Megacephalon*.

maleposition, *n.* See *malposition*.

malepracticet, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *malpractice*.

maleset, *n.* See *maleace*.

Malesherbia (mal-e-shēr'bi-ā), *n.* [*NL.* (Ruiz and Pavon, 1794), named after Lamoignon de Malesherbes, a French patriot and agriculturist.] A genus of dicotyledonous polypetalous plants, belonging to the natural order *Passifloraceæ*, the passion-flower family, type of the tribe *Malesherbiæ*, characterized by having a tubular calyx, petals shorter than the calyxlobes, and flowers in a bracted raceme. They are erect woolly undershrubs, with narrow leaves and rather large yellow flowers, arranged in a long leafy raceme or thyrsus. There are 2 or 3 species, natives of Peru, sometimes cultivated for ornament. These and the species of the allied genus *Gymnopleura* are sometimes called *crownsorts*.

Malesherbiaceæ (mal-e-shēr-bi-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [*NL.* (Don, 1826), < *Malesherbia* + *-aceæ*.] A synonym of *Malesherbiæ*, treated by the older authors as an independent order.

Malesherbiæ (mal'ē-shēr-bi'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [*NL.* (A. P. de Candolle, 1828), < *Malesherbia* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of dicotyledonous polypetalous plants, belonging to the natural order *Passifloraceæ*, the passion-flower family. They are characterized by having hermaphrodite flowers; an elongated calyx-tube, with triangular awl-shaped lobes, and membranaceous petals and crown; five stamens, adherent to the stalked ovary; and three styles, which are distinct at the base. The tribe embraces 2 genera, *Malesherbia* (the type) and *Gymnopleura*, and about 8 or 10 species, natives of Peru and Chili.

maleson, *n.* A Middle English form of *malison*.
male-spirited (māl'spīr'i-ted), *a.* Having the spirit of a man; masculine. [Rare.]

That *male-spirited* dame,
Their mother, slacks no means to put them on.
B. Jonson, *Sejanus*, li. 2.

malestrand, *n.* An obsolete variant of *maelstrom*.

malet (mal'et), *n.* [*F. mallette*, dim. of *malle*, a sack: see *mail*.] A little bag or budget; a portmanteau.

maletalent, *n.* See *maltalent*.

maletolt, **maletote** (mal'e-tōlt, -tōt), *n.* [*OF. maletotte*, *maletoute*, *maletoste*, *F. maltote*, < *ML. mala tolta* or *tolla mala*, an extraordinary or illegal exaction or levy: *mala*, fem. of *L. malus*, bad, evil; *tolta* (for **tollita*; cf. equiv. *tollitum*) (> *OF. tolle*, *toulte*), an exaction, levy, tax, also a writ transferring a cause from one court to another (see *tolt*), prop. fem. of **tollitus*, *pp.* (for *L. sublat*) of *L. tollere*, raise, *ML.* also levy: see *tolerate*.] Formerly, in France and England, an extraordinary or illegal exaction, toll, or imposition.

Hence several remonstrances from the commons under Edward III. against the *maletolts* or unjust exactions upon wool.
Hallam.

This exaction, although imposed under the shadow of parliamentary authority, had distinctly the character of a *maletote*.
Stubbs, *Const. Hist.*, § 277.

maletreat, **maletreatment**. Obsolete forms of *maltreat*, *maltreatment*.

malevolence (mā-lev'ō-lens), *n.* [= *Sp. Pg. malevolencia* = *It. malavoglienza*, *malvoglienca*, < *L. malevolentia*, ill-will, < *malevolen* (t)-s, wishing ill: see *malevolent*.] 1. The character of being malevolent or ill-disposed; ill-will; personal hatred; enmity of heart; inclination to injure others.

Frederic's wit enabled him often to show his *malevolence* in ways more decent than those to which his father resorted.
Macaulay, *Frederic the Great*.

2. That which is done from ill-will; an act of ill-will. [Rare.]

The king, willing to shew that this their liberality was very acceptable to him, he called this grant of money a benevolence, notwithstanding that many grudged thereat and called it a *malevolence*.
Stowe, *Edw. IV.*, an. 1473.

= *syn. 1.* Ill-will, Enmity, etc. See *animosity*.

malevolent (mā-lev'ō-lent), *a.* and *n.* [= *It. malavogliente*, < *L. malevolen* (t)-s, wishing ill, spiteful, envious, < *male*, ill, + *volen* (t)-s, *ppr.* of *velle*, will: see *will*.] 1. A. Having an evil disposition toward another or others; wishing evil to others; rejoicing in another's misfortune; malicious; hostile.

The only kind of motive which we commonly judge to be intrinsically bad, apart from the circumstances under which it operates, is *malevolent* affection: that is, the desire, however aroused, to inflict pain on some other sentient being.
H. Sidgwick, *Methods of Ethics*, p. 342.

2. In *astrol.*, tending to exert an evil influence: thus, Saturn is said to be a *malevolent* planet.

This man's *malevolent* in my aspect.
Beau, and Fl. (3), *Faithful Friends*, iii. 2.

Our *malevolent* stars have struggled hard,
And held us long asunder. *Dryden*, *King Arthur*.

= *syn. 1.* Evil-minded, ill-disposed, spiteful, resentful, bitter, rancorous, malignant. See *animosity*.

malice

II.† n. A malevolent person or agency.

He was incens'd by some *malevolent*.
Daniel, *Civil Wars*, iv.

malevolently (mā-lev'ō-lent-li), *adv.* In a malevolent manner; with ill-will or enmity; with the wish or design to injure another or others.
malevolous (mā-lev'ō-lus), *a.* [= *F. malérole* = *Sp. malévolo* = *Pg. It. malevolo*, < *L. malevolus*, wishing ill, < *male*, ill, + *velle* (ind. *volo*), will: see *will*.] Malevolent. [Rare.]

Hitherto we see these *malevolous* critics keep their ground.
Warburton, *Prodigia*, p. 109.

malexecution (mal'ek-sē-kū'shōn), *n.* [*mal* + *execution*.] Faulty or wrong execution; bad administration. *D. Webster*.

malfeasance (mal-fē'zans), *n.* [Formerly also *malefeasance*; < *F. malfeasance*, evil-doing, wrong-doing, < *mal*, evil, + *faisant*, *ppr.* of *faire*, < *L. facere*, do. Cf. *maleficence*.] Evil-doing; the doing of that which ought not to be done; wrongful conduct, especially official misconduct; violation of a public trust or obligation; specifically, the doing of an act which is positively unlawful or wrongful, in contradistinction to *misfeasance*, or the doing of a lawful act in a wrongful manner. The term is often inappropriately used instead of *misfeasance*.

An account of his *malfeasance* in office reached England.
Bancroft, *Hist. U. S.*, I. 116.

malformation (mal-fōr-mā'shōn), *n.* [*mal* + *formation*.] Faulty formation; irregular or anomalous formation or structure, especially in a living body; a deviation from the normal form or structure either in the whole or in part of an organ. Also, until recently, *maleformation*.

malformed (mal-fōrmd'), *a.* [*mal* + *form-ed*.] Ill-formed; marked by malformation.

One peculiarity is that the *malformed* fry have a tendency toward a superabundance of heads rather than tails.
Set. *Amer.*, N. S., LVII, 180.

malgracious (mal-grā'shūs), *a.* [*F. malgracieux* = *It. malgrazioso*; as *mal* + *gracious*.] Ungacious; ungraceful; disagreeable.

His figure,
Both of visage and of stature,
Is lothly and *malgracious*.
Gower.

malgrado (mal-grā'dō), *adv.* or *prep.* [*It.*, = *OF. malgre*: see *maugre*.] In despite (of); notwithstanding; *maugre*.

Breathing in hope, *malgrado* all your beards
That must rebel thus against your king,
To see his royal sovereign once again.
Marlowe, *Edward II*.

What I have said, I'll pawn my sword
To seal it on the shield of him that dares,
Malgrado of his honour, combat me.
Greene, *Orlando Furioso*.

malgre, *n.* See *maugre*.

malic (mā'lik), *a.* [*L. malum*, *Gr. μήλον*, *Doric μάλον*, an apple (in a wide sense, including quinces, pears, pomegranates, peaches, oranges, lemons, etc.); see *male*.] Pertaining to apples; obtained from the juice of apples.—**Malic acid**, C₄H₆O₅, a bibasic acid found in combination in many sour fruits, such as the barberry, gooseberry, and particularly the apple, whence the name. It is most easily obtained from the fruit of *Pyrus aucuparia* (mountain-ash or rowan-tree), immediately after it has turned red, but while still unripe. It is crystalline, deliquescent, very soluble in water, and has a pleasant acid taste.

malice (mal'is), *n.* [*ME. malice*, < *OF. malice*, *F. malice* = *Sp. Pg. malicia* = *It. malizia*, < *L. malitia*, badness, bad quality, ill-will, spite, < *malus*, bad: see *male*.] 1. Badness; bad quality.

If the need
In landes salt that treen or greynes growe,
Thou must anon on herest plante or sede
The *malice* of that lande and canse of drede
That wynter with his shoures may of dryve.
Palladius, *Husbandrie* (E. E. T. S.), p. 10.

It hath been ever on all sides confest that the *malice* of man's own heart doth harden him and nothing else.

Hooker, *Eccles. Polity*, v., App. 1.

2. Evil; harm; a malicious act; also, evil influence.

This noble wyf sat by hir beddes syde
Dishevellyd, for no *malice* she na thoghte.
Chaucer, *Good Women*, l. 1720.

Thel ben fulle of alle Vertne, and thel eschewen alle Vices and alle *Malices* and alle Synnes.
Mandeville, *Travels*, p. 292.

It is some *malice*
Hath laid this poison on her.
Shirley, *Love Tricks*, li. 2.

3. A propensity to inflict injury or suffering, or to take pleasure in the misfortunes of another or others; active ill-will, whether from natural disposition or special impulse; enmity;

hatred: sometimes used in a lighter sense. See *malicious*, 1.

Thy father hates my friends and family,
And thou hast been the heir of all his *malice*.
Fletcher, *Pilgrim*, li. 2.

4. In law, a design or intention of doing mischief to another; the evil intention (either actual or implied) with which one deliberately, and without justification or excuse, does a wrongful act which is injurious to others.—**Actual malice, express malice, malice in fact**, malice in which the intention includes a contemplation of some injury to be done.—**Constructive malice, implied malice, imputed malice, malice in law**, that which, irrespective of actual intent to injure, is attributed by the law to an injurious act intentionally done, without proper motive, as distinguished from *actual malice*, either proved or presumed.—**Malice aforethought, or malice prepense**, actual malice, particularly in case of homicide.—**Syn. 3. Ill-will, Enmity**, etc. (see *animosity*); maliciousness, venom, spitefulness, depravity.

malice (mal'is), *v. t.* [*< malice, n.*] To regard with malice; bear extreme ill-will to; also, to envy and hate.

Love and live with your fellows honestly, quietly, courteously, that no man have cause either to hate you for your stubbornness or to malice you for your proud ungentleness. *Babes Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 360.

I finde mans frailtie to be naturally such . . . that . . . he will seeke revenge against them that malice him, or practise his harmes.

Puttenham, *Arte of Eng. Poesie*, p. 46.

I am so far from malicing their states,
That I begin to pity them.
B. Jonson, *Every Man out of his Humour*, v. 7.

maliced (mal'ist), *p. a.* Regarded with malice; envied and hated.

Thus every day they seem'd to prate
At malic'd Grissel's good estate.
Patterson, *Child's Ballads*, IV. 210.

Your forced stings
Would hide themselves within his maliced sides.
B. Jonson, *Poetaster*, Ind.

maliceless (mal'is-less), *a.* [*< malice + -less*.] Free from ill-will, hatred, or disposition to harm. *Abp. Leighton*, *On Peter*, i. 22.

malichot, *n.* See *malicho*.

malicious (mā-līsh'us), *a.* [*< ME. malicious, < OF. malicios, F. malicieux = Sp. Pg. malicioso = It. malizioso, < L. malitiosus, full of malice, wicked, malicious, < malitia, badness, malice: see malice.*] 1. Indulging in or feeling malice; harboring ill-will, enmity, or hostility; actively malevolent; malignant in heart: often used in a lighter sense, implying mischievousness with some ill-will.

But the Saines that were malicious hadde sette capies on every side of the town, and so was the Quene taken and the steward slain.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 586.

I grant him bloody,
Luxurious, avaricious, false, deceitful,
Sudden, malicious, smacking of every sin
That has a name.
Shak., *Macbeth*, iv. 3. 59.

2. Proceeding from extreme hatred or ill-will; dictated by malice: as, a malicious report.

He will directly to the lords, I fear,
And with malicious counsel stir them up
Some way or other yet further to afflict thee.
Milton, *S. A.*, i. 1251.

Malicious abandonment, in law, the desertion of a spouse without just cause.—**Malicious mischief**, in law: (a) The committing of physical injury to personal property of another; injury to property, from wantonness or malice, as distinguished from theft. (b) Any malicious or mischievous physical injury to the rights of another, or of the public in general. *F. A. Wharton*.—**Malicious prosecution**. (a) A prosecution set on foot or carried on maliciously, without reasonable cause. From want of probable cause malice may be inferred. The term is commonly applied to criminal prosecutions, but is also applicable to a civil prosecution. (b) An action brought by the sufferer to recover damages from the person who set on foot such a prosecution.—**Syn.** Evil-minded, ill-disposed, spiteful, resentful. See *animosity*.

maliciously (mā-līsh'us-li), *adv.* In a malicious or spiteful manner; with malice, enmity, or ill-will; wantonly; with wilful disregard of duty.

maliciousness (mā-līsh'us-ness), *n.* The quality of being malicious; extreme enmity or disposition to injure; malignity.

malicorium (mal-i-kō'ri-um), *n.* [*L. < malum, an apple, + corium, skin, hide.*] The thick and tough rind of the pomegranate-fruit. It has been used as an astringent in medicine, and for tanning.

malidentification (mal-i-den'ti-fi-kā'shon), *n.* [*< mal- + identification.*] A false identification.

Mr. A. Smith Woodward, after an examination of the type of Bucklandium diluvii, "determined that it is truly the imperfect head and pectoral arch of a Siluroid." Incredible as such a malidentification on the part of Pictet must appear, I presume the determination of Mr. Woodward must be accepted. *Amer. Nat.*, XXXII. 926.

maliferous (mā-līf'e-rus), *a.* [*< L. malum, an evil, + ferre = E. bear*.] Bringing evil; unwholesome; pestilential. *Bailey*, 1727. [Rare.]

I had really forgotten to mention that gallant, fine-hearted soldier who . . . fell a victim to the *maliferous* climate of China! *W. H. Russell*, *Diary in India*, I. 72.

malign (mā-lin'), *a.* [*< OF. maling, F. malin, fem. maligne = Pr. maligne = Sp. Pg. It. maligno, < L. malignus, of an evil nature, orig. *maligenus, < malus, bad, evil, + -genus, -born: see -genous. Cf. benign.*] 1. Having a very evil disposition toward others; harboring violent hatred or enmity; malicious.

Witchcraft may be by operation of *malign* spirits.

2. Unpropitious; pernicious; tending to injure; likely to do or cause great harm: as, the *malign* influence of a designing knave.—3. In *astrol.*, having an evil influence.

Two planets, rushing from aspect *malign*
Of fiercest opposition. *Milton*, *P. L.*, vi. 313.

4. Malignant.

He that turneth the humours back, and maketh the wound bleed inwards, endangereth *malign* ulcers, and pernicious imposthumations.

Bacon, *Seditious and Troubles* (ed. 1887).

—**Syn. 1 and 2.** See list under *malignant*.

malign (mā-lin'), *v.* [*< OF. malignier, maliner, pervert, deceive, F. dial. maligner, malign, < maling, F. malin, malign: see malign, a.*] 1. *trans.* 1†. To treat with extreme enmity; injure maliciously.

Though wayward fortune did *malign* my state,
My derivation was from ancestors
Who stood equivalent with mighty kings.
Shak., *Pericles*, v. 1. 90.

The scarcity of wood and water, with the barrenness of the soil in other places, shew how it is *malign* of the Elements. *Purchas*, *Pilgrimage*, p. 228.

2. To speak evil of; traduce; defame; vilify.

Be not light of credence to new rayssed tales, nor crymes, nor suspicious to *maligne* no man.

Babes Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 106.

Our Phritan ancestors have been misrepresented and *malign*ed by persons without imagination enough to make themselves contemporary with, and therefore able to understand, the men whose memories they strive to blacken.

Lowell, *Harvard Anniversary*.

—**Syn. 2.** Defame, Calumniate, etc. See *aspersion*.

II.† *trans.* To entertain malice.

This odious tool . . . *maligning* that anything should be spoke or understood above his own genuine baseness.

Milton, *Colasterion*.

malignance (mā-lig'nans), *n.* [*< malignan(t) + -ce.*] Same as *malignancy*.

The minister, as being much nearer both in eye and duty than the magistrate, speeds him betimes to undertake that diffus'd malignance with some gentle potion of admonishment.

Milton, *Church-Government*, ii. 3.

malignancy (mā-lig'nān-si), *n.* [*< malignan(t) + -cy.*] 1. The state of being malignant in feeling or purpose; extreme malevolence; bitter enmity; malice: as, malignancy of heart.

In some connexions, malignity seems rather more pertinently applied to a radical depravity of nature, and malignancy to indications of this depravity in temper and conduct in particular instances.

T. Cogan, *On the Passions*, ii. § 3.

2. In *Eng. hist.*, the state of being a malignant; adherence to the royal party in the time of Cromwell and the civil war. See *malignant*, *n.*, 2.—3. The property of expressing malice or evil intent; malignant or threatening nature or character; unpropitiousness. Specifically —(a) In *astrol.*, tendency to irremediable harm or mischief: as, the malignancy of aspect of the planets.

The malignancy of my fate might perhaps distemper yours.

Shak., *T. N.*, ii. 1. 4.

(b) In *pathol.*, virulence; tendency to a worse condition: as, the malignancy of a tumor.

malignant (mā-lig'nant), *a.* and *n.* [= *OF. malignant, < L. malignan(t)-s*, ppr. of *malignare*, also deponent, *malignari*, do or make maliciously, < *malignus*, malign: see *malign*.] I. *a.* 1. Disposed to inflict suffering or cause distress; having extreme malevolence or enmity; virulently hostile; malicious: as, a malignant heart.

There was a bitter and malignant party grown up now to such a boldness as to give out insolent and threatening speeches against the Parliament it self.

Milton, *Elkonoklastes*, iv.

He speaks harshly and insidiously of many of his contemporaries; and towards Cervantes . . . he is absolutely malignant.

Ticknor, *Span. Lit.*, III. 91.

2. Virulently harmful or mischievous; threatening great danger; pernicious in influence or effect.

Noxious and malignant plants do many of them discover something in their nature by the sad and melancholic visage of their leaves, flowers, and fruit.

Ray, *Works of Creation*, i.

Specifically —(a) In *astrol.*, threatening to fortune or life; fateful: as, the malignant aspect of the stars.

O malignant and ill-boding stars!

Shak., 1 Hen. VI., iv. 5. 6.

(b) In *pathol.*, virulent; tending to produce death; threatening a fatal issue: as, a malignant ulcer; a malignant fever; malignant pustule or scarlet fever.

3. Extremely heinous: as, the malignant nature of sin.—**Malignant anthrax, fever, pustule**, etc. See the nouns.—**Syn. 1.** Malevolent, bitter, rancorous, spiteful, malign. See *animosity*.

II. *n.* 1. A person of extreme enmity or evil intentions; an ill-affected person.

Occasion was taken by certain *malignants* secretly to undermine his [St. Paul's] great authority in the Church of Christ.

Hooker, *Eccles. Polity*, iii. 8.

2. Specifically, in *Eng. hist.*, one of the adherents of Charles I. and his son Charles II. during the civil war; a Royalist; a Cavalier: so called by the Roundheads, the opposite party.

How will dissenting brethren relish it?

What will *malignants* say?

S. Butler, *Hudibras*, I. ii. 630.

One may, indeed, sometimes discover among the *malignants* of the sex a face that seems to have been naturally designed for a Whig lady.

Addison, *The Ladies' Association*.

malignantly (mā-lig'nant-li), *adv.* In a malignant manner; maliciously; with extreme malevolence; with pernicious influence; also, virulently.

maligner (mā-lī'nér), *n.* One who maligns or speaks malignantly of another; a traducer; a defamer.

I come a spie? no, Roderigo, no;

A hater of thy person, a *maligner*?

So far from that, I brought no malice with me.

Fletcher, *Pilgrim*, li. 2.

malignify (mā-lig'ni-fi), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *malignified*, ppr. *malignifying*. [*< L. malignus, malign, + -ficare, < facere, make: see -fy.*] To render malign or malignant. *Southery*. [Rare.]

malignity (mā-lig'ni-ti), *n.* [*< F. malignité = Sp. malignidad = Pg. malignidade = It. malignità, < L. malignita(-s), ill-will, spite, malice, < malignus, malign: see malign.*] 1. The character or state of being malign; extreme enmity or evil disposition toward another, proceeding from baseness of heart; malice or malevolence; deep-rooted spite.

Then cometh *malignité*, thurgh which a man annoieth his neighbour.

Chaucer, *Parson's Tale*.

Thou hast . . . an unrelenting purpose—a steady long-breathed malignity, that surpasses mine.

Scott, *Kenilworth*, iv.

2. The quality of being malign or malignant; extreme evilness; heinousness; specifically, in *pathol.*, virulence; malignancy.

This shows the high malignity of fraud.

South.

Some diseases . . . have in a manner worn out their malignity, so as to be no longer mortal.

Dryden, *Hind and Panther*, Pref.

—**Syn. 1.** Ill-will, Enmity (see *animosity*), maliciousness.

—2. Destructiveness, deadliness.

malignly (mā-līn'li), *adv.* In a malignant manner; with extreme ill-will; unpropitiously; perniciously.

malignment (mā-līn'ment), *n.* [*< malign + -ment.*] The act of maligning. [Rare.]

That recrimination and malignment of motive.

The Century, XXX. 675.

Malikite (mal'ik-īt), *n.* [*< Ar. Malik* (see def.) + -ite².] A follower of Malik, the Imam, the founder of one of the four great sects of Sunni Moslems.

Malines lace. [*< F. Malines, Mechlin lace.*] Same as *Mechlin lace* (which see, under *lace*).

malinfluence (mal-in'flū-ens), *n.* [*< mal- + influence.*] Evil influence.

Doubting whether opium had any connection with the latter stage of my bodily wretchedness—(except, indeed, . . . as having left the body weaker . . . and thus predisposed to any mal-influence whatever).

De Quincey, *Confessions*, App., p. 139.

maligner (mā-līng'gér), *v. i.* [*< F. malinger, a slang word meaning "suffer," but prob. also at one time "pretend to be ill," cf. malingreux, weak, sickly, formerly applied to beggars who feigned to be sick or injured in order to excite compassion, < malingre, "sore, scabby, ugly, loathsome" (Cotgrave), now ailing, poor, weakly, < mal-, badly, + (prob.) OF. haingre, heingre, thin, emaciated, F. dial. haingre, ailing, poorly, prob. < L. aeger (aegr-), sick, ill.*] The seuse is perhaps affected by association with *F. malin*, evil, malign, and *gré*, inclination (cf. *malgre, maugre*.) To feign illness; sham sickness in order to avoid duty; counterfeit disease.

Hemeralopia has been observed to break out epidemically in galls, camps, etc. I need hardly point out that in such cases a careful examination should always be instituted to guard against *malinering*.

J. S. Wells, *Dis. of Eye*, p. 418.

malingerer (mā-līng'gér-ér), *n.* One who shams illness, especially for the purpose of shirking work or avoiding duty.

Doubtless his church will be no hospital, . . .
Nor his religion but an ambulance
To fetch life's wounded and malingers in.
Lowell, The Cathedral.

The experienced senses of the surgeon quickly detected the malingers and the men who were only slightly indisposed.
G. Kennan, The Century, XXXVI, 809.

malingery (mā-līng'gèr-i), *n.* [*< maling + -y*]. A feigning of illness, especially by a soldier or sailor, in order to shirk work or duty.
Wilhelm, Mil. Diet.

malinowskite (mal-i-nov'skīt), *n.* [Named after E. Malinowski, a civil engineer.] In mineral., a massive variety of tetrahedrite from Peru, containing 13 per cent. of lead.

malipedal (mal'ī-ped-āl), *a.* [*< maliped(es) + -al*]. Of or pertaining to the malipedes of a chilopodous myriapod.

The dorsal plate, or what may be termed the second malipedal tergite.
Packard.

malipedes (mā-līp'e-dēz), *n. pl.* [NL. (Packard, 1883), *< L. mala*, jaw, + *pes* (ped-) = E. foot.] The fourth and fifth pairs of cephalic appendages (modified feet) of chilopodous myriapods, regarded as analogous to the maxillipeds of crustaceans.

malis (mā'lis), *n.* [NL. *< Gr. μάλις*, also *μήλις*, *μάλια*, *μάλη*, *μαλισμός*, LL. *malleus*, a disease among beasts of burden; origin uncertain.] A cutaneous disease produced by parasitic worms or vermin; formerly called *dodders*.

malison (mal'i-zōn), *n.* [Formerly also *mallison*; *< ME. malisoun, malisoun, malison*, *< OF. malisson, malizon, malecion, maleceon, maldeceon, maldisson*, *< L. maledictio(n)*, an evil speaking, reviling, cursing; see *malediction*. Cf. *benison*.] A formal malediction; a special curse invoked or denounced; a form of words expressing a curse; a curse.

And who that wille not so, gaf hem ther malisoun.
Rob. of Brunne, p. 162.

My curse and malison she's got,
For to pursue her still.
Margaret of Craignagat (Child's Ballads, VII, 252).

A malison light on the tongue
She tidings tells to me!
Lady Mairry (Child's Ballads, II, 82).

malkin, mawkin (māl'kīn, māk'kīn), *n. and a.* [Also *maulkin, maukin*; *< ME. malkyn, malkyne*, *< Mal* (E. Moll), a reduced form of *Mary*, and also of *Matilda* (formerly *Molt*, *Mawde*, now *Maud*), + dim. *-kin*.] 1. A kitchen servant, or any common woman; a slattern.

Malkyn with a distaf in hire hond.
Chaucer, Nun's Priest's Tale, l. 564.

The kitchen malkin pins
Her richest lockram 'bout her reechy neck.
Shak., Cor., ii. 1. 224.

Now monstrous in hoops, now trapish, and walking
With your petticoats clung to your heels like a maulkin.
Quoted in *Fairholt's Costume* (ed. Dillon), I. 394.

A draggled mawkin, thou,
That tends her bristled grunners in the sludge.
Tennyson, Princess.

2†. Maid Marian, the lady of the morris-dance.

Put on the shape of order and humanity,
Or you must marry Malkin, the May-lady.
Fletcher, Mons. Thomass, II. 2.

3. A stuffed figure; a caricature of a woman in dress and general appearance; a scarecrow.

Thou pitiful flatterer of thy Master's Imperfections;
thou *Maukin* made up of the Shreds and Pairings of his
superfluous Popperies.
Congreve, Old Batchelor, iii. 6.

4. A cat. Compare *grimalkin*. The word is used in the following passage as the name of a familiar spirit in the shape of a cat:

Malkin, my sweet spirit, and I.
Middleton, The Witch, iii. 2.

5. A hare. [Seotch.]

"Nay, nay, Luath," whispered Abel, patting his dog, . . .
"you must not kill the . . . rabbit; but if a maulkin would
show herself I would let thee . . . battle after her, for she
could only cock her fud at . . . thy yelping."
J. Wilson, Lights and Shadows of Scottish Life, p. 181.

6. A mop; especially, a mop used to clean a baker's oven.

See here a maulkin, there a sheet
As spotless pure as it is sweet.
Herriek, Hesperides, p. 106.

7. In *gun.*, a jointed staff with a sponge at one end, used for cleaning out cannon.—*Mother of the mawkins.* (a) A witch, hag, or uncanny old woman. (b) The little grube or dachick. J. A. Harvie-Brown.

II.† *a.* Of or pertaining to a malkin or kitchen-wench.

Her maulkin knuckles were never shapen to that royal
huskin.
Milton, Apology for Smeectymnus.

malkinly, mawkinly, *a.* [*< malkin, mawkin*, + *-ly*]. Like a malkin; slatternly.

Some silly souls are prone to place much piety in their
mawkinly [read maulkinly] plainness, and in their cen-

soriousness of others who use more comely and costely curiosities.
Jer. Taylor (?), Artif. Handsomeness, p. 87.

mall¹ (māl), *n.* [Also *maul* (the verb being commonly spelled *maul*); *< ME. malle*, *< OF. mal*, *maul*, *mail*, *F. mail* = *Pr. malh*, *maill*, *mal* = *Pg. malho* = *It. maglio*, *malleo*, a mall, *< L. malleus*, a hammer, mall, mallet. Cf. the var. *maill*³, *maill*⁴ (*< F.*), and dim. *mallet*.] 1. A heavy hammer or club of any sort; especially, a heavy wooden hammer used by carpenters. Compare *mallet* and *beetle*¹, 1. [In this sense now commonly *maul*.]

When Arthur saugh the Geante lift vp his malle he
douted the stroke.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), II. 339.

Ettscoones one of those villains him did rap
Upon his headpeece with his yron mall,
That he was soone awaked therewithall.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. v. 42.

2. (a) A war-hammer or martel-de-fer.

A man that beareth false witness against his neighbour
is a *maul*, and a sword, and a sharp arrow. Prov. xxv. 18.

(b) The head or striking part of a war-hammer or martel-de-fer. (c) The blunt or square projection of such a hammer, as distinguished from the beak on the opposite side of the handle: this blunt end was often divided into four, six, or more blunt points or protuberances.—

3. An old game played with a wooden ball in a kind of smooth alley boarded in at each side, in which the ball was struck with a mallet in order to send it through an iron arch called the *pass*, placed at the end of the alley. *Strutt*.

—4†. The mallet with which this game was played; also, the alley in which it was played.—

5†. [*< mall*¹, *v.*] A blow.

And give that reverend head a mall,
Or two, or three, against a wall.
S. Butler, Hudibras.

Top-mall, a heavy iron hammer used on board ship.

mall¹† (māl), *v. t.* [Also and more commonly *maul*; *< ME. mallen*, *< OF. mailier* = *Pg. malhar* = *It. magliare*, *< ML. malleare*, beat with a mall, *< malleus*, a mall, hammer; see *maill*¹, *n.*] To beat, especially with a mall or mallet; bruise.

I salle evene amange his mene malle hym to dede.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), I. 4038.

Lys. Would not my ghost start up, and fly upon thee?
Cy. No, I'd mall it down again with this.
[She snatches up the crowl.]
Chapman, Widow's Tears, v. 4.

mall² (mel or mal), *n.* [*< mall*¹, *n.*, through *pull-mall*, the game so called, and a place, *Pall-Mall*, where it was played; see *pull-mall*.] A public walk; a level shaded walk.

The mall without comparison is the noblest in Europe
for length and shade, having 7 rows of the tallest and
goodliest elms I had ever beheld.
Evelyn, Diary, May 2, 1644.

This the beau-monde shall from the Mall survey.
Pope, R. of the L., v. 133.

mall³ (mal), *n.* [*< ML. mallum, mallus*, a court; see *mallum, mallus*.] A court: same as *mallum, mallus*.

Councils, which had been as frequent as dicta or malls,
ceased.
Milman.

mallanders, n. pl. See *malanders*.

mallard (mal'ārd), *n.* [*< ME. malarde, maulard, mawlerd*, also irreg. *mawdelare, mawearde*, *< OF. malarde, malard*, a wild duck, prob., with suffix *-ard*, *< male*, male: see *male*¹. The F. dial. form *maillard* appar. simulates F. *maille*, a spot: see *maill*¹.] 1. The wild drake; the male of the common wild duck.

And with a bolt afterward,
Anon he hitt a maulard.
Arthur and Merlin, p. 154. (Halliwell.)

Hence—2. The common wild duck, *Anas boscas*, the feral stock whence the domestic duck in all its varieties has descended, and the typical representative of the family *Anatidae* and subfamily *Anatinae*. See *duck*². The mallard is from 22 to 24 inches long, by 32 to 36 in extent of wings. The male has the head and neck glossy-green, succeeded by a white ring; the

breast purplish-chestnut; the lower back, rump, and tail-coverts glossy-black; the tail-feathers mostly whitish, with a curly tuft; the wing-speculum iridescent, bordered with black and white; the bill greenish-yellow; the feet orange-red; and the iris brown. The female has the wings and feet as in the male, the bill greenish-black blotched with orange, and the body-colors variegated in fine pattern with lighter and darker brownish shades. The mallard is found in nearly all parts of the world. It nests on the ground, laying usually from 8 to 10 yellowish-drab eggs measuring about 2½ by 1½ inches.

mallardite (mal'ār-dīt), *n.* [Named after E. Mallard, a French mineralogist.] A hydrous sulphate of manganese occurring in fibrous crystalline masses: found in Utah.

malleability (mal'ē-a-bil'ī-ti), *n.* [= F. *malleabilité* = Sp. *malleabilidad* = Pg. *malleabilidade* = It. *malleabilità*; as *malleable* + *-ity*.] The property of being malleable; capability of being shaped or permanently extended by pressure, as by hammering or rolling, without losing coherence or continuity; the property of being susceptible of extension by beating or rolling.

The malleability of brass varies with its composition and with its temperature. *Spens' Encyc. Manuf.*, I. 321.

malleable (mal'ē-a-bl), *a.* [Early mod. E. *malleable*, *< F. malleable* = Sp. *malleable* = Pg. *malleavel* = It. *malleabile*, *< ML. malleare*, beat with a hammer: see *malleate*.] Capable of being shaped or extended by beating or rolling; capable of extension by hammering; reducible to a laminated form by beating, as gold, which may be beaten into leaves (gold-foil) of extreme thinness; hence, capable of being shaped by outside influence; yielding. See *foil*¹.

This Blow at Sea was so much greater than that at Land that, where that made him only doubt, this made him despair, at least made him *malleable*, and fit to be wrought upon by Composition. *Baker, Chronicles*, p. 78.

Mark the effect produced on our councils by continued insolence and inveterate hostility: we grow more *malleable* under their blows. *Burke, A Regicide Peace*, III.

Malleable bronze. See *bronze*.—**Malleable iron castings.** See *iron*.

malleableness (mal'ē-a-bl-nes), *n.* Malleability.

malleate (mal'ē-āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *malleated*, ppr. *malleating*. [*< ML. (L. in derivatives) malleatus*, pp. of *malleare*, beat with a hammer, mall, *< L. malleus*, a hammer: see *maill*¹, *n.* Cf. *maill*¹, *v.*] To hammer; form into a plate or leaf by beating.

malleation (mal-ē-ā'shon), *n.* [*< malleate* + *-ion*.] 1. The act of beating into a plate or leaf, as a metal; extension by beating.

His squire, by often malleations, hammerings, poundings, and threshings, might in good time be beaten out into the form of a gentleman. *Gayton, Notes on Don Quixote* (1654), p. 67. (*Latham*.)

2†. Malleability; capability of being shaped by hammering.

Sub. What's the proper passion of metals?
Face. Malleation. *B. Jonson, Alchemist*, II. 1.

3. In *pathol.*, a convulsive action of one or both hands, which strike the thigh like a hammer.

mallecho† (mal'ē-chō), *n.* [*< Sp. malchecho* = OF. *maifait*, *< ML. *malfactum*, *malefacta*, an evil deed, *< male*, evil, + *factus*, done, *factum* (*> Sp. hecho* = F. *fait*), deed, act: see *mal* and *fact*, *feat*. Cf. *malefaction*, etc.] Evil-doings; wickedness; villainy. [Rare; found only in the following passage.]

Oph. What means this, my lord?
Ham. Marry, this is micheing mallecho [var. *malicho*, *mallico*]; it means mischief. *Shak., Hamlet*, III. 2. 149.

malledius (ma-lē'di-us), *n.*; pl. *malledii* (-ī). [NL. *< L. malleus*, a hammer, + NL. (*stapedius*).] A muscle of the tympanum attached to the malleus; the tensor tympani: correlated with *stapedius* and *incudius*. *Coxes and Shute*, 1887.

mallee (mal'ē), *n.* [Australian.] Two dwarf species of *Eucalyptus*, *E. dumosa* and *E. oleosa*, growing in Australia. They sometimes form immense tracts of brushwood, called *mallee-scrub*.

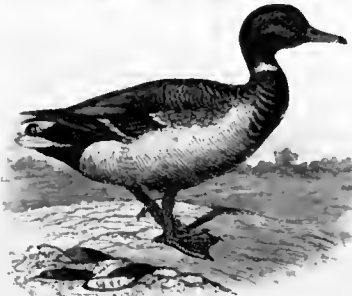
If you will get any bushman to tell you that land covered with *Eucalyptus dumosa*, vulgarly called *Mallee*, and exceedingly stunted specimens of that, will grow anything, I will tell him he knows nothing. *H. Kingsley, Hillyars and Burtons*, liv.

mallee-bird (mal'ē-bērd), *n.* The *Leipoa ocellata*, a bird of the family *Megapodiidae* (see *Leipoa*). Also called *native pheasant* by the English in Australia. *A. Newton*.

mallei, *n.* Plural of *malleus*.

Malleidæ (ma-lē'ī-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. *< Malleus* + *-idæ*.] A family of bivalves, typified by the genus *Malleus*; the hammer-oysters: same as *Ariculidæ* or *Pteridæ*.

malleifer (ma-lē'ī-fēr), *n.* [*< NL. malleifer*: see *malleiferous*.] A vertebrate of the super-class *Malleifera*.



Mallard (*Anas boscas*).

Malleifera (mal-ē-if'ē-rā), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *malleifer*; see *malleiferous*.] A superclass of erianate *Vertebrata*, or skulled vertebrates, distinguished by the development of the malleus as a bone of the ear, and by the direct articulation of the lower jaw to the skull. It corresponds to the class *Mammalia*, and contrasts with *Quadratifera* and *Lyrifera*.

malleiferous (mal-ē-if'ē-rus), *a.* [NL. *malleifer*, < *L. malleus*, a hammer, a mall, + *ferre*, = *E. bear*¹.] Having a distinct malleus; of or pertaining to the *Malleifera*; mammalian.

malleiform (mal'ē-i-fōrm), *a.* [NL. *malleus*, a hammer, a mall, + *forma*, form.] In zool., hammer-shaped.

In some species of Polynoe the parapodia give rise, at corresponding points, to large, richly ciliated, malleiform tubercles. *Huxley, Anat. Invert.*, p. 210.

mallemaroking (mal'ē-mā-rō'king), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *mallemaroke*, an unrecorded verb, perhaps equiv. to *mallemoke*, lit. act like the mallemoke or mallemuck, < *mallemoke*, *mallemuck*, the fulmar petrel; see *mallemuck*. Cf. *D. mallemolen*, carousal.] *Naut.*, the visiting and carousing of seamen in the Greenland ships. *Sailor's Word-book*.

mallemuck (mal'ē-muk), *n.* [Also *mallemock*, *mallemoke*, *mollymuck*, *mollymuck*, *malmock*, *malduck*, *malmarsh*, etc.; < *G. mallemucke* = *D. mallemugge*, a mallemuck, explained, from the *D.*, as 'feelish fly' or 'fool flier,' as if < *D. mallem*, fool, dally, + *mug*, *MD. mugge*, a 'fly,' in allusion to its heedless habits; but the *D.* word is not open to this explanation. *D. mug* means rather 'a gnat' (= *E. midge*), and cannot refer to the 'flying' of a bird. The name is prob. of northern origin.] The fulmar petrel, *Fulmarus glacialis*; also extended to some related birds, as albatrosses. See *cut* under *fulmar*². Also called *malmarsh*.

mallenders (mal'en-dēr-z), *n. pl.* Same as *malanders*.

malleolar (mal'ē-ō-lār), *a.* [NL. *malleolus* + *-ar*.] 1. Having the character of a malleolus: as, the malleolar process of the tibia. — 2. Of or pertaining to either malleolus: as, a malleolar artery.

malleolus (ma-lē-ō-lus), *n.*; *pl. malleoli* (-lī). [NL., < *L. malleolus*, a small hammer, dim. of *malleus*, a hammer: see *malleus*.] 1. In *anat.*, a bony protuberance on either side of the ankle. The two together contribute to the stability of the ankle-joint, by locking the astragalus so as to prevent lateral and rotatory movements. In man the outer malleolus is formed by the fibula, the inner by the tibia; and each forms a sort of pulley or trochlea around which wind the tendons of important extensor muscles of the foot. The malleoli are little distinguished in most animals, owing to the different set of the foot upon the leg, or the different configuration of the parts. When, as often occurs, the fibula does not reach the ankle, the outer malleolus is wanting unless formed by the tibia. In birds the condyles of the tibia, constituted by ankylosis of proximal tarsal bones, take the name and place of malleoli. 2. In *bot.*, a layer; a shoot bent into the ground and half divided at the bend, whence it emits roots. *Lindley*. — 3. [cap.] In *conch.*, a genus of bivalve shells. *J. E. Gray*, 1847. — **Inner malleolus**, the malleolar process of the tibia, articulating with the inner side of the astragalus, having behind it the tendons of the tibialis posterior and flexor digitorum. — **Outer malleolus**, the enlarged lower end of the fibula, articulating with the outer side of the astragalus, having behind it the tendons of the peroneus longus and peroneus brevis.

malleoramate (mal'ē-ō-rā-māt), *a.* [NL. *malleus*, a hammer, + *ramus*, a branch: see *ramate*.] In rotifers, having mallei fastened by unci to rami, as in the *Melicertidae*, *Triarthridae*, *Pterodinidae*, and *Pedalionidae*.

mallet (mal'et), *n.* [OF. *mallet*, *maillet*, *F. maillet* (= *Pr. malhet* = *It. maglietto*), a wooden hammer, mallet, dim. of *mal*, *mail*, a hammer: see *mail*¹.] 1. A small beetle or wooden hammer used by carpenters, stonecutters, printers, etc., chiefly for driving another tool, as a chisel, or the like. It is wielded with one hand, while the heavier mall requires the use of both hands. — 2. The wooden hammer used to strike the balls in the game of croquet. — **Automatic mallet**. Same as *dental hammer* (which see, under *hammer*).

Dental mallet. (a) A tight hammer of wood or metal used by dentists for striking the plugger in the operation of filling teeth. It is now superseded in great part by various mechanical contrivances, such as the dental hammer or plugger and the electric plugger. (b) A dental hammer or plugger. See *hammer*¹.

mallet-flower (mal'et-flou'ēr), *n.* Any plant of the genus *Tupistra*.

malleus (mal'ē-us), *n.*; *pl. mallei* (-ī). [NL., < *L. malleus*, a hammer, a mall: see *mail*¹.] 1. In *anat.*, the proximal element of Meckel's car-

tilage, in any way distinguished from the rest of the mandibular arch. In man and other mammals the malleus is separately ossified, and is the outer one of the three bonelets or ossicles of the ear lodged in the cavity of the tympanum, connected with the ear-drum or tympanic membrane, and movably articulated with the incus. It is named from its hammer-like shape. In man, having a head, neck, and handle or short process, together with a processus gracilis, which lies in the Glaserian fissure. As one of the ossicula auditus, the malleus subserves the function of hearing in mammals. In birds, and many other vertebrates below mammals, the malleus has a very different office, that of forming part of the suspensorium of the lower jaw, which is its true morphological character. Its specialization in *Mammalia* is peculiar to that class. See *Malleifera*, and *cuts* under *hyoid*, *ear*, and *tympanic*.

2. In *ichth.*, one of the Weberian ossicles which form a chain between the air-bladder and the auditory apparatus in the skull of plectropondylous and nematognathous fishes. It is homologous with the hemapophysis of the third one of the coalseed anterior vertebrae. — 3. In rotifers, one of the paired calcareous structures within the pharynx. In the typical forms it is a hammer-like body, consisting of an upper part or head, called the *incus*, and a lower part or handle, named the *manubrium*, but in other forms the distinction disappears.

4. [cap.] In *conch.*, a genus of pearl-oysters of the family *Arviculidae*, founded by Lamarck in 1799; the hammer-shells. They have a long-winged hinge at right angles with the length of the valve, giving a hammer-like shape, whence the name. Young shells are like those of *Arvicula* or wing-shells, and have a byssal notch; the hammer shape is gradually acquired with age. *M. vulgaris*, the hammer-oyster, inhabits Eastern seas. See *cut* under *hammer-shell*.

5. Same as *war-hammer*.

mallinders (mal'in-dēr-z), *n. pl.* Same as *malanders*.

Mallophaga (ma-lof'a-gā), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *mallophagus*: see *mallophagus*.] A group of ametabolous apterous parasitic insects with mandibulate mouth-parts and coalesced mesothorax, jointed antennae and palpi, superior spiracles, and short stout legs ending in hooked claws. They are known as *bird-lice*, and are very numerous and diversiform. By some they are regarded as *Hemiptera* degraded and distorted by parasitism, and placed with the true lice in a group *Parasita* or *Anoplura*; by others they are held to constitute a superfamily or suborder of *Pseudoneuroptera*, and by others again a suborder of *Corrodentia*. See *louse*¹.

mallophagan (ma-lof'a-gan), *a. and n.* [NL. *Mallophaga* + *-an*.] 1. *a.* Same as *mallophagus*.

II. *n.* A louse of the group *Mallophaga*.

Mallophagidae (mal-ō-faj'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Mallophaga* + *-ide*.] The mallophagous insects regarded as a family of *Pseudoneuroptera*, and corresponding to the suborder *Mallophaga*. They differ from true lice in having mandibulate instead of suctional mouth-parts, and in other respects. Most of them live on the plumage of birds, whence the name *bird-lice* for the whole of them; but some also infest the pelage of mammals. Some are great pests of the poultry-yard and aviary. The genera are numerous, including *Nirnaus*, *Trichodectes*, and *Goniodes*.

mallophagous (ma-lof'a-gus), *a.* [NL. *mallophagus*, < *Gr. μαλλός*, a lock of wool, + *φαγέιν*, eat.] In *entom.*: (a) Devouring feathers or hairs and dried skins, as many coleopterous larvae. (b) Pertaining to the *Mallophaga*. Also *mallophagan*.

Mallorquin (ma-lēr'kin), *n.* [Sp. *Mallorquin*, < *Mallorca*, *Majorca*: see *Majorean*.] Same as *Majorean*.

Mallotus (ma-lō'tus), *n.* [NL. (Leureiro, 1790), < *Gr. μαλλωτός*, furnished with wool, fleecy. < (*IGr.*) *μαλλοειν*, clothe with wool, < *μαλλός*, wool.]

1. A genus of plants of the natural order *Euphorbiaceae*, tribe *Crotonaceae*, and subtribe *Acalyphaceae*, characterized by the oblong parallel anther-cells and the numerous (rarely less than fifteen) stamens. The flowers are apetalous, either dioecious or monocious. The plants are trees or shrubs with generally alternate leaves. The male flowers are generally small, on short pedicels in heads along a rachis; the pistillate ones fewer, on long or short pedicels. There are about 70 species, numerous in eastern India, the Malay archipelago, and Australia, with a few in Africa. One species, *M. Philippinensis*, yields the dyestuff known as *kamla*.

2. In *ichth.* (Cuvier, 1829), a genus of fishes of the family *Argentinidae*, formerly placed in *Salmonidae*, of which the male has a broad longitudinal villous or fleecy band of scales differentiated from the rest; the caplins. The type is *Mallotus villosus*, the caplin. See *cut* under *caplin*².

mallow (mal'ō), *n.* [ME. *malowe*, *malue*, < AS. *malice*, *malice* = *D. malwe* = *G. malve* = OF. *malve*, *F. mauve* = *Pr. Sp. Pg. It. malva*, < *L. malva*, prob., with some alteration (cf. *L. malope*, mentioned by Pliny as one *Gr. form*) of the form later used as *Gr. malache* (also *moloche*), < *Gr. μάλαχ*, also *μολόχη* (later *μάλα*, *μάλαξ*,

after *L.*), mallow, appar. so called from its emollient properties, or perhaps from its soft, downy leaves, < *μαλάσσειν*, soften, < *μαλάς*,



Branch of Mallow (*Malva rotundifolia*), with flowers and fruits. a, a flower; b, the fruit; c, one of the carpels.

soft.] Any plant of the genus *Malva*, or of the order *Malvaceae*, the mallow family.

Take *malves* with alle the rotes, and sethe thame in water, and wasche thi bevede therwith.

MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 232. (Halliwell.)

Nowe *malore* is sowe, and myntes plannte or roote. *Palladius, Husbondrie* (E. E. T. S.), p. 84.

Common mallow, in England, *Malva sylvestris*; in America, sometimes, *M. rotundifolia*. — **Country mallow**, the common mallow, *M. sylvestris*. — **Curled mallow**, *M. crispa*, in allusion to the leaves. — **Dwarf mallow**, *M. rotundifolia*, low as compared with *M. sylvestris*. — **False mallow**, a plant of the genus *Malvastrum*. — **Glade-mallow**, a plant of the genus *Nepeta*. — **Globe mallow**, a plant of the genus *Sphaeralcea*. — **Indian mallow**. (a) In America, *Abutilon Arizense*, introduced from India. Also called *velvetleaf*. See *American jute*, under *jute*. (b) In England, a plant of either of the genera *Sida* and *Urena*. — **Jews' mallow**. See *Jews' mallow*. — **Marsh mallow**. See *marsh-mallow*. — **Musk-mallow**. *Malva moschata*, so named from the scent of its foliage. — **Rose-mallow**, the genus *Hibiscus*, especially *H. Moscheutos*, the swamp rose-mallow. — **Tree mallow**, *Lavatera arborea*. — **Venice mallow**, *Hibiscus Trionum*, the bladder-ketmia. See *cheese-cake*, 3, dock¹, 2.

mallow-rose (mal'ō-rō-z), *n.* Same as *rose-mallow* (which see, under *mallow*).

mallowwort (mal'ō-wērt), *n.* Any plant of the mallow family, *Malvaceae*.

malls (malz), *n. pl.* [A centr. of *measles* (formerly *masels*, etc.).] The measles. [Prov. Eng.]

mallum, **mallus** (mal'um, -us), *n.* [ML., of OTeut. origin; cf. Goth. *mēl*, time, point, mark, writing, = AS. *mæl*, time, mark, etc.: see *meal*².] Among the ancient Franks, a court corresponding to the hundred court among the Anglo-Saxons.

The ordinary court of justice is the *mallus* or court of the hundred. *Stubbs, Const. Hist.*, § 25.

malm, **maum** (mām, mām), *n. and a.* [Also *maulm*, *mawm*; < ME. *malm*, < AS. *mealum*, sand, = OS. *melm*, dust, = OHG. MHG. *melm*, dust, G. (dial.) *malm*, something ground, also in technical use, = Icel. *mālmr*, sand (in local names), usually ore, metal, = Norw. *malm*, sand, ore, = Sw. *malm*, sand (in local names), = Dan. *malm*, ore, = Goth. *malma*, sand; with formative -m, from the verb represented by OHG. *malan* = Icel. *mala* = Goth. *malan*, grind: see *mcal*¹, from the same verb. Hence *maum*, *mawm*, *v.* I. *n.* 1. Earth containing a considerable quantity of chalk in fine particles; a calcareous loam, constituting in the southeastern counties of England a soil especially suited for the growth of hops; a kind of earth suitable for making the best quality of brick without any addition. The brickmakers in the vicinity of London divide the brick-earth of that region into strong clay, mild clay (or loam), and malm. *Artificial malm* is a mixture imitating the natural earth. See *malm brick*, below.

To the north-west, north, and east of the village [of Selborne] is a range of fair enclosures, consisting of what is called a white *malm*, a sort of rotten or rubble stone, which, when turned up to the frost and rain, moulders to pieces, and becomes manure to itself.

Gilbert White, Nat. Hist. Selborne (ed. Bohn), p. 15.

2. [cap.] The name used in Germany, and frequently by geologists writing in English on the geology of that country, for the uppermost of the three divisions of the Jurassic series, all of which at an early day received English provincial names, namely *Lias*, *Dogger*, and *Malm*.

The Malm of the German geologists (which is not the equivalent of the English malm rock) corresponds paleontologically with the Middle and Upper Oolite of England. The rock consists mostly of white limestone, with dolomitic and marly strata, and is in some places over 1,000 feet thick.

3. *pl.* Bricks made of malm earth, or of the artificial malm prepared by mixing clay with chalk.

For making the best quality of bricks, which are called *malms*, an artificial substitute is obtained.

C. T. Davis, Bricks and Tiles, p. 56.

II. a. 1. Composed of malm or calcareous loam: as, *malm lands*. *Gilbert White*.—2. Soft; mellow. *Hallivell*.—3. Peaceable; quiet. [Prov. Eng.] [In the last two senses spelled *maum*.]—**Malm brick**, a brick made of true or of artificial malm, the latter of which consists of comminuted chalk and clay mixed with a little sand and with breeze, the last being composed of eladers, ashes, and fine coal. These bricks burn to a pale-brown color more or less inclined to yellow. They are made in the neighborhood of London, and are also called *malms*. See *malm*.—**Malm rock**, the local name of parts of the Upper Greensand, as developed from Westerham west through Surrey, Hants, and Sussex. Also called *malmstone*.

Near Westerham we find harder beds below, which rapidly acquire importance farther west, and become there the chief part of the formation [the Upper Greensand]. These beds are known as *freestone* and *malm rock*, and there also occur smaller quantities of blue rag and chert. The freestone is a light-colored calcareous sandstone much used for building. The *malm rock* much resembles it, but is slightly more chalky-looking.

Topley, Geol. of the Weald, p. 153.

malm, maum (mām, mām), *v. t.* [In the quot. spelled *maum*; < *malm*, *maum*, *a.*; cf. *malmy*, 2.] To handle with sticky hands; "paw." [Low.]

Don't be *mauming* and gaumling a body so! can't you keep your filthy hands to yourself?

Siciff, Polite Conversation, ii. (Davies.)

malmag (mal'mag), *n.* [A native name (?).] The speeter, *Tarsius spectrum*, a small lemuroid quadruped. See *Tarsius*.

malmarsh (mal'mārsh), *n.* Same as *malle-muck*.

malmignatte (mal-mi-nyat'), *n.* [Also *malmignattus*.] A spider, *Theridion* or *Latrodectus malmignattus*, a small black species spotted with red. It is one of a genus of spiders widely distributed in Europe, Africa, Asia, New Zealand, and the United States. Its venom is much more poisonous than that of any other animal, considering the diminutive size of the spider and the extremely minute quantity that will sometimes prove fatal. See *scatipo*.

malming (mā'ning), *n.* [< *malm* + *-ing*.] The preparation of artificial malm by mixing chalk and clay reduced to pulp, and allowing the mixture to consolidate by evaporation.

malmock (mal'mok), *n.* A variant of *malle-muck*.

malmsey (mām'zi, formerly malm'si), *n.* [Formerly *malmsie*, *malmsie*, *malmsie*; < ME. *malvesie*, *malveys* = MD. *malvaseye*, D. *malvezey*, *malvazey*, *malvazier* = G. Dan. *malvasier* = Sw. *malvasir*, < F. *malvesie*, *malvoisie* = Sp. *malvasia*, *marvasia* = Pg. *malvasia* (ML. *malvaticum*), < It. *malvasia*, a wine so called from *Malvasia* or *Napoli di Malvasia*, < NGr. *Μαλβασία*, a seaport on the southeastern coast of Laconia, Greece, contr. of *μάλυ επιβάσια*, 'single entrance': Gr. *μάλυ*, fem. of *μάλος*, single (see *monad*); *επιβάσια*, entrance, < *επιβαίνω*, enter, go in, < *ἐν*, in, + *βαίνω*, go.] 1. A kind of grape.

Upon that hyll is a cite called Malysia, where first grew *Malvasye*, and yet doth; howbeit it groweth now [1566] more plenteously in Candia and Modena, and no where elys.

Sir R. Guylforde, Pilgrimage, p. 12.

Ther groweth the Voyne that ys callyd *Malveysy* and muskedell.

Torkington, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 20.

2. A wine, usually sweet, strong, and of high flavor, originally and still made in Greece, but now especially in the Canary and Madeira islands, and also in the Azores and in Spain. The name is given somewhat loosely to such wines, and is used in combination, as *Malmsey-Madeira*. Compare *malvasia*.

A Cask, through want of vse grow'n fusly,
Makes with his stink the best Greeke *Malmsiey* musty.

Sylvestre, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, l. 3.

By this hand,
I love thee next to *malmsey* in a morning,
Of all things transitory.

Beau. and Fl., Captain, iv. 2.

malmstone (mām'stōn), *n.* Same as *malm rock* (which see, under *malm*).

Some varieties of the *malmstones* which form part of the so-called Upper Greensand of Surrey, Hampshire, and Berkshire.

Quart. Jour. Geol. Soc., XLV. 406.

malmy (mā'mi), *a.* [< *malm* + *-y*.] 1. Consisting of, containing, or resembling malm: as, a *malmy* soil.

The eastern portion forming the Vale of Petersfield, and comprising only about 50,000 acres, rests on the Wealden

formation, and is a grey sandy loam provincially called *malmy* land, lying on a soft sand rock.

Encyc. Brit., XI. 430.

2. Clammy; sticky. [Prov. Eng.]

malnutrition (mal-nū-trish'ōn), *n.* [< *mal-* + *nutrition*.] Imperfect nutrition; defect of sustenance from imperfect assimilation of food.

Conical cornea is more often met with among persons who have had diseases of *malnutrition*.

Edinburgh Rev., CLXVIII. 510.

Malnutrition of muscles is a factor which ought not to be forgotten.

Sci. Amer., N. S., LXI. 100.

malodor, malodour (mal-ō'dor), *n.* [Formerly also *malodor*; < *mal-* + *odor*.] An offensive odor; a stench.

Her breath, heavy with the *malodor* of nicotine, almost strangled him.

The Century, XXIX. 681.

malodorous (mal-ō'dor-us), *a.* [< *malodor* + *-ous*.] Having a bad or offensive odor, either literally or figuratively: as, a *malodorous* reputation.

A pestilent *malodorous* home of dirt and disease.

The Century, XXVII. 326.

malodorousness (mal-ō'dor-us-nes), *n.* The quality or state of being malodorous, or offensive to smell.

malomaxillary (mā-lō-mak'si-lā-ri), *a.* Same as *malarmaxillary*. H. Gray.

malont. Contracted from *me alone*. Chaucer.

Maloo climber. See *Bauhinia*.

Malope (mal'ō-pē), *n.* [NL. (Linnaeus, 1737). < L. *malope*, mallow.] 1. A genus of plants belonging to the tribe *Malveae*, the mallow family,

type of the subtribe *Malopeae*, characterized by a style which is longitudinally stigmatose, and by having three distinct bractlets. They are annual herbs, with entire or three-parted leaves and pedunculate, usually showy, violet or rose-colored flowers. There are 3 species, which are confined to the Mediterranean region, and are often cultivated for the beauty of the large flowers. *M. trifida*, with flowers of rose-color or white, is sometimes called *three-lobed malope*. The other species are *M. malacoides*, mallow-like malope, and *M. multiflora*.

2. [l. c.] A plant of this genus.

Malopeae (ma-lō'pē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Endlicher, 1836). < *Malope* + *-ae*.] A subtribe of malvaceous plants belonging to the tribe *Malveae*, and characterized by an indefinite number of carpels, irregularly grouped in a head, with solitary ascending ovules. It embraces 3 genera, of which *Malope* is the type, and 7 species.

Malorussian (mā-lō-rush'an), *n.* [< Russ. *Malorossiya*, Little Russia (*Malorossii*), Little-Russian], < *malisi*, in comp. *malor-*, adv. *mal*, little, & *Rossiya*, Russia: see *Russian*.] Little-Russian (which see, under *Russian*).

In *Malorussian*, *g* is pronounced *h*, as *aharod*, a garden.

Encyc. Brit., XXII. 149.

Malpighia (mal-pig'i-ā), *n.* [NL. (Plumier, 1703), named after Marcello Malpighi.] A genus of dicotyledonous polypetalous plants, type of the natural order *Malpighiaceae* and the tribe *Malpighieae*, characterized by having an entire 2- or 3-celled ovary, terminal free styles with obtuse stigmas, a calyx with from 6 to 10 glands, and a drupaceous fruit with 3 erested seeds. They are trees or shrubs with opposite leaves, sometimes covered with stinging hairs, and red, white, or rose-colored flowers in axillary or terminal clusters. There are about 20 species, all natives of tropical America. *M. glabra* is the Barbados cherry. *M. urens* is the cowhage-cherry.

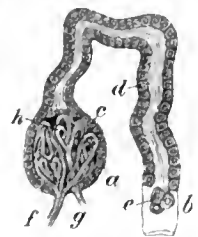
Malpighiaceae (mal-pig-i-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (A. L. de Jussieu, 1789), < *Malpighia* + *-aceae*.] A natural order of dicotyledonous polypetalous plants belonging to the cohort *Geraniales*, typified by the genus *Malpighia*. It is characterized by a 5-parted calyx, some or all of the sepals usually with two glands, by having three carpels, which are either united or distinct, and by solitary ovules without albumen. The order embraces 52 genera and about 600 species, most numerous in the tropics. They are herbs or shrubs, often climbing, with leaves usually opposite and entire, and glandular on the stalk or under side, and yellow or red (rarely white or blue) flowers, commonly growing in terminal clusters.

malpighiaceous (mal-pig-i-ā'shi-us), *a.* [< *Malpighia* + *-aceous*.] In bot., pertaining to or characteristic of plants of the order *Malpighiaceae*: specifically applied to hairs formed as in the genus *Malpighia*, which are attached by the middle, and lie parallel to the surface on which they grow.

Malpighian (mal-pig'i-an), *a.* [< *Malpighi* (see def.) + *-an*.] Of or pertaining to Marcello Malpighi (1628-94), an Italian anatomist and physiologist: applied in anatomy to several structures discovered or particularly investigated by him, as follows.—**Malpighian body**, one of the glomeruli of the kidney surrounded by its capsule. These form the terminations of the branches of the uri-

niferous tubules, occur in the cortical substance of the kidney, and are about $\frac{1}{16}$ of an inch in diameter. They are formed of the expanded end of the tube invaginated by the bunch of blood-vessels constituting the glomerulus, which thus are embraced in a double epithelial sac, and the blood is separated from the lumen of the tubule by the vascular wall and the epithelium of the inner layer of the capsule. There is reason to think that these bodies do most of the secretion of the water and less important salts of the urine, the remainder of the work of secreting the urine being done by the epithelial cells of the uriniferous tubules.

Malpighian caeca or **flaments**. Same as *Malpighian tubes*.—**Malpighian capsule**. See *Malpighian body*.—**Malpighian corpuscle**. (a) A Malpighian body of the kidney. (b) A lymphoid corpuscle of the spleen. See *corpuscle*.—**Malpighian layer**, the rete mucosum; the lowermost layer of the epidermis; the stratum spinosum. Also called *rete Malpighii*. See *skin*.—**Malpighian pyramids**, in anat., the pale reddish conical masses forming the medullary part of the kidney, whose apices project into the calyces of the pelvis of the kidney, and are called *pyramids*.—**Malpighian tubes** or **vessels**, certain appendages of the alimentary canal of insects. They are caecal convoluted tubes, immediately behind the posterior aperture of the stomach, and are generally regarded as representing the liver. See cut under *Blattida*.—**Malpighian tuft**, the glomerulus, or vascular network or plexus, in a Malpighian body.



Malpighian capsule, *a*, with its contained glomerulus, *b*, and the beginning of the tubule, *c*, into which it opens; *d*, *e*, epithelium of the tubule detached; *f*, termination of renal artery; *g*, beginning of renal vein; *h*, the glomerulus. (Magnified about 300 diameters.)

Malpighieae (mal-pi-gi'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (A. P. de Candolle, 1824), < *Malpighia* + *-eae*.] A tribe of plants belonging to the natural order *Malpighiaceae*, of which *Malpighia* is the type. It is characterized by having ten stamens, usually all perfect, and often with appendaged anthers; by three styles, which are almost always distinct; and by having carpels inserted on the flat receptacle, distinct or united in the fruit, and forming fleshy or woolly drupes with from one to three cells.

malposition (mal-pō-zish'ōn), *n.* [< *mal-* + *position*.] A wrong position; a misplacement, as of a part of the body or of a fetus.

Malpositions of the eye, such as squinting, are the result of too great contraction of one of the recti muscles, usually the internal.

Le Conte, Sight, p. 20.

malpractice (mal-prak'tis), *n.* [< *mal-* + *practice*.] 1. Misbehavior; evil practice; practice contrary to established rules.

Fanny was almost ready to tell fibs to screen her brother's *malpractices* from her mamma.

Thackeray, The Kickleburys on the Rhine.

2. Specifically, bad professional treatment of disease, pregnancy, or bodily injury, from reprehensible ignorance or carelessness, or with criminal intent.

malpractitioner (mal-prak-tish'ōn-ēr), *n.* [< *mal-* + *practitioner*, after *malpractice*.] A physician who is guilty of malpractice.

malpresentation (mal-prē-zen-tā'shōn), *n.* [< F. *mal-* + *presentation*.] In obstet., abnormal presentation in childbirth, as of a shoulder.

malpropriety (mal-prō-pri'ē-ti), *n.* [= F. *mal-propre*; as *mal-* and *propriety*.] Want of proper condition; slovenliness; dirtiness. [Rare.]

The whole interior had a harmonious air of sloth, stupidity, and *malpropriety*.

E. Eggleston, The Graysons, xvii.

maliskert, *r. i.* [ME. *maliskren*, *malseren*, *masken*; < AS. **maliscran*, in verbal *n.* *malserung* (= OHG. *maserunc*), fascination; cf. OS. *malisk*, proud, = Goth. **malisks*, foolish.] To wander.

The ledez of that lyttel town were lopen out for drede, In-to that *malserande* mere, marred by lye.

Alliterative Poems, (ed. Morris), ii. 991.

He hade missed is mayne & *maliskrid* a-boute,
& how the werwolf wam him bl with a wilde hert.

William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), I. 416.

malstick (māl'stik), *n.* See *mahlstick*.

malström, *n.* See *maelstrom*.

malt¹ (mālt), *n.* and *a.* [Formerly also *mault*, Sc. *maut*; < ME. *malt*, < AS. *maelt* (= OS. *malt* = D. *mout* = MLG. *molt*, *malt* = OHG. *MHG.* *G. malt* = Icel. Dan. Sw. *malt*; cf. F. *malt* = Sp. Pg. It. *malto*, < Teut.), < *meltan* (pret. *mealt*), melt, dissolve: see *melt*.] 1. *n.* 1. Grain in which, by partial germination, arrested at the proper stage by heat, the starch is converted into saccharine matter (grape-sugar), the unfermented solution of the latter being the sweet-wort of the brewer. By the addition of hops, and the subsequent processes of cooling, fermentation, and clarification, the wort is converted into porter, ale, or beer. The alcoholic fermentation of the wort without the addition of hops, and distillation, yield crude whisky. Barley is the grain most used for malting in the manufacture of beer; but wheat, rye, and other grains are largely malted for whisky. Barley yields about 92 per cent. of its weight of dried malt.

Some make the Egyptians first inners of Wine . . . and of Beere, to which end they first made *Mault* of Barley for such places as wanted Grape.

Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 582.

The ale shali ne'er be brewin' o' malt.

The Enchanted Ring (Child's Ballads, III. 53).

2. Liquor produced from malt, as ale, porter, or beer.

Scho suld haif found me meil and malt.

Johnie Armstrong (Child's Ballads, VI. 48).

Blown malt, malt dried in a kiln in which the heat is raised quickly to 100° F., and then lowered. It is so called from its distended appearance. *Encyc. Brit.*—**Malt-cleaning machine**, in a brewery, a form of grain-cleaner for freeing barley, previous to malting, from all extraneous substances, such as other grain, seeds of grass and weeds, dust, and foul matters; a cleaning and sorting machine.

II. a. Pertaining to, containing, or made with malt.—**Malt liquor**, a general term for an alcoholic beverage produced merely by the fermentation of malt, as opposed to those obtained by the distillation of malt or mash.

malt¹ (mált), *v.* [**< malt¹, n.** I. *trans.* To convert (grain) into malt. The steps in the process of malting are four: First, steeping in water for twenty-four to forty hours, by which the grain takes up from 10 to 30 per cent. of water, swells, and begins to germinate. Second, couching, in which the steeped grain is piled in heaps on a floor, usually made of flagstones, and wherein the growth of the rootlets is aided by heat generated in the mass. Third, flooring, in which the germinating grain is spread upon a floor in charges called *floors*, and stirred to expose it to air, and in which the growth of the rootlets is checked and the germination of the acrospires is carried to the desired limit. Fourth, drying, in which the germination is completely arrested by heat in a malt-kiln. The maltster decides, from the length and appearance of the acrospires as to when the conversion of the starch has been carried to the right limit. The dried acrospires and the rootlets are broken off by handling in the kiln, and are removed by sifting. The chemical changes effected by the partial germination and subsequent treatment of the grain are chiefly the conversion of the azotized substances into diastase, the conversion of the starch into grape-sugar by the action of the diastase, and the imparting of color and flavor to the malt in the kiln. The malt is either pale or dark in color, according to the degree of heat and the length of time it is exposed to heat in the kiln; and a peculiar flavor is derived from empyreumatic oil generated in the husk.

II. intrans. 1. To become malt; be converted into malt.

To house it green . . . will make it malt worse.

Mortimer, Husbandry.

2. To drink malt liquor. [Humorous or low.]

She drank nothing lower than Curaçoa,

Maraschino, or pink Noyau,

And on principle never malted.

Hood, Misa Kilnnausegg, Her Birth.

Walt, for my part, I malts. *Marryat, Jacob Faithful.*

malt²: An obsolete preterit of *mel¹*. *Chaucer.* **maltaient** (mált'a-lent), *n.* [Also *maletalent*; **< ME. malalent**, **< OF. malalent**, ill-humor, anger; as *mal- + talent*.] Evil disposition or inclination; ill-will; resentment; displeasure; spleen.

Wax he rody for sharme, and loked on hym with *mal-talent*, and yef thei hadde be a-lone he wolde with hym haue foughlen. *Mertin (E. E. T. S.), II. 536.*

As she that hadde it al to-rent,

For angre and for *maltaient*.

Rom. of the Rose, l. 330.

So forth he went

With heavy look and lumpish pace, that plaine

In him bewraid great grudge and *maltaient*.

Spenser, F. Q., III. iv. 61.

That is the lot of them that the Black Douglas bears *maltaient* against. *Scott, Fair Maid of Perth, XII.*

maltaientive, *a.* [**ME. maltaientif**, **< OF. mal-taentif**, **< maltaient**, ill humor, anger: see *mal-talent*.] Angry; resentful.

And [they] ronne to-geder wroth and *maletalentif* that on a-gein that other, and that on desiraunt of pris and honour, and that other covetouse to a-venge hys shame and his harme. *Mertin (E. E. T. S.), II. 538.*

malt-barn (mált'bárn), *n.* Same as *malt-house*.

malt-drier (mált'dri'ér), *n.* An apparatus for artificially drying malt in order to arrest the process of germination and the chemical change in the constituents of the grain. *E. H. Knight.*

malt-dust (mált'dust), *n.* The refuse of malt after brewing; spent malt.

Malt-dust is an active manure frequently used as a top-dressing, especially for fruit trees in pots. *Encyc. Brit., XII. 233.*

malter (mált'tér), *n.* Same as *malster*. [Rare.]

Maltese (mált-tēs' or -tēz'), *a. and n.* [**< Malta** (**< L. Melita**, **Gr. Μελίτη**) (see *def.*) + *-ese*.] **I. a.** Pertaining to Malta, an island in the Mediterranean, formerly belonging to the Knights Hospitallers or Knights of Malta (1530-1798), afterward to France, and since 1800 to Great Britain, or to the group of islands of which it is the chief.—**Maltese cat**, **dog**, **stone**, etc. See the nouns.—**Maltese cross**. See *cross of Malta*, under *cross*.

II. n. 1. A native or an inhabitant of the island of Malta.—2. The language spoken by the natives of Malta. Its chief element is a corrupt form of Arabic mixed with Italian.

malt-extract (mált'eks'trakt), *n.* A concentrated unfermented infusion of malt. It is used in medicine in cases where it is desirable to further the nutrition.

malt-floor (mált'flór), *n.* 1. A perforated iron or tile floor in the chamber of a malt-kiln, through which the heat ascends from the furnace below, and dries the grain laid upon it.—2. A floor on which grain is spread to undergo partial germination in the process of malting.—3. A charge of grain spread on a floor of a malt-house to undergo partial germination. See *malt* and *malting*.

maltha (mált'hä), *n.* [**< L. maltha** (see *def.*), **< Gr. μάθη, μάθη**, a mixture of wax and pitch used for calking ships.] A bituminous substance midway in consistency between asphaltum and petroleum. From its tarry appearance, it is sometimes called *mineral tar*; it is the *breca* of the Mexican Spanish. By the Romans the word *maltha* was used as the name of various cements, stuccos, and other preparations of a similar kind employed for repairing cisterns, roofs, etc., and of some of these what is now known as *maltha*, or some other form of bitumen, in all probability constituted a part. Asphaltum and maltha were also used from the earliest times (as stated in Genesis with regard to the building of the Tower of Babel) for the same purpose for which our common mortar is employed, namely to bind together stones and bricks.

malthe¹, *n.* [**ML.**, **< L. maltha**: see *maltha*.] Mortar; cement.

Convenient it is to knowe, of bathes

'What *malthes* hoots and colde

'Are able, ther as chynnyng clifte or scathe ita

To make it hoole.

Palladius, Husbandrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 41.

Malthe² (mált'hē), *n.* [**NL.**, **< Gr. μάθη or μάθη**, a fish so named, supposed by some to have been the angler, *Lophius*.] A genus of pediculate fishes, typical of the family *Maltheidae*; the bat-fishes. *M. respertilio* inhabits tropical seas. See cuts under *bat-fish*.

maltheid (mált'hē-id), *a. and n.* **I. a.** Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Maltheidae*.

II. n. A fish of the family *Maltheidae*.

Maltheidae (mált'hē-i-dē), *n. pl.* [**NL.**, **< Malthe² + -idae**.] A family of pediculate fishes with branchial apertures in the superior axilla of the pectoral fins, the anterior dorsal ray in a cavity overhung by the anterior margin of the forehead, the mouth subterminal or inferior, and the lower jaw generally received within the upper; the bat-fishes. It includes marine fishes of remarkable aspect, representing two subfamilies, *Maltheinae* and *Haliutinae*.

maltheiform (mált'hē-i-fōrm), *a.* Resembling in form a fish of the genus *Malthe*.

Maltheinæ (mált'hē-i-nē), *n. pl.* [**NL.**, **< Malthe² + -inæ**.] A subfamily of *Maltheidae*, having the body divided into a cordiform disk and a stout caudal portion, the frontal region elevated, and the snout more or less attenuated. It includes a few American marine forms inhabiting shallow water.

maltheine (mált'hē-in), *a. and n.* [**< Malthe² + -ine¹**.] **I. a.** Pertaining to the *Maltheinae*, or having their characters.

II. n. A bat-fish of the subfamily *Maltheinae*.

maltheid (mált'hē-oid), *a. and n.* **I. a.** Having the form or characters of the *Maltheidae*.

II. n. A fish of the family *Maltheidae*; a maltheid.

malt-horse (mált'hōrs), *n.* A horse employed in grinding malt by working a treadmill or winch; hence, a slow, heavy horse.

Mome, *malt-horse*, capon, coxeomb, idiot, patch!

Shak., C. of E., III. 1. 32.

He! why, he has no more judgment than a *malt-horse*.

B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, I. 4.

malt-house (mált'hous), *n.* [**< ME. malthous**, **< AS. mealthūs**, **< mealt**, malt, + *hūs*, house.] A house in which malt is made.

Malthusian (mal-thū'si-an), *a. and n.* [**< Malthus** (see *def.*) + *-ian*.] **I. a.** Of or pertaining to the Rev. T. R. Malthus (1766-1834), an English economist, or to the doctrines set forth in his "Essay on the Principle of Population." In this work he first made prominent the fact that population, unless hindered by positive checks, as wars, famines, etc., or by preventive checks, as social customs that prevent early marriage, tends to increase at a higher rate than the means of subsistence can, under the most favorable circumstances, be made to increase. As a remedy he advocated the principle that society should aim to diminish the sum of vice and misery, and check the growth of population, by the discouragement of early and improvident marriages, and by the practice of moral self-restraint.

II. n. A follower of Malthus; a believer in Malthusianism.

Malthusianism (mal-thū'si-an-izm), *n.* [**< Malthusian + -ism**.] The theory of the relation of population to means of subsistence taught by Malthus. See *Malthusian, a.*

maltine (mált'tin), *n.* [**< malt¹ + -ine²**.] A medicinal preparation made by digesting sprouting malt in water, expressing the solution, precipitating with alcohol, and drying the precipitate, which is impure diastase.

malting (mált'ting), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *malt¹, v.*]

1. The artificial production of germination in grain for the purpose of converting its starch into the greatest possible amount of sugar, as a preparation for brewing, or the conversion by fermentation of this sugar into alcohol.

Malting consists of four processes, steeping, couching, flooring, and kiln-drying. *Encyc. Brit., IV. 267.*

2. A place where malting is carried on. [Rare and inaccurate.]

The town also possesses brass foundries, *maltings*, lime-kilns, and brickyards. *Encyc. Brit., XXIV. 506.*

malt-kiln (mált'kil), *n.* A heated chamber in which malt is dried to check germination. Some kilns are fitted with machinery for stirring the malt on the floor of the kiln, this mechanism being called a *malt-turner*. A smaller apparatus with mechanical devices for stirring the malt is commonly known as a *malt-drier*.

malt-mad (mált'mad), *a.* Maddened with drink; addicted to drink; drunken.

These English are so *malt-mad*, there's no meddling with 'em. *Fletcher, Pilgrim, III. 7.*

malتمان (mált'man), *n.*; *pl. maltmén* (-men). A maltster. *Gascogne, Steele Glas, 79.*

malt-master (mált'más'tér), *n.* A master maltster.

If the poor cannot reach the price, the *maltmaster* will. *Rev. T. Adams, Works, II. 246. (Davies.)*

malt-mill (mált'mil), *n.* A mill for grinding malt.

maltose (mált'tós), *n.* [**< malt¹ + -ose**.] A sugar (C₁₂H₂₂O₁₁ + H₂O) which forms hard white crystals, is directly fermented by yeast, and is closely like dextrose in its properties. It is produced from starch paste by the action of malt or diastase.

malt-rake (mált'rāk), *n.* An implement for stirring malt on the floor of a malt-kiln. A hoe-shaped part scrapes the grain from the floor, and it falls through fingers set above and behind the hoe.

maltreat (mal-trēt'), *v. t.* [**< mal- + treat**.] To treat ill; abuse; treat roughly, rudely, or with unkindness.

Yorick indeed was never better served in his life;—but it was a little hard to *maltreat* him after, and plunder him after he was laid in his grave. *Stevenson, Tristram Shandy, II. 17.*

maltreatment (mal-trēt'ment), *n.* [**< maltreat- + -ment**.] The act of maltreating, or the condition of being maltreated; ill treatment; ill usage; abuse.

malt-screen (mált'skrēn), *n.* A machine for freeing malt or barley from foreign matters.

maltster (mált'stēr), *n.* [**< ME. maltster**; **< malt¹ + -ster**.] A maker of or dealer in malt. Rarely also *malter*.

malt-surrogate (mált'sur'ō-gāt), *n.* Any substitute, as corn, potatoes, rice, or potato-starch, used in the manufacture of beer in place of a part of the malt required for the normal manufacture.

malt-tea (mált'tē), *n.* The liquid infusion of the mash in brewing; water impregnated with the valuable part of the malt, leaving behind the husks or grains. See *grain¹*, 6, and *wort²*.

malt-turner (mált'tér'nér), *n.* A mechanical device for turning malt as it is heated in the kiln. See *malt-kiln*, and compare *malt-rake*.

maltworm (mált'wērm), *n.* A person addicted to the use of malt liquor.

Then doth she trowle to me the bowle,

'E'en as a *malt-worm*e sholde.

Bp. Still, Gammer Gurton's Needle, II. (song).

I am joined with . . . none of these mad, mnatschto, purple-hued *malt-worms*. *Shak., I Hen. IV., II. 1. 83.*

malty (mált'ti), *a.* [**< malt¹ + -y¹**.] Pertaining to, composed of, or produced from malt.

Backward and forward rush mysterious men with no names, who fly about all those particular parts of the country on which Doodle is . . . throwing himself in an auriferous and *malty* shower. *Dickens, Bleak House, XI.*

malulella (mal-ū-lē'lä), *n.*; *pl. malulellæ* (-ē). [**NL.** (Packard, 1883), double dim. of *L. mala*, jaw: see *malar*.] An appendix of the front edge of the inner stipes of the deutomala of a myriapod. See *deutomala*.

Differentiated from the front edge of the inner stipes [of the deutomala of a myriapod] is a piece usually separated by suture, which, as we understand it, is the stilus lingualis of Meinert; it is our *malulella*.
A. S. Packard, Proc. Amer. Philos. Soc., June, 1883, p. 200.

malum (mā'lum), *n.*; pl. *malu* (-lū). [*L.*, an evil, neut. of *malus*, evil, bad: see *mal*, *malic*, *malice*, etc.] In *luc*, an evil.—*Malum in se*, a thing unlawful because an evil in itself.—*Malum prohibitum*, a prohibited wrong; an act wrong because forbidden by law.

maluret, *n.* [*ME.*, < *OF.* *malneur*, *maleur*, *malure*, *F.* *malheur*, misfortune, < *mal* (< *L.* *malus*), bad, + *heur*, < *L.* *augurium*, luck: see *augury*.] Misfortune.

I woful wight ful of *malure*.

The Isle of Ladies, l. 601.

maluredt, *a.* [Early mod. *E.* *maluryd*; < *malure* + *-ed*.] Ill-fortuned.

Male cryd was your fals entent

For to offend your president,

Your souterayne lord most reuerent,

Your lord, your brother, and your Regent.

Skellon, Lament aganste the Scottes, l. lii.

Malurina (mal-ū-rī-nē), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Malurus* + *-ina*.] A group of oscine passerine birds, commonly referred to the family *Sylviidae* or *Luscinidae*, typified by the genus *Malurus*; the soft-tailed warblers. They are characteristic of the Australian region, and include some of the most beautiful of warblers. Those of the remarkable genus *Stipiturus* are known as *emu-warblers*. (See out under *Stipiturus*.) The limits of the group are not well defined, and the term is used with varying latitude by different writers.

malurine (mal-ū-rīn), *a.* Belonging to or having the characters of the *Malurinae*.

Perhaps the most curious example of the *malurine* birds is the beautiful little Emeu wren.

J. G. Wood, Illus. Nat. Hist., II. 274.

malurous, *a.* [*ME.* *malurous*, *malurous*, < *OF.* *maleuros*, *malurous*, *malurous*, etc., *F.* *malheureux*, unfortunate, unhappy, wretched, < *malheur*, misfortune: see *malure*.] Wretched; wicked.

Iff I thaim for-gatte I were *malurous*.

Rom. of Parthey (E. E. T. S.), l. 6473.

Malurus (mā-lū-rus), *n.* [*NL.*, for **Malacurus* < *Gr.* *μαλακός*, soft, + *οὐρά*, tail.] The typical genus of *Malurinae*, founded by Vieillot in 1816. The type-species is *M. cyanus* of Australia, a very beautiful little bird known as the *superb warbler* or *blue wren*.

Malva (mal'vā), *n.* [*NL.* (Malpighi, 1675), < *L.* *malva*, mallow: see *mallow*.] A genus of dicotyledonous polypetalous plants belonging to the natural order *Malvaceae*, the mallow family, the tribe *Malveae*, and the subtribe *Eumalveae*. It is characterized by having the styles stigmatous along the inner sides, by three distinct bractlets growing beneath the calyx, and by carpels which are naked within and have no beaks. About 16 species are known, natives of the temperate regions of the Old World and of North America. They are herbs with leaves which are usually angularly lobed or dissected, and purple, rose-colored, or white flowers with emarginate petals, growing in the axils, either solitary or in clusters. The name *mallow* belongs peculiarly, though not exclusively, to this genus. See *mallow* and *cheese-cake*, 3.

Malvaceae (mal-vā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [*NL.* (A. L. de Jussieu, 1789), fom. pl. of *L.* *malvaceus*, malvaceous: see *malvaceous* and *-aceae*.] A large order of dicotyledonous polypetalous plants belonging to the cohort *Malvales*, typified by the genus *Malva*, and characterized by monadelphous stamens with one-celled anthers. They are herbs, shrubs, or trees with alternate leaves, which are entire, much divided, or palmately lobed, and regular five-parted flowers, almost always showy, and usually purple, rose-colored, or yellow. The uniform character of the order is to abound in mucilage and to be totally destitute of all unwholesome qualities; many are cultivated for ornament, and many others are used medicinally. The cotton-plant, *Gossypium*, belongs to this order, as do also the hollyhock, the hibiscus, the abutilon, and nearly all the plants called mallows. The order embraces 64 genera and more than 800 species, found everywhere throughout the world, except in the arctic regions.

malvaceous (mal-vā'shi-us), *a.* [*L.* *malvaceus*, of mallows, < *malva*, mallow: see *mallow*.] Pertaining or belonging to the order *Malvaceae*, or mallow family.

Malvales (mal-vā'lēs), *n. pl.* [*NL.* (Lindley, 1833), < *L.* *malva*, mallow: see *Malva*.] A cohort (alliance of Lindley) of dicotyledonous polypetalous plants belonging to the first series, *Thalamiflorae*. It is characterized by the valvate calyx-lobes or sepals, which are five in number, rarely fewer; by having the petals as many as the sepals or sometimes wanting; by stamens which are indefinite in number or monadelphous; and by an ovary with from three to an indefinite number of cells, rarely fewer. The cohort embraces 3 orders, *Malvaceae*, *Sterculiaceae*, and *Tiliaceae*.

malvasia (mal-vā'sē-ā), *n.* [*It.*: see *malmsay*.] Originally, a wine of Napoli di Malvasia in the Morea, Greece; now, a name given also to some other wines, especially to certain Italian and Sicilian wines, as to a brand of Marsala, of

similar quality, sweet and somewhat heady. See *malmsay*.

Malvastrum (mal-vas'trum), *n.* [*NL.* (Asa Gray, 1848), < *Malva* + *Gr.* *ἀστρον*, star (alluding to the star-like arrangement of the bracts).] A large genus of plants of the order *Malvaceae*, tribe *Malveae*, and subtribe *Eumalveae*; the false mallows. It is characterized by styles which are branched at the apex and have terminal capitate stigmas, and by from one to three distinct bractlets under the calyx, or the latter sometimes wanting. They are tall or low herbs, with leaves which are divided, or entire and cordate, and scarlet, orange, or yellow flowers, which are axillary or grow in terminal spikes. There are about 80 species, growing in North and South America, and in Africa. See *hollow-stock*.

Malvæ (mal'væ-ē), *n. pl.* [*NL.* (Endlicher, 1836), < *Malva* + *-æ*.] A tribe of plants of the order *Malvaceae*, characterized by the columns of stamens being anther-bearing at the apex, the styles having as many branches as there are carpels, and the cotyledons foliaceous and variously folded. The tribe, of which *Malva* is the type, embraces 24 genera and about 400 species. To it belong many of the important plants of the order.

malversation (mal-vēr-sā'shon), *n.* [*< F.* *malversation* = *Sp.* *malversacion* = *Port.* *malversação*, evil conduct, < *L.* *male*, badly, + *versutio* (*n*), a turning, < *versari*, turn about, occupy oneself: see *converse*, *conversation*.] Evil conduct; fraudulent or tricky dealing; especially, misbehavior in an office or employment, as by fraud, breach of trust, extortion, etc.

A man turned out of his employment . . . for *malversation* in office.

Burke, On Fox's East India Bill.

malvesiet, **malvesyet**, **malvyseyt**, *n.* Middle English forms of *malmsay*.

malvoisie, *n.* [*F.*: see *malmsay*.] Same as *malmsay*.

mam¹ (mam), *n.* A colloquial or vulgar abbreviation of *mama*.

It began to speake and call him dad and her *mam*.

Greene, Dorastus and Fawnia (1588).

mam², *n.* Same as *ma'am*, contraction of *madam*.

mama, **mamma**¹ (mā-mā' or mā'mā), *n.* [*Prop.* *mama*, but more commonly *mamma*, in simulation of the *L.* form; also in dim. or childish form *mammy* (q. v.), and abbr. *mam* (see *mam*¹); = *D. G.* *mama* = *Sp.* *mamá* = *It.* *mamma* = (with a nasal vowel) *F.* *maman* = *Pg.* *manã*, mother, *mama*; = *Bulg.* *Pol.* *Russ.* *mama*, mother, = *Albanian* *mome*, mother, *mamie*, nurse, = *L.* *mamma*, mother, grandmother, nurse, = *Gr.* *μάμια*, *μάμνη*, later also *μαμναία*, mother, grandmother, nurse, *μαμνία*, mother; = *Pers.* *māmā*, mother; ef. *Marathi* *māmā*, a maid-servant; prop. a child's term for 'mother,' being the meaningless infantile articulation *ma ma* adopted (out of many similar infantile articulations) by mothers, nurses, etc., as if the infant's name for its mother or nurse, and so later used by the child. The simple syllable *ma* is also used (see *ma*³); even a *Gr.* *μά* appears for *μάμνη*, *μάμνη*. Cf. *papa*, *dad*¹ (*dadda*), similarly developed; ef. *Hind.* *māmā*, maternal uncle; western Australian *mamman*, father. A similar word is used to mean 'breast': see *mamma*².] Mother: a word used chiefly in address and familiar intercourse, especially by and with infants, children, and young people.

When the babe shall . . . begin to tattle and call his *Mamma*.

Lilly, Ephraim (ed. Arber), p. 129.

Plens'd Cupid heard, and check'd his Mother's Pride: And who's blind now, *Mamma*, the Urchin cry'd.

Prior, Venus Mistaken.

A dog bespoke a sucking Lamb

That us'd a she-goat as her dam,

"You little fool, why, how you baa,

This goat is not your own *mamma*."

C. Smart, tr. of Phaedrus (1765), p. 115.

mamaluke (mam'a-lūk), *n.* See *mameluke*.

mamblot, *v. i.* [*< ME.* *mamelen*, var. *momelen*, mumble: see *mumble*.] To talk indistinctly; mumble.

Adam, while he spak nonst, had paradys at wille; Ac whan he *mameled* aboute mete, and entermeted to knowe

The wisdom and the witte of God, he was put fram blisse.

Piers Plowman (B), xl. 408.

The Almighty . . . could rather be content the angell of the church of Laodicea should be quite cold, than in such a *mambling* of profession.

Ep. Hall, Christian Meditation, ii. 2.

mambrino (mam-brē'nō), *n.* A name given to the iron hat (chapel-de-fer), derived from its resemblance to the



Mambrino, 13th century.

barber's basin in "Don Quixote." *Archaeol. Inst. Jour.*, VIII. 319.

mamel, *v. i.* A variant of *mamble*.

mamelon (mam'e-lōn), *n.* [*< F.* *mamelon*, nipple, teat, pap, a small conical hill, < *mamelle*, the breast, < *L.* *mamma*, the breast: see *mamma*².] A small hill or mound with a round top; a hemispherical elevation: so called from its resemblance to a woman's breast.

Our tents were pitched on another *mamelon*, some distance from the castle.

W. H. Russell, Diary in India, II. 201.

mameluco (mam-e-lō'kō), *n.* [*Pg.* (in Brazil), lit. a mameluke: see *mameluke*.] In Brazil, the offspring of a white and a negro, or a white and a Brazilian Indian.

I have seen the white merchant, the negro husband-man, the *mameluco*, the mulatto, and the Indian, all sitting side by side.

Bates, Brazil, p. 21.

mameluke (mam'e-lūk), *n.* [Formerly also *mamaluque*, *mameluck*, *mamlouk*, *mamlock*, *mamoloke*, *mamelak*, *mamelek*, *memlook*, etc.; < *F.* *mamaluque*, now *mameluk* = *Sp.* *Pg.* *mameluco* = *It.* *mammaluco* = *Turk.* *mamelek*, < *Ar.* *mamlūk*, a purchased slave, a mameluke, < *maluka*, possess.] 1. Any male servant or slave, usually a Circassian, belonging to the household or the retinue of a bey.

In Turkey, it was the custom in the houses of the great to have a number of young men, who in Egypt were called *Mamelukes*, after that gallant corps had been destroyed.

R. Curzon, Monast. in the Levant, p. 58.

2. [*cap.*] A member of a corps of cavalry formerly existing in Egypt, whose chiefs were long the sovereign rulers of the country. They originated with a body of Mingrellans, Turks, and other slaves, who were sold by Jenghiz Khan to the Egyptian sultan in the thirteenth century. About 1251 they established their government in Egypt by making one of their own number sultan. Their government was overthrown by Selim I. of Turkey in 1517, but they formed part of the Egyptian army until 1811, when Mehemet Ali destroyed most of them by a general massacre.

And as we come out of the bote we were receyved by ye *Mamelukes* and Sarasyns, and put into an olde cane, by name and tale, there scryuan ever wrytyng our names man by man as we entred in the presens of the sayd Lordes.

Sir R. Guyford, l'ylgrymage, p. 16.

Mameluke bey, one of the Mameluke rulers of Egypt.

The servile rulers known as *mameluke beys*, and to the Egyptians as *ghuzz*.

R. F. Burton, Arabian Nights, V. 12, note.

mamerit, *n.* [*ME.*, < *OF.* *mahomerie*, *mahommerie*, *mahommerie*, *mcomerie*, etc., a Mohammedan or other temple, a pagan temple, Mahometry, < *Mahomet*, etc., Mahomet, Mohammed: see *mummet*, *mummet*.] A pagan temple.

Aboute the time of mid dai

Out of a *mameri* a sal

Sarasins com gret folsoun,

That hadde anonred here Mahoun.

Beves of Hamtoun, p. 54. (Halliwell.)

mamilla, **mamillary**, etc. See *mammilla*, etc.

Mamillaria (mam-i-lā'ri-ā), *n.* [*NL.* (Haworth, 1812), so called in allusion to the protuberances on the stem; < *L.* *mamilla*, breast, nipple: see *mammilla*.] A genus of *Cactaceae*, the cactus family, and of the tribe *Echinocactae*. It is characterized by a short stem, with the flowers in the axils of the tubercles, which are mamiform, elongated or angular, rarely uniting to form a fleshy ridge, and have a cushion-like apex, bearing a tuft of radiating spines; the flowers are usually arranged in a transverse zone, and have an immersed smooth ovary. About 360 species are known, natives of Mexico, though some are found in the southern part of the United States, Brazil, Bolivia, and the West Indies. The plants rarely exceed 6 or 8 inches in height. The stems are simple, tufted, globose, or cylindrical, and covered with tubercles from the axils of which arise a zone of white, yellow, red, or rose-colored flowers, which remain open during the day only, and are frequently large and showy. See *nipple-cactus*.

mamish¹, *a.* [Origin obscure.] Foolish; effeminate. *Darvies*.

But why urge I this? None but some *mamish* monsters can question it.

Ep. Hall, Works, V. 464.

mamma¹, *n.* See *mama*.

mamma² (mam'ā), *n.* [*L.* *mamma* (> *It.* *mamma* = *Sp.* *Pg.* *mama*, *L.* dim. *mamilla*, > *F.* *mamelle* = *AS.* *mamme*) = *Gr.* *μάμνη*, the breast, pap. See *mama*.] 1. Pl. *mamma* (-ē). The mammary gland and associated structures; the characteristic organ of the class *Mammalia*, which in the female secretes milk for the nourishment of the young; a breast or udder. The mamma is essentially a conglomerate gland, consisting of lobes and lobules, secreting milk, which is conveyed from the ultimate ramifications of the organ by a system of converging lactiferous or galactophorous ducts, to be discharged through one or several main orifices at the summit of the gland, where is the nipple or mamilla. The mamma is subcutaneous, and may be regarded as a highly developed and specialized sebaceous follicle. Mammae vary much in number and position: they may be 2, 4, 6, 8, to 12 or more, usually an even

number, being paired, and may be pectoral, axillary, ventral or abdominal, or inguinal. They are sometimes quite high on the sides of the animal, but are never dorsal. An apparently single and median mamma, as the udder of the cow, results from the coalescence of as many mammae as there are teats. In marsupials they are contained in the pouch, and may be circularly or irregularly disposed, or of odd number. In monotremes they are devoid of a nipple, whence the name *Amastota* for these animals. The mamma develops at puberty, and comes into functional activity during gestation. The structure is common to both sexes, but as a rule remains rudimentary and functionless in the male.

2. [*cap.*] A genus of sea-snails of the family *Naticidae*. Klein, 1753.

mammal (mam'al), *a.* and *n.* [= OF. *mammal* = Sp. *mamál* = Pg. *mamal*, *mammal* = It. *mammale*, *n.*; < NL. *mammale*, a mammal, neut. of LL. *mammalis*, of the breast, < L. *mamma*, the breast: see *mamma*².] **I. a.** Having breasts or teats; mammiferous.

II. n. An animal of the class *Mammalia*.—**Aërial mammals**, the bats.—**Age of mammals**, the Tertiary period in geology.

Mammalia (ma-mā'li-ā), *n. pl.* [NL. (sc. *animalia*), neut. pl. of LL. *mammalis* (neut. sing. as a noun, *mammale*), of the breast: see *mammal*.] In *zool.*, the highest class of *Vertebrata*, containing all those animals which suckle their young, and no others; mammiferous animals; the mammals. With the exception of the lowest subclass, the monotremes or *Ornithodelphia*, which lay eggs like birds, *Mammalia* are viviparous, bringing forth their young alive; and, with the same exception, the mammary gland is provided with a nipple for the young to suck. They have no gills, but breathe air by means of lungs, which are primitively an offset of the alimentary canal. The blood is warm; the heart is completely four-chambered or quadrilocular, with two auricles and two ventricles; and its right and left sides are entirely separate after birth, when the arterial and venous circulation and the pulmonary and systemic vessels become differentiated. The heart and lungs are situated in the thoracic cavity, which is completely shut off from the abdomen by a muscular diaphragm. The aorta is single and alinal, curving over the left bronchus. The blood contains red circular non-nucleated blood-disks and white blood-corpuscles. The brain has large cerebral hemispheres, which are more or less extensively united by commissures, especially by a corpus callosum, which when well developed roofs over more or less of the lateral ventricles. The skull has two occipital condyles and an ossified basioccipital. The lower jaw, composed of a pair of simple mandibular rami, is directly articulated by a convex condyle with the glenoid fossa of the squamosal. The malleus and incus become specialized auditory ossicles, lodged like the stapes in the cavity of the tympanum. (See *Malleifera*.) Limbs are always present. There are ordinarily two pairs, anterior and posterior, or pectoral and pelvic, but the latter are sometimes aborted, as in cetaceans and sirenians. The ankle-joint, if there is one, is always formed between crural and tarsal bones, and is never mediotarsal. The body is usually more or less hairy, sometimes naked, rarely scaly or with a bony exoskeleton. The class *Mammalia* is definitely circumscribed, no transitional forms being known. It has been subdivided in various ways. Linnaeus had 7 orders, *Primates*, *Bruta*, *Feræ*, *Glires*, *Pecora*, *Belluae*, and *Cete*, with 40 genera in all. Cuvier made the 9 orders *Bimana*, *Quadrumania*, *Carnaria*, *Marsupialia*, *Rodentia*, *Edentata*, *Pachydermata*, *Ruminantia*, and *Cetacea*. Owen divided *Mammalia* primarily into 4 subclasses, according to the character of the brain, and 14 orders, as follows: *Archencephala*—*Bimana*; *Gyrencephala*—*Quadrumania*, *Carnivora*, *Artiodactyla*, *Perissodactyla*, *Proboscidea*, *Sirenia*, *Cetacea*; *Lysencephala*—*Bruta*, *Chiroptera*, *Insectivora*, *Rodentia*; *Lysencephala*—*Marsupialia*, *Monotremata*. Dana's prime divisions correspond to Owen's by other names, *Archontia*, *Megasthena*, *Microsthenia*, and *Oöicoidea*. In 1872 Gill arranged mammals in 3 subclasses and 14 orders, as follows: subclass *Monodelphia*, containing all placental mammals, orders *Primates*, *Feræ*, *Ungulata*, *Toxodontia* (fossil), *Hyrcæoidea*, *Proboscidea*, *Sirenia*, *Cete*, in one series *Educabilia*, and *Chiroptera*, *Insectivora*, *Glires*, *Bruta*, in a second series *Ineducabilia*; subclass *Didelphia*, the implantental mammals, order *Marsupialia* alone; subclass *Ornithodelphia*, the oviparous mammals, order *Monotremata* alone. This is substantially the classification now almost universally current, but it is exclusive of certain fossil groups which require ordinal rank. The families of mammals now recognized are about 150 in number, the genera nearly 1,000; the living species are about 3,250. Remains of mammals abound in all Tertiary deposits, and a few forms have been found in Mesozoic beds. Also called *Mammifera* and *Malleifera*.

mammalian (ma-mā'li-an), *a.* and *n.* [*mam-mal* + *-ian*.] **I. a.** Of or pertaining to the *Mammalia* or mammals.

II. n. An animal of the class *Mammalia*; a mammal.

mammaliferous (mam-a-lif'e-rus), *a.* [*< NL. mammale*, a mammal, + L. *ferre* = E. *bear*¹.] In *geol.*, bearing mammals; containing mammalian fossils, or the remains of *Mammalia*: as, *mammaliferous strata*.

mammalogical (mam-a-loj'i-kal), *a.* [*< mam-malogy* + *-ic-al*.] Of or pertaining to mammalogy. Owen, *Class. Mammalia*, p. 34.

mammalogist (ma-mal'ō-jist), *n.* [*< mam-malogy* + *-ist*.] A student of the *Mammalia*; one who is versed in the science of mammalogy; a therologist. Also *mastologist*.

mammalogy (ma-mal'ō-jī), *n.* [= Sp. *mamalogía*, < NL. *mammale*, a mammal, + Gr. *-λογία*,

< *λέγειν*, speak; see *-ology*.] The scientific knowledge of mammals; the science of the *Mammalia*; therology.

mammary (mam'a-ri), *a.* [= F. *mammaire* = Sp. Pg. *mamario*, < NL. *mammarius*, < L. *mamma*, the breast: see *mamma*².] Of or pertaining to a mamma or breast: as, a *mammary artery*, vein, nerve, duct, etc.; a *mammary structure*.—**Mammary fetus**, *gestation*, *gland*. See the nouns.

mammate (mam'āt), *a.* [*< L. marmatus*, having breasts, < *mamma*, breast: see *mamma*².] Having mammae or breasts.

mammato-cumulus (ma-mā'tō-kū'mū-lus), *n.* A name given by Ley to a cumulus cloud when it has a festooned appearance: called *poecy cloud* in Orkney, where it is usually followed by wind.

Mammea (ma-mē'ā), *n.* [NL. (Linnaeus, 1737), < Haytian *mamey* (> Sp. *mamey*).] A genus of dicotyledonous polypetalous trees of the natural order *Guttiferae* and tribe *Calophylleae*, characterized by a calyx which is closed before the flower expands, and then becomes valvately 2-parted, and by a 2- to 4-celled ovary containing four ovules, usually with a peltate stigma. They are trees with rigid coriaceous leaves, often covered with pellucid dots; axillary flowers, either solitary or in clusters; and fruits which are indehiscent drupes with from one to four large seeds. There are 5 species, natives of America and tropical Asia and Africa. *M. Americana* is a tall tree with a thick spreading head, somewhat resembling *Magnolia grandiflora*, and showy white sweet-scented flowers. The fruit, known as the *mammea-apple* or *South American apricot*, is much esteemed in tropical countries, and is eaten alone, or cut in slices with wine or sugar, or preserved in various ways. It is yellow, and as large as a coconut or small melon; the rind and the pulp about the seeds are very bitter, but the intermediate portion is sweet and aromatic. From the flowers a spirituous liquor is distilled. (See *eau Créele*, under *eau*.) The seeds, which are large, are used as anthelmintics, and a gum distilled from the bark is used to destroy chigoeas. The tree is a native of the West Indies and tropical America, but is often cultivated in the tropics of the Old World.

mammeated (mam'ē-ā-ted), *a.* [*< L. mammeatus* (Plautus), an erroneous form for *mammatus*, having breasts: see *mammate*.] Having mammae or breasts. [Rare.]

mammea (ma-mē'), *n.* The *Mammea Americana*, or its fruit.—**African mammea**, another tree or fruit, probably of the genus *Garcinia*.

mammea-apple (ma-mē'ap'1), *n.* The tropical tree *Mammea Americana*, or its fruit.

mammea-sapota (ma-mē'sa-pō'tā), *n.* Same as *marmalade-tree*.

mammelière (mam-e-lyār'), *n.* [F., < *mamelle*, the breast: see *mamma*².] 1. A piece of armor, usually a circular or nearly circular plate, attached to the hauberk or broigne, or worn outside the surcoat, one covering each breast, and serving especially for the attachment of the end of the chain which was secured to the sword-hilt, mace, war-hammer, etc.—2. The pectoral, especially when serving to retain the ends of the chains securing the sword-hilt, dagger-hilt, or the like, and differing from the piece of armor above defined in being one plate only instead of one of two side by side.

mammer (mam'er), *v. i.* [*< ME. mamelen*, *momelen*, < AS. *mamorian*, *mamrian*, be in deep thought, < *mamor*, deep sleep, unconsciousness; connections unknown.] To hesitate; stammer from doubt or hesitation.

I wonder in my soul
What you would ask me that I should deny,
Or stand so *mammering* on. Shak., *Othello*, iii. 3. 70.

He forsook God, gave ear to the serpent's counsel, began to *mammer* of the truth, and to frame himself outwardly to do that which his conscience reproved inwardly. J. Bradford, *Letters* (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 106.

mammering (mam'er-ing), *n.* [Formerly also *mammering*; verbal n. of *mammer*, *v.*] A state of hesitation or doubt; quandary; perplexity.

There were only v. C. horsemen which assembled themselves together, and stood in a *mammering* whether it were better to resist or to fire.

J. Brende, tr. of Quintus Curtius, v.

But is not this Thais which I see? It's even she. I am in a *mammering*: ah, what should I do!

Terence in *English* (1614). (Nares.)

mammery, *n.* [In the passage cited spelled *irreg. mamorie*; a var. of *mammering*, as if < *mammer* + *-y*.] Same as *mammering*.

My quill remained (as men say) in a *mamorie*, quivering in my quaking fingers, before I durst presume to publish these my fantasies.

Str II. Wotton, *Cupid's Cantata*, etc. (1578). To the Reader.

mammet, **mammettrous**, etc. See *maumet*, etc.

mammichug, *n.* Same as *mummychog*.

mammie (mam'i), *n.* See *mammy*.

mammifer (mam'i-fēr), *n.* [*< NL. mammifer*, < L. *mamma*, breast, + *ferre* = E. *bear*¹.] An

animal having mammae; a member of the *Mammifera*; a mammal.

Mammifera (ma-mif'e-rā), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *mammifer*: see *mammiferous*.] Mammiferous animals as a class: same as *Mammalia*. De Blainville.

mammiferous (ma-mif'e-rus), *a.* [*< NL. mammifer*, < L. *mamma*, breast, + *ferre* = E. *bear*¹.] Having mammae; being a mammifer; of or pertaining to the *Mammifera*; mammalian.

mammiform (mam'i-fōrm), *a.* [*< L. mamma*, breast, + *forma*, shape.] Like a breast or teat; mastoid; mamillary.

mammiformed (mam'i-fōrmd), *a.* Same as *mammiform*. E. Roberts, in *Jour. Brit. Archæol. Ass.*, XXX. 91.

mammilla (ma-mil'ā), *n.*; *pl. mammillæ* (-ē). [L. *mammilla*, less prop. *mammilla*, breast, nipple, dim. of *mamma*, breast: see *mamma*².] 1. The nipple of the mammary gland. Hence—2. Some nipple-like or mamillary structure.

The crystals of others [stones] assume a mammillated form, the *mammillæ* being covered with minute crystals. Geol. Jour., XLV. 322.

3. In *entom.*, a small conical process or appendage on a surface; a *mammula*.—4. [*cap.*] In *conch.*, a genus of gastropods. Schumacher, 1817.—5. In *bot.*, applied specifically (a) to tubercles on a plant-surface, as in *Mamillaria*; (b) to the apex of the nucleus of an ovule; (c) to granular prominences on some pollen-grains.

mammillar (mam'i-lār), *a.* Same as *mammillary*.

mamillary (mam'i-lā-ri), *a.* [= F. *mamillaire*, < LL. **mamillaris* (in neut. *mamillare*, a breast-cloth), < L. *mamilla*, *mammilla*, breast, nipple: see *mammilla*.] 1. Pertaining to a mamma, pap, dug, or teat.—2. Resembling a nipple.—3. Studied with mamiform protuberances; having rounded projections, as a mineral composed of convex concretions in form somewhat resembling breasts.



Mamillary Structure.—Malachite.

West of this place, in Milan and Williamson counties, the nearly level prairies are *mammillary*, with slight elevations eight or ten feet apart, presenting the appearance of old tobacco or potato hills on a gigantic scale.

Science, III. 404.

Mamillary bodies, the corpora albicantia of the brain. See *corpus*.—**Mamillary brooch**, a kind of brooch found among Celtic remains. It consists of two saucer-shaped or cup-shaped pieces connected by a third piece or handle.—**Mamillary process**, the mastoid process of the temporal bone.—**Mamillary tubercle**, the rudimentary metapophysis of a lumbar vertebra in man.

mammillate (mam'i-lāt), *a.* [*< NL. mammillatus*, < L. *manilla*, *mammilla*, breast, nipple: see *mammilla*.] 1. In *anat.* and *zool.*: (a) Having a mamilla or mammille; provided with mamillary processes: specifically applied, (1) in *entom.*, to the palp of an insect the last joint of which is smaller than the preceding and retracted within it; (2) in *conch.*, to a shell whose apex is teat-like. (b) Mamillary in form; shaped like a nipple.—2. In *bot.*, bearing little nipple-shaped prominences on the surface.

mammillated (mam'i-lā-ted), *a.* 1. Having nipple-like processes or protuberances; furnished with anything resembling a nipple or nipples: as, a *mammillated mineral* (as flint containing chalcedony); a *mammillated shell* (one whose apex is rounded like a teat).—2. Nipple-shaped; formed like a teat.

Both the mound and *mammillated* projections stand about three feet higher than any other part of the reef.

Darwin, *Coral Reefs*, p. 14.

mammillation (mam-i-lā'shōn), *n.* [*< NL. mammillatio(n)*, < L. *mamilla*, *mammilla*, a nipple.] 1. The state of being mammillated, in any sense.—2. In *bot.*, the state or condition of being covered with mamillary protuberances.—3. In *pathol.*, a mammilliform protuberance.

mammilliform (ma-mil'i-fōrm), *a.* [*< L. mamilla*, *mammilla*, nipple, + *forma*, form.] Mamillary in form; nipple-like; mamilloid; papilliform.

The teeth upon the surface are quite *mammilliform*. Geol. Jour., XLIV. 147.

mamilloid (mam'i-loid), *a.* [*< L. mamilla*, *mammilla*, nipple, + Gr. *είδος*, form.] Shaped

like a nipple; mamillary in form; resembling a mamilla. *Owen*.

mammitis (ma-mi'tis), *n.* [*L. mamma*, the breast, + *-itis*.] Inflammation of a mamma. Also called *mastitis*.

mammoth (mam'oth), *n.* [Origin obscure; the term *-ock* is dim., as in *hillock*, *hummock*.] A shapeless piece; a chunk; a fragment. [Obscure or prov. Eng.]

But while Protestants, to avoid the due labor of understanding their own Religion, are content to lodge it in the Breast or rather in the Books of a Clergyman, and to take it thence by scraps and *mammoth*s, as he dispenses it in his Sundays Dole, they will always be learning and never knowing. *Milton*, Touching Hirelings.

mammoth (mam'oth), *v. t.* [Also *mommoth*, *momnick*; < *mammoth*, *n.*] To tear in pieces; maul; mangle; mumble.

He did so set his teeth and tear it; O, I warrant, how he *mammothed* it! *Shak.*, Cor., 1. 3. 71.

The obscene and surfeted Priest scruples not to paw and *mammoth* the sacramental bread as familiarly as his Tavern Bisket. *Milton*, Reformation in Eng., i.

mammodis (mam'ō-dis), *n. pl.* [*Hind. mah-mūdi*, a kind of fine muslin.] Cotton cloths from India: usually applied to the plain ones only. Also *mahmoudis*, *mahmoudis*, *mahmudis*.

Mammon (mam'on), *n.* [In ME. *Mammona*; = *F. Mammon* = *G. Mammon* = Goth. *Mammōna* = Russ. *Mamona*, < LL. *Mammon*, *Mammōna*, *Mammōna*, *Mamona*, < Gr. *Μαμωνά*, usually *Μαμωνά*, < Syr. (Chaldee) *māmōnā*, riches. Cf. Heb. *matmōn*, a hidden treasure, < *tāman*, hide.] 1. A Syriac word used once in the New Testament as a personification of riches and worldliness, or the god of this world; hence, the spirit or deity of avarice; cupidity personified. [A proper name in this sense, although printed without a capital in the English Bible (see second quotation).]

And of *Mammonas* moneye mad hym meny frendes. *Piers Plowman* (C), xl. 87.

No man can serve two masters. . . . Ye cannot serve God and *mammon*. *Mat.* vi. 24.

Mammon, the least erected spirit that fell From heaven; for ev'n in heaven his looks and thoughts Were always downward bent; admiring more The riches of heaven's pavement, trodden gold, Than aught divine or holy. *Milton*, P. L., i. 679.

2. [*f. c.*] Material wealth; worldly possessions. *Mammon* is riches or abundance of goods.

Tyndale, Works, p. 233.

If therefore ye have not been faithful in the unrighteous *mammon*, who will commit to your trust the true riches? *Luke* xvi. 11.

mammonish (mam'on-ish), *a.* [*L. Mammon* + *-ish*.] Devoted to the service of Mammon or the pursuit of riches; actuated by a spirit of mammonism or of money-getting.

A great, black, devouring world, not Christian, but *Mammonish*, devilish. *Carlyle*.

mammonism (mam'on-izm), *n.* [*L. Mammon* + *-ism*.] Devotion to the pursuit of material wealth; the spirit of worldliness; the service of Mammon.

Alas! if Hero-worship become Dilettantism, and all except *Mammonism* be a vain grimace, how much in this most earnest Earth has gone, and is evermore going, to fatal destruction! *Carlyle*, Past and Present, ii. 16. (*Davies*.)

mammonist (mam'on-ist), *n.* [*L. Mammon* + *-ist*.] One who is devoted to the acquisition of material wealth; one whose heart is set on riches above all else; a worldling.

The great *mammonist* would say, he is rich that can maintain an army. *Bp. Hall*, The Righteous Mammon.

mammonistic (mam'ō-nis'tik), *a.* [*L. Mammon* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to mammonism.

The common *mammonistic* feeling of the enormous importance of money.

Geo. MacDonald, Warlock o' Glenwartock, ix.

mammonite (mam'on-it), *n.* [*L. Mammon* + *-ite*.] [*cap. or l. c.*] A devotee of Mammon; a mammonist.

When a *Mammonite* mother kills her babe for a burial fee, And Tjnor-Mammon grins on a pile of children's bones, Is it peace or war? better war! *Tennyson*, Mand, i. 12.

If he will desert his own class, if he will try to become a sham gentleman, a parasite, and, if he can, a *Mammonite*, the world will compliment him on his noble desire to "rise in life." *Kingdley*, Alton Locke, v.

mammonization (mam'on-i-zā'shən), *n.* [*L. mammonize* + *-ation*.] The act or process of rendering mammonish or devoted to the pursuit of material wealth; the state of being under the influence or actuated by the spirit of mammonism.

mammonize (mam'on-iz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *mammonized*, ppr. *mammonizing*. [*L. Mammon* + *-ize*.] To render mammonish or devoted to the pursuit of material wealth; actuate by a spirit of mammonism.

mammose (mam'ōs), *a.* [*L. mammosus*, full-breasted, < *mamma*, breast: see *mamma*.] Same as *mammiform*. [*Rare*.]

mammoth (mam'oth), *n.* and *a.* [= *F. mammoth* = *Sp. manut*, *mammath* = *G. mammoth*, < Russ. *mamant*, a mammoth, so called by a Russian named Ludloff in 1696, said to be < Tatar *mamma*, the earth, "because, the remains of these animals being found embedded in the earth, the natives [Yakuts and Tungusians] believed that they burrowed like moles" (Imp. Diet.).] 1. *n.* An extinct species of elephant, *Elephas primigenius*. It is nearly related to the existing Indian elephant, having teeth of similar pattern, and is believed to have been the ancestor of this species; but it was thickly covered with a shaggy coat of three kinds, long stiff bristles and long flexible hairs being mixed with a kind of wool. This warm covering enabled it to endure the rigor of winter in its native regions. The tusks were of great size and much curved. An entire mammoth was discovered in 1799 by a Tungusian fisherman named Schumachoff, embedded in the ice on the banks of the river Lena in Siberia, in such complete preservation that its flesh was eaten by dogs, wolves, and bears. It was about 9 feet high and 16 feet long, with tusks 9 feet long measured along the curve. In later years the bones and tusks of the mammoth have been found abundantly in Siberia, and the fossil ivory has been of great commercial value. This article had been known for many centuries before the discovery of the animal itself, and the mammoth is now supposed to have ranged, before, during, and after the glacial epoch, over the greater part of the northern hemisphere. That it was contemporary with prehistoric man is shown by the discovery of a drawing of the animal scratched on a piece of its own ivory found in a cave in France. This species is more expressly known as the hairy mammoth. The name *mammoth* is extended to other fossil elephants of the same genus or of the subfamily *Elephantina*, but is not applicable to the mastodons, of the subfamily *Mastodontina*.

II. *a.* Of great comparative size, like a mammoth; gigantic; colossal; immense: as, a mammoth ox; the mammoth tree of California (*Sequoia gigantea*).

A mammoth race, invincible in might, Rapine and massacre their grim delight, Peril their element. *Montgomery*, Poems (ed. 1810), p. 46.

Mammoth tree, *Sequoia gigantea*, of California, the largest of coniferous trees. See *big tree*, under *big*.

mammothrept (mam'ō-thrept), *n.* [*LL. mammothreptus*, < Gr. *μαμμοθρεπτος*, brought up by one's grandmother, < *μάμη*, a grandmother (see *mama*), + *θρεπτός*, verbal adj. of *τρέφειν*, nourish, bring up.] A child brought up by its grandmother; hence, a spoiled child; a delicate nursing. [*Rare*.]

And for we are the *Mammothrepts* of Sinne, Crosse vs with Christ to weane our joys therein. *Davies*, Holy Roode, p. 15. (*Davies*.)

O, you are a mere *mammothrept* in judgment. *B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, iv. 1.

mammula (mam'ū-lā), *n.*; pl. *mammulae* (-lā). [*NL.*, < *L. mammula*, dim. of *mamma*, the breast: see *mamma*.] In *zool.*, a small conical or cylindrical process; specifically, one of the processes or appendages forming the spinneret of a spider. Each of these is pierced with a great number of minute orifices, from which the viscid fluid forming the silk is emitted.

mammy (mam'i), *n.*; pl. *mammies* (-iz). [*Also mammie*; a childish dim. of *mama*.] 1. Mother; mama: a childish word.

An' aye she wrought her *mammie's* wark, An' aye she sang sae merrilie. *Burns*, There was a Lass.

Hence — 2. In the southern United States, especially during the existence of slavery, a colored female nurse; a colored woman having the care of white children, who often continue to call her *mammy* after they are grown up.

mammychug, *n.* See *mummychug*.

mamoodi (mā-mō'dē), *n.* [*Ar. mahmūdī*, < *mahmūd*, praised: see *Mohammedan*.] A silver coin weighing 36 grains, formerly current in Persia; also, a Persian money of account.

mamoul (ma-mō'i), *n.* [*Ar. Hind. ma'mūl*, practised, established.] Custom; precedent; established usage; the common law most respected by all Orientals.

To him [a Hindu] all this outcry is but *mamoul* — usage, custom — and *mamoul* is to him as air. *J. W. Palmer*, The New and the Old, p. 284.

mampalon (mam'pa-lon), *n.* [Native name (?).] An aquatic otter-like viverrine quadruped, *Cynogale bennetti* of Borneo, with webbed plantigrade feet, short stout cylindric tail, and broad tumid muzzle with long stiff whiskers. The animal is about 18 inches long, and represents in the family *Viverridae* the same modification in adaptation to aquatic life that the otter shows in the family *Mustelidae*. Also written *mampelon*.

manuquet, *n.* [*OF. mamuque* (Cotgrave); prob. for **manuque* = *It. manuche* (Florio); of

E. Ind. origin, and prob. connected with *manucodiata*, bird of Paradise: see *manucodiata*.] A fabulous Eastern bird, supposed to be an exaggeration of the bird of Paradise.

Mamouque [F.], a wingless bird, of an unknown beginning, and after death not corrupting; she hath feet a hand long, and so light a body, so long feathers, that she is continually carried in the air, whereon she feeds; some call her the bird of Paradise, but erroneously; for that hath wings, and differs in other parts from this. *Cotgrave*.

But note we now, towards the rich Molnukes, Those passing strange and wondrous (birds) *Mamouques*. None knows their nest, none knows the dam that breeds them. *Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, l. 5.

man (man), *n.*; pl. *men* (men). [Also dial. *mon*; < ME. *man*, *mon*, pl. *men*, < AS. *man*, *mon*, *mann*, *monn* (pl. *men*, *menn*), also rarely *manna*, *monna* (pl. *mannan*, *monnan*) = OS. *man* = OFries. *man*, *mon* = D. *man* = MLG. *man*, LG. *mann* = OHG. MHG. *man*, G. *mann* = Icel. *maðr*, also rarely *manni* (in comp. *mann*; nom. orig. **mann*) = Sw. *man* = Dan. *mand* = Goth. *manna* (*mannan*, *mann*, *man*), a man (L. *vir*), a human being, a person (L. *homo*), in the latter use becoming in AS. *man*, *mon*, ME. *man*, *men*, *me* = D. *men* = OHG. MHG. G. *man* = Sw. *Dan. man* = Goth. *manna*, merely pronominal, 'one' (cf. F. *on*, 'one,' < L. *homo*, a man), esp. with a negative (Goth. *ni manna* = G. *niemand*, no one; G. *jemand*, any one); Teut. stem in three forms, *mann*, *mannan*, and *man*, as shown in Goth. and Icel. (the third form *man* existing in Goth. gen. sing. and nom. and acc. pl. *mans*, and prob. also in Icel. *man*, neut., a bondman, bondwoman, girl); the earlier *mann* being for **mann*, < **mann* (cf. chin, < AS. *cin*, < **cinn* = Goth. *kinus* = Gr. *γενος*; *min*, < **minu* = Gr. *μινος*) = Skt. *manu*, *man* (Manu, the mythical father of the human race (cf. O'Leut. in L. form *Mannus*, mentioned by Tacitus as a deity of the ancient Germans)), with der. *mānusha*, *man*. Cf. O'Bulg. *ma'zhi* (orig. **monzhi*) = Bulg. *māzh* = Sloven. *māzh* = Serv. Bohem. *mūzh* = Pol. *māzh* = Little Russ. *mūzh* = Russ. *mūzh*, a man, husband (> Russ. *mūzhik*, a peasant). Not found in Gr., nor in L., unless it be = L. *mas* (*mar*), a male (if that stands for orig. **mans*), > ult. E. *male*, *masculine*, *marital*, *marry*, etc.: see these words. The ult. origin of the Teut. and Skt. word is unknown. It is usually explained as lit. 'the thinker,' < **man*, think (> ult. E. *mind*, *mean*, L. *men* (t-s), *mind*, > E. *mental*, etc.); but that primitive men should think of themselves as 'thinkers' is quite incredible: that is a comparatively modern conception. Another derivation, referring to L. *manere*, remain, dwell, is also improbable. It is not likely that any orig. significant term old enough to have become a general designation for 'man' before the Aryan dispersion would have retained its orig. significance. The E. *man* retains the senses of L. *vir* and *homo*; in D. G. Dan. the word cognate with E. *man* means *vir*, while a derivative, D. G. *mensche*, Dan. *meneske*, etc., means *homo*: see *mensche*, *mannish*. The irreg. pl. of *man* is due to original *i*-umlaut, the AS. pl. *men*, *menn*, being orig. **manni*, changed to **menni* by umlaut, and then abbr. to *menn*, *men* by loss of the final vowel, the radical vowel, thus accidentally changed in the plural, coming to be significant of number. A similar change appears in *feet*, *geese*, *mice*, etc., pl. of *foot*, *goose*, *mouse*, etc.] 1. In *zool.*, a featherless plantigrade biped mammal of the genus *Homo* (which see); *H. sapiens*, a species of the family *Hominidae* or *Anthropidae*, order *Primates*, class *Mammalia*, of which there are several geographical races or varieties. Blumenbach divided mankind into five varieties: (1) *Caucasian*, having a white skin; (2) *Mongolian*, having an olive skin; (3) *Ethiopian*, having a black skin and black eyes; (4) *American*, having a dark skin more or less of a red tint; (5) *Malay*, having a brown or tawny skin. Professor Huxley has divided man into five groups — *Australoid*, *Negroid*, *Mongoloid*, *Xanthochroic*, and *Melanochroic*; and there are many other divisions, on linguistic or physical grounds, or both, but none that has now general or wide acceptance.

2. A being, whether super- or infra-natural; a person.

For God is holde a ryghtwys *man*. *Lytle Geste of Robyn Hode* (Child's Ballads, V. 86).

Well said, I faith, neighbour Verges: well, God's a good *man*. *Shak.*, Much Ado, iii. 5. 40.

Exp. But was the devil a proper *man*, gossip?

Birth. As fine a gentleman of his inches as ever I saw trusted to the stage, or anywhere else.

B. Jonson, Staple of News, i. 2.

Do all we can, Death is a *man* That never spareth none.

Quoted in *Memoirs of P. P.*

3. An individual of the human race; a human being; a person: as, all *men* are mortal.

For he is such a son of Belial, that a *man* cannot speak to him. 1 Sam. xxv. 17.

If any man have ears to hear, let him hear. Mark iv. 23.

O jest unseem, inscrutable, invisible,
As a nose on a *man's* face.

Shak., T. G. of V., II. 1. 142.

A *man* would expect to find some antiquities.
Addison, Remarks on Italy.

4. Generically, the human race; mankind; human beings collectively: used without article or plural: as, *man* is born to trouble; the rights of *man*.

But he deyde with ynnne v yere after he was wedded, and lette a sone, the feirest creature of *man* that was formed.

Merlin (E. E. T. S.), II. 186.

Man being not only the noblest creature in the world, but even a very world in himself.

Hooker, Eccles. Polity, I. 9.

All these his wondrous works, but chiefly *man*,
His chief delight and favour. Milton, P. L., III. 603.

Specifically—5. A male adult of the human race, as distinguished from a woman or a boy; one who has attained manhood, or who is regarded as of manly estate.

Therewith departed the kynge Ventres and his company, that was a moche *man* of body, and a gode knyght and yonge, of prime barbe.

Merlin (E. E. T. S.), I. 117.

Neither was the *man* created for the woman; but the woman for the *man*.

1 Cor. xi. 9.

All the *men* present signed a paper, desiring that a picture should be painted and a print taken from it of her loyal Highness.

Greville, Memoirs, Sept. 3, 1818.

At Cambridge and eke at Oxford, every stripling is accounted a *Man* from the moment of his putting on the gown and cap.

Gradus ad Cantab., p. 75, quoted in College Words.

6. In an emphatic sense, an adult male possessing manly qualities in an eminent degree; one who has the gifts or virtues of true manhood.

Grace & good maners makythe a *man*.

Booke of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), I. 70.

I dare do all that may become a *man*;

Who dares do more is none.

Shak., Macbeth, I. 7. 46.

A combination and a form, indeed,
Where every god did seem to set his seal,
To give the world assurance of a *man*.

Shak., Hamlet, III. 4. 62.

Worth makes the *man*, and want of it the fellow!

The rest is all but leather or prunella.

Pope, Essay on Man, IV. 203.

7. The qualities which characterize true manhood; manliness.

Methought he bare himself in such a fashion,

So full of *man*, and sweetness in his carriage.

B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, II. 1.

8. An adult male considered as in some sense appertaining to or under the control of another person; a vassal, follower, servant, attendant, or employee; one immediately subject to the will of another: as, the officers and *men* of an army; a gentleman's *man* (a valet or body-servant); I am no *man's man*.

Like master, like *man*.

Old proverb.

I'll come and call you home to dinner, and my *man* shall attend you.

Cotton, in Walton's Angler, II. 204.

Yet any one who talks to German officers on the subject of their *men* learns from them that they do not by any means consider the average German as the best material of which to make a soldier.

Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XLIII. 23.

9. A husband: as, my *man* is not at home (said by a wife). [Now only provincial or vulgar, except in the phrase *man and wife*.]

Forasmuch as M. and N. have consented together in holy wedlock, . . . I pronounce that they are *Man and Wife*.

Book of Common Prayer, Solemnization of Matrimony.

In the next place, every wife ought to answer for her *man*.

Addison, The Ladies' Association.

10. One subject to a mistress; a lover or suitor. [Now vulgar.]

I wol nat ben untrew for no wight,

But as hire *man* I wol ay lyve and sterve,

And nevere noon other creature serve.

Chaucer, Troilus, IV. 447.

11. A word of familiar address, often implying some degree of disparagement or impatience.

We speak no treason, *man*.

Shak., Rich. III., I. 1. 90.

"You will think me—I don't know what you will think me—"

"Get it out, *man*."

Mrs. Oliphant, Poor Gentleman, xiv.

12. A piece with which a game, as chess or checkers, is played.—13. *Naut.*, in compounds, a ship or other vessel: as, *man-of-war*; merchant*man*, Indian*man*, etc.—A *man of death*. See *death*.—Banbury *man*, a Puritan; a sour or severe man. Banbury was at one time a center of Puritanism. [Eng.]—

Best man, a friend who acts as a ceremonial attendant to a bridegroom at a wedding; a groomsmen: formerly applied also to one who served a bride in that capacity.

The swans they bound the bride's *best man*,

Below a green silk tree.

The Earl of Mar's Daughter (Child's Ballads, I. 177).

Bible man. See *Lollard*, 2.—**Dead man**. (a) A supernumerary.

At the Dog Tavern, Captain Philip Holland, with whom I advised how to make some advantage of my Lord's going to sea, told me to have five or six servants entered on board as *dead men*, and I to give them what wages I pleased, and so their pay to be mine.

Peppys, Diary, I. 34.

(b) *pl.* See *dead*.—**Dead man's part**. Same as *dead's part*.—**Happy man be his dole!**. See *dole!*.—**Iron man**. (a) In glass-making, an apparatus sometimes used to facilitate the blowing of large cylinders from sheet-glass. It consists of a rail projecting from the front of the blow-log-furnace and carrying a pair of wheels upon which the cylinder and the blowing-iron or blowpipe of the operator are supported during the process of blowing. By means of the wheels, the cylinder can easily be moved away from or toward the furnace. (b) In some parts of England, a coal-cutting machine.—**Man about town**, a man of the leisure class who frequent clubs, theaters, hotels, and other places of public or social resort; a fashionable idler.

The fame of his fashion as a *man about town* was established throughout the county.

Thackeray, Pendennis, II.

I had known him as an idler and a *man about town*, but he was now transformed into an energetic and capable member of the government.

The Century, XXXVII. 212.

Man alive! a familiar ejaculation expressive of surprise or remonstrance.—**Man Friday**, a servile or devoted follower; a factotum: from the man found by Robinson Crusoe on his deserted island, whom he always calls "my man Friday."—**Man in the iron mask**. See *mask*.—**Man in the moon**, a fancied semblance of a man walking with a dog, and with a bush near him (also, sometimes, of a human face), seen in the disk of the full moon.

The lantern is the moon; I, the *man in the moon*; this thorn-bush, my thorn-bush; and this dog, my dog.

Shak., M. N. D., v. I. 262.

Man in the oak, a sprite or goblin.

The *man in the oak*, the hell-waine, the fier-drake, the puckle, Tom Thombe, hobgoblins, Tom Tumbler, boneless, and such other bugs, that we were afraid of our own shadows. R. Scot, Discoverie of Witchcraft. (Davies.)

The haunt of . . . witches [and] the *man in the oak*.

S. Judd, Margaret, I. 5.

Man of arms. (a) A soldier. (b) A man-at-arms.

In the ninth Year of K. Richard's Reign, the French King sent the Admiral of France into Scotland, with a thousand *Men of Arms*, besides Cross-bows and others, to aid the Scots against the English.

Baker, Chronicles, p. 141.

Man of blood. See *blood*.—**Man of business**, a business manager; an agent; an attorney.

I'll employ my sin *man of business*, Nichil Novit, . . . to agent Effie's plea. Scott, Heart of Mid-Lothian, xlii.

Man of his hands. See *of his hands*, under *hand*.—

Man of letters, a literary man; one devoted to literature; a scholar and writer.—**Man of motley**. See *motley*.—

Man of sin. (a) A very wicked man; a reprobate. (b) Antichrist.—

Man of straw. (a) An easily refuted imaginary interlocutor or opponent in an argument; a simulated character weakly representing the adverse side in a discussion. (b) An imaginary or irresponsible person put forward as substitute or surety for another, or for any fraudulent purpose.—

Man of the world, a man instructed and experienced in the ways of the world in respect of character, manners, dealings, deportment, dress, etc., and trained to take all these things as he finds them without prejudice or surprise.

Men who proudly looked up to him [Burr] as more than their political chief—as the preëminent gentleman, and model *man of the world*, of that age.

Parton, Life of Aaron Burr, I. 340.

Man of war. (a) A warrior; a soldier.

And Herod with his *men of war* set him at nought, and mocked him.

Luke xxiii. 11.

Doth the *man of war* [Falstaff] stay all night, sir?

Shak., 2 Hen. IV., v. I. 31.

(b) See *man-of-war*.—**Marrying man**. See *marrying*.—

Medicine man. See *medicine-man*.—**Natural man**. (a)

Man in a state of nature, mentally and spiritually; man acting or thinking according to the light of unsophisticated nature.

Hence arises a contrast between the inner self, which the *natural man* locates in his breast or *φύσις*, the chief seat of these emotional disturbances, and the whole visible and tangible body besides.

J. Ward, Encyc. Brit., XX. 84.

(b) In *Script.*, man unregenerate or unregarded; the old man (see below).—**New man**, in *Script.*, the regenerate nature obtained through union with Christ: opposed to old man.

And that ye put on the *new man*, which after God is created in righteousness and true holiness. Eph. iv. 24.

Nine men's morris. See *morris*.—**Ninth part of a man**. See *ninth*.—

Odd man, a man-servant who is occasionally employed, or who does odd jobs, in domestic or business establishments in England.

If a driver be ill, . . . the *odd man* is called upon to do the work.

Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, III. 346.

Old man (usually with the definite article). (a) In *Script.*, unregenerate humanity; also, the fallen human nature inherited from Adam and operative in the regenerate, though not in the same manner or degree as in the unregenerate.

Lie not one to another, seeing that ye have put off the old *man* with his deeds.

Col. III. 9.

(b) The father of a family; the "governor." [Slang or vulgar.] (c) The captain or commanding officer, as of troops, a vessel, etc.; the proprietor or employer: so called by his men. [Colloq.] (d) *Theat.*, an actor who is usually cast for the parts of old men. (e) In certain outdoor games, the leader; "it." [U. S.]—**Old man of the mountain**. See *assassin*, 1.—**Old man of the sea**, the old man who leaped on the back of Sindbad the sailor, clinging to him and refusing to dismount; hence, figuratively, any intolerable burden or bore which one cannot get rid of.

But no one can rid himself of the preaching clergyman. He is the bore of the age, the old *man of the sea* whom we Sindbads cannot shake off.

Trollope.

Paul's man. See the quotation.

A *Paul's man*, i. e. a frequenter of the middle aisle of St. Paul's cathedral, the common resort of cast captains, sharpers, gulls, and gossipers of every description.

Gifford, Note to B. Jonson's Every Man in his Humour, [Prol.]

Physical-force men. See *Chartist*.—**Reading man**, one devoted to books; especially, a student in college who applies himself to close study.—**Red man**. Same as *red Indian* (which see, under *Indian*).—**Second man**, the mate of a fishing-vessel, corresponding to first mate in the merchant service. [New Eng.]—**The fall of man**. See *fall*.—**The sick man**, Turkey; the Ottoman Empire: so called in allusion to its chronic state of trouble and decline. The expression was first used in 1853 by the Emperor Nicholas of Russia in a conversation with Sir Hamilton Seymour, British ambassador.—**To a man**, all together; every one; unanimately.

I shall now mention a particular wherein your whole body will be certainly against me, and the laity, almost to a *man*, on my side.

Swift, Letter to Young Clergyman.

To be one's own man, to be master of one's own time and actions.

You are at liberty; be your own *man* again.

Beau. and Fl., Woman-Hater, v. 2.

To line men. See *line* 2. [*Man* is used in a few compounds merely to denote the sex, as in *man-child*, *man-servant*. It is also used in many compounds in the general sense: as, *man-eater*, *man-hater*, etc.]

man (man), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *manned*, ppr. *manning*. [*ME. mannen*, *< AS. mannian*, *gemannian* = *D. MLG. G. mannen* = *Icel. manna* = *Sw. manna* = *Dan. mande*, supply with men; from the noun.] 1. To supply with men; furnish with a sufficient force or complement of men, as for service, defense, or the like.

But she has builded a bonnie ship,
Weel *manned* w' seamen o' hie degree.

Lord Beichan and Susie Pye (Child's Ballads, IV. 257).

The gates [of St. John's College] were shut, and partly *man-ned*, partly boy-ed, against him [Dr. Whitaker].

Fuller, Hist. Camb. Univ., VI. 16.

See how the surly Warwick *mans* the wall!

Shak., 3 Hen. VI., v. I. 17.

Since the termination of the American war, there had been nothing to call for any unusual energy in *manning* the navy.

Mrs. Gaskell, Sylvia's Lovers, I.

2. To brace up in a manful way; make manly or courageous: used reflexively.

Good your grace,
Retire, and *man yourself*; let us alone;
We are no children this way.

Fletcher, Valentinian, II. 4.

He *manned himself* with dauntless air.

Scott, L. of the L., v. 10.

So he *manned himself*, and spoke quietly and firmly.

J. Hawthorne, Dust, p. 286.

3t. To wait on; attend; escort.

Will you not *manne* vs. Fidus, beelng so proper a man?

Lyly, Euphues and his England, p. 291.

Such *manning* them [the ladies] home when the sports are ended.

Gosson, quoted in Doran's Annals of the Stage, I. 21.

By your leave, bright stars, this gentleman and I are come to *man* you to court.

B. Jonson, Poetaster, iv. 1.

4t. To accustom to the presence or company of man; tame, as a hawk or other bird.

Those silver doves
That wanton Venus *mann'th* upon her fist.

Greene, Orlando Furioso.

Another way I have to *man* my haggard,
To make her come and know her keeper's call.

Shak., T. of the S., IV. 1. 196.

To man it out, to brave it out; play a manly part; bear one's self stoutly and boldly.

Well, I must *man it out*;—what would the Queen?

Dryden, All for Love, II.

To man the capstan. See *capstan*.—**To man the yards**. See *yard*.

manable (man'a-bl), *a.* [*< man + -able.*] Of proper age to have a husband; marriageable. [Rare.]

That's woman's ripe age; as full as thou art at one and twenty; she's *manable*, is she not?

Fletcher and Rowley, Maid in the Mill, II. 1.

manacet, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete form of *menace*.

manacle (man'a-kl), *n.* [Early mod. E. *manakle* (the orig. correct form), *< ME. manakyll*, *manaele*, *manakelle*, *manycle*, *< OF. manicle*, *F. manicle* (= Sp. *manija*), *< ML. manacula*, a handcuff (cf. L. *manicula*, the handle of a plow), dim. of L. *manica*, pl., a handcuff, also the long sleeve of a tunic (*> F. manique*, hand-leather):

see *manch*².] An instrument of iron for fettering the hand; a handcuff or shackle; generally used in the plural.

Knock off his *manacles*; bring your prisoner to the king.
Shak., *Cymbeline*, v. 4. 199.

=*Syn.* *Gyves*, *Fetter*, etc. See *shackle*.

manacle (man'ā-kl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *manacled*, ppr. *manacled*. [*< ME. manaclen, man-ken; < manacle, n.*] To confine the hands of with handcuffs; shackle; hence, to restrain or fetter the will or action of; impose constraint upon.

Bothe with yrn ant with stel mancked were ys honde.
Execution of Sir Simon Fraser (Child's Ballads, VI. 279).

Freer than air, yet manacled with rhyme.

W. Harte, *Vision of Death*, lnt., l. 8.

The galley-slaves that sweep the streets of Rome, where you may chance to see the nobleman and the peasant manacled together.
Longfellow, *Hyperion*, l. 5.

Manacus (man'a-kus), *n.* [*NL.*, *< D. (MD.) maneken* (given by Brisson as *maneken*), applied to this bird: see *manikin*.] 1. A genus of South American birds of the family *Pipridae* and subfamily *Piprinae*, established by Brisson in 1760 upon the black-capped manikin of Edwards,



Common Manikin (*Manacus manacus*).

a, under side of part of left wing, showing emargination of primaries.

called *Pipra manacus* by Linnaeus in 1766; the manikins proper. The genus has been used with great latitude, but is now restricted to species like the one named, which have feathers of the throat long and fully puffed out like a beard, and some of the primaries attenuated and falcate. There are several such. See *manikin*.

2. [*l. c.*] In *ornith.*, a bird of the genus *Manacus* in a broad sense: originally applied to *Pipra manacus*, called the bearded manikin from the beard-like tuft of feathers on the chin, and hence extended to birds of the subfamily *Piprinae*, or even of the whole family *Pipridae*. They are mesoamerican passerine birds, generally of middle size and brilliant coloration, confined to the wooded parts of tropical America. The species are numerous, and belong to many different modern genera. See *Pipridae*.

manage (man'āj), *n.* [*Early mod. E.* also *menage*; *< OF. manège, F. manège*, the handling or training of a horse, horsemanship, riding, manœuvres, proceedings (*ML. managium*), = *Sp. Pg. manejo*, handling, management, *< It. maneggio*, the handling or training of a horse, *< maneggiare* (= *F. manier*), handle, touch, treat, manage, *< mano*, *< L. manus*, the hand: see *main*³, *manual*.] The word has been partly confused, through the obs. var. *menage*², with *menage*¹, household, household management: see *menage*¹.] 1. The handling, control, or training of a horse; manège.

He sits me fast, however I do stir,
And new hath made me to his hand so right
That in the *menage* myself takes delight.

Sir P. Sidney (Arber's Eng. Garner, l. 527).

His horses are bred better; for besides that they are fair with their feeding, they are taught their *manage*, and to that end riders dearly hired.

Shak., As you Like It, l. 1. 13.

2. A ring for the training of horses and the practice of horsemanship; a riding-school.

I went with Lord Cornwallis to see the young gallants do their exercise, Mr. Faubert having newly rail'd in a *manage*, and fitted it for the academy.

Evelyn, *Diary*, Dec. 13, 1684.

3. In general, training; discipline; treatment.

There is one sort of *manage* for the great,
Another for inferior.

Chapman, *Byron's Tragedy*, iv. 1.

Quicksilver will not endure the *manage* of the fire.

Bacon.

4. Management.

Young men, in the conduct and *manage* of actions, embrace more than they can hold.

Bacon, *Youth and Age* (ed. 1887).

Lorenzo, I commit into your hands

The husbandry and *manage* of my house.

Shak., *Me. of V.*, iii. 4. 25.

For want of a careful *manage* and discipline to set us right at first.

Sir R. L'Estrange.

5. Bearing; behavior.

His talk was sweet, his order fine, and his whole *manage* brave.
G. Harvey, *New Letter*.

manage (man'āj), *v.*; pret. and pp. *managed*, ppr. *managing*. [*< manage, n.*] 1. *trans.* 1. To wield by hand; guide or direct by use of the hands; hence, to control or regulate by any physical exertion.

I do but keep the peace; put up thy sword,
Or *manage* it to part these men with me.

Shak., *R. and J.*, l. 1. 75.

Their women very skillful and active in shooting and *managing* any sort of weapon, like the ancient Amazons.

Purchas, *Pilgrimage*, p. 340.

His [Schomberg's] dragoons had still to learn how to *manage* their horses.

Macaulay, *Hist. Eng.*, xiv.

If a seal, after being speared, can not be *managed* with the line in hand, a buoy is "bent on," and the animal is allowed to take its course for a time.

C. M. Seammon, *Marine Mammals*, p. 155.

2. To train by handling or manipulation; drill to certain styles and habits of action; teach by exercise or training, as in the manège.

They vault from hunters to the *managed* steed. *Young*.

Mr. Evans . . . vaulting on the *Manag'd* Horse, being the greatest Master of that Kind in the World.

Quoted in *Ashton's Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne*, [II. 3.]

3. To control or direct by administrative ability; regulate or administer; have the guidance or direction of; as, to *manage* a theater.

If I *manage* my business well,

I'm sure to get my fee.

The Hireman Chiel (Child's Ballads, VIII. 236).

Who then thy master say? and whose the land

So dress'd and *manag'd* by thy skillful hand?

Pope, *Odyssey*, xxiv. 308.

The Commons proceeded to elect a committee for *managing* the impeachment.

Macaulay, *Warren Hastings*.

4. To control, restrain, or lead by keeping in a desired state or condition; direct by influence or persuasion: as, to *manage* an angry or an insane person.

Antony *managed* him to his own views. *Middleton*.

What probability was there that a mere drudge would be able to *manage* a large and stormy assembly?

Macaulay, *William Pitt*.

Mothers, wives, and maids,

These be the tools wherewith priests *manage* men.

Browning, *King and Book*, l. 166.

5. To arrange, fashion, contrive, effect, or carry out by skill or art; carry on or along; bring about: as, to *manage* the characters of a play, or the plot of a novel; to *manage* a delicate or perplexing piece of business.

I have a jest to execute, that I cannot *manage* alone.

Shak., *1 Hen. IV.*, l. 2. 181.

She expected to coax me at once: she'll not *manage* that in one effort.

Charlotte Brontë, *Shirley*, xxiv.

6. To succeed in contriving; effect by effort, or by action of any kind (in the latter case often ironical): with an infinitive for object: as, to *manage* to hold one's own; in his eagerness he *managed* to lose everything.

The boy was nearly washed overboard, but he *managed* to catch hold of the rail, and . . . stuck his knees into the bulwarks.

Lady E. Ross, *Voyage of Sunbeam*, l. 1.

=*Syn.* 3. *Manage*, *Conduct*, *Direct*, handle, superintend, supervise, order, transact. *Manage* literally implies handling, and hence primarily belongs to smaller concerns, on which one may at all times keep his hand: as, to *manage* a house; to *manage* a theater. Its essential idea is that of constant attention to details: as, only a combination of great abilities with a genius for industry can *manage* the affairs of an empire. To *conduct* is to lead along, hence to attend with personal supervision; it implies the determination of the main features of administration and the securing of thoroughness in those who carry out the commands; it is used of both large things and small, but generally refers to a definite task, coming to an end or issue: as, to *conduct* a religious service, a funeral, a campaign. *Direct* allows the person *directing* to be at a distance or near; the word suggests more authority than *manage* or *conduct*. See *govern* and *guide*, *v. t.*

The common remark that public business is worse *managed* than all other business is not altogether unfounded.

H. Spencer, *Social Statics*, p. 317.

When a general undertakes to *conduct* a campaign, he will intrust the management of minor concerns to persons on whom he can rely; but he will *direct* in person whatever is likely to have any serious influence on his success.

Crabb, *Synonymes*, p. 241.

Lord marshal, command our officers at arms,

Be ready to *direct* these home-alarms.

Shak., *Rich. II.*, l. 1. 206.

II. *intrans.* To direct or conduct affairs; regulate or carry on any business.

Leave them to *manage* for thee, and to grant

What their unerring wisdom sees thee want.

Dryden, *tr. of Juvenal's Satires*, v. 536.

"Mamma *managed* badly" was her way of summing up what she had seen of her mother's experience [in matrimony]: she herself would *manage* quite differently.

George Eliot, *Daniel Deronda*, xxvi.

manageability (man'āj-a-bil'i-ti), *n.* [*< manage + -ity*.] The quality of being manageable; manageableness.

manageable (man'āj-a-bl), *a.* [*< manage + -able*.] Capable of being managed. (a) Capable of being wielded, handled, or manipulated; that permits handling: as, a package of *manageable* size. (b) Capable of being governed, controlled, or guided; hence, tractable; docile: as, a *manageable* horse; a *manageable* child.

The first constitution and order of things is not in reason and nature *manageable* by such a law, which is most excellently adequate and proportioned to things fully settled.

Sir M. Hale, *Orig. of Mankind*, p. 346.

If you find their reason *manageable*, you attack it with your philosophy.

Goldsmith, *She Stoops to Conquer*, li.

The king . . . thought that a new Parliament might possibly be more *manageable*, and could not possibly be more refractory, than that which they new had.

Macaulay, *Sir William Temple*.

manageableness (man'āj-a-bl-nes), *n.* The quality of being manageable; tractableness; docility.

This disagreement may be imputed to the greater or less exactness or *manageableness* of the instruments employed.

Boyle.

manageably (man'āj-a-bli), *adv.* In a manageable manner.

management (man'āj-ment), *n.* [*< manage + -ment*.] 1. The act of managing physically; handling; manipulation; physical or manual control or guidance: as, the *management* of a horse in riding; the *management* of a gun.

The word ["fencing"] is . . . understood to allude especially to the *management* of the small sword or rapier.

Amer. Cyc., VII. 120.

2. The act of managing by direction or regulation; intellectual control; conduct; administration: as, the *management* of a family, or of a theater; a board of *management*.

Unanimous they all commit the care

And *management* of this great enterprise

To him.

Milton, *P. R.*, l. 112.

Our deliverers . . . were statesmen accustomed to the *management* of great affairs.

Macaulay, *Sir J. Mackintosh*.

Management of the household, *management* of flocks, of servants, of land, and of property in general.

D. G. Mitchell, *Wet Days*, p. 16.

3. Manner of managing; use of artifice, contrivance, skill, or prudence in doing anything.

Mark with what *management* their tribes divide.

Dryden.

In the *management* of the heroic couplet Dryden has never been equalled.

Macaulay, *Dryden*.

Soon after dinner Caroline coaxed her governess-cousin up-stairs to dress: this manoeuvre required *management*.

Charlotte Brontë, *Shirley*, vi.

4. Negotiation; transaction; dealing.

To Council, where Sir Cha. Wheeler, late Govr of the Leeward Islands, having been complain'd of for many indiscreet *managements*.

Evelyn, *Diary*, Nov. 14, 1671.

They say, too, that he [the Duke of Savoy] had great *managements* with several ecclesiastics before he turned hermit, and that he did it in the view of being advanced to the pontificate.

Addison, *Remarks on Italy* (ed. Bohn), l. 511.

5. Collectively, the body of directors or managers of any undertaking, concern, or interest; a board of directors or managers. = *Syn.* 1 and 2. Government, direction, guidance, disposal, care, charge, control, superintendence.

manager (man'āj-er), *n.* 1. One who manages, directs, or controls: as, a good *manager* of horses, or of business.—2. One charged with the management, direction, or control of an affair, undertaking, or business; a director or conductor: as, the *manager* of a theater or of an enterprise; a railroad *manager*.—3. An adept in the art of managing, directing, or controlling; one expert in contriving or planning.

An artful *manager*, that crept between

His friend and shame.

Pope, *Epil. to Satires*, l. 21.

A man of business in good company, who gives an account of his abilities and despatches, is hardly more insupportable than her they call a notable woman, and a *manager*.

Steele, *Tatler*, No. 248.

4. In *chancery practice*, a receiver authorized not merely to collect and apply assets, but also to carry on or superintend a trade or business: often called *receiver and manager*. = *Syn.* 1 and 2. Superintendent, overseer, supervisor.

manageress (man'āj-er-es), *n.* [*< manager + -ess*.] A female manager. [Rare.]

She is housekeeper, pantry-maid, and cook, . . . servant and *manageress* in one.

Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XLIII. 714.

managerial (man-āj-ē-ri-əl), *a.* [*Irreg. < manager + -ial*, after the appar. analogy of *ministerial*, etc.] Of or pertaining to a manager or managers, or to management; characteristic of a manager: used chiefly of theatrical managers.

At that period of the day, in warm weather, she [Mrs. Sparsit] usually embellished with her genteel presence a *managerial* board-room over the public office.

Dickens, *Hard Times*, li. 1.

Stanley . . . had looked forward, he said, not only to the renewal of managerial responsibility and importance, but to donning again the sock and buskin.

J. Jefferson, *The Century*, XXXIX, 187.

managership (man'āj-ēr-ship), *n.* [*< manager + -ship.*] The office of manager; management.

managery (man'āj-ri), *n.* [*< manage + -ry.*] Managery; the act of managing, in any sense.

Show thy art in honesty, and lose not thy virtue by the bad managery of it.

Sir T. Browne, *Christ. Mor.*, i. 4.

[An] expert general will . . . teach them the ready managery of their weapons.

Decay of *Christ. Piety*.

managing¹ (man'āj-ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *manage*, *v.*] Management; control; direction.

Whose state so many had the managing
That they lost France, and made his England bleed.

Shak., *Hen. V.*, v. 2, Epil.

managing² (man'āj-ing), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *manage*, *v.*] 1. Having or responsible for the management or direction of some work; having executive control or authority: as, a managing clerk; a managing editor.

The general conditions were, two hundred pounds a year to each managing actor, and a clear benefit.

Life of Quin (reprint 1887), p. 30.

2. Characterized by careful or judicious management; hence, frugal; economical; artful in contrivance; scheming: as, she is a managing woman; a managing mama.

Vir Frugi signified at one and the same time a sober and managing man, an honest man, and a man of substance.

Goldsmith, *The Bee*, No. 5.

manakin, *n.* and *a.* See *manikin*.

man-ape (man'āp), *n.* 1. An anthropoid ape; a simian, such as the chimpanzee, gorilla, orang-utan, and gibbon.—2. A supposed ancestor of the human race, advanced a step in intelligence beyond the ape; an ape-man. See *Alalus*.

To these species [found in the Tertiary], the ancestral forms of historic man, M. de Mortillet would give the name of anthropopithecus, or *man-ape*.

Pop. Sci. Mo., XXVIII, 572.

manat, *n.* [*< F. manat*: see *manatee*.] Same as *manatee*.

man-at-arms (man'at-ārmz), *n.* A soldier, especially in the middle ages, fully armed and equipped; a heavy-armed soldier.

A gallant man-at-arms is here, a doctor
In feats of chivalry, blunt and rough-spoken.

Ford, *Broken Heart*, iv. 1.

manatee (man-ā-tē'), *n.* [Also *maniti*, *manitin* (and *lamantin*); = *F. manate*, *manat* (Cotgrave) (and *lamantin*), NL. *manatus*; < Sp. *manati*, of Haytian (W. Ind.) *manati*, said to mean 'big beaver'.] A sea-cow; a gregarious herbivorous aquatic sirenian mammal, of the genus *Manatus*, family *Manatidae*, and order *Sirenia*. The American manatee, to which the name was originally given, and to which it specially pertains, is *Manatus americanus*, *australis*, or *latirostris*, whether of one or two species. The manatee inhabits the shallow waters of rivers and estuaries on the eastern coast of tropical and subtropical America, from Florida and some of the West India islands to about lat. 20° S. It is a sluggish, timid, and inoffensive animal, found in small herds, feeding on aquatic vegetation, and attaining sometimes a length of 8 or 10 feet. In general aspect the manatee resembles a small whale or other cetacean, but it belongs to a different order, though it was formerly considered a herbivorous cetacean. The body is naked and stout, shaped like that of a fish, without trace of hind limbs, ending in an expansive shovel- or spoon-shaped tail; the fore limbs are flippers or paddles without outward distinction of digits, but with flattened nails; the eyes and ears are small; and the whole physiognomy is peculiar, owing to the tumidity and great mobility of the muzzle. There is an entirely distinct species, *Manatus senegalensis*, found on the eastern coast of Africa, to which the name extends.

Manatidae (mā-nat'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Manatus* + *-idae*.] A family of sirenians, typified by the genus *Manatus*. Formerly coextensive with the order *Sirenia*, it is now restricted, by the exclusion of *Halicore*, *Rhytina*, *Halitherium*, and other genera, to forms having the tail entire and rounded, the last five or more vertebrae cylindrical and devoid of transverse processes, and the premaxillary bones short and straight; the sea-cows. Sometimes called *Trichechidae*, a name more frequently applied to walruses. See *manatee*, *Manatus*, and *Sirenia*. Also *Manatida*, *Manatina*.

manatin (man'ā-tin), *n.* Same as *manatee*.

manatine (man'ā-tin), *a.* [*< Manatus* + *-ine*.] Resembling or related to a manatee; of or pertaining to the *Manatidae*; manatoid.

manation (mā-nā'shon), *n.* [= Pg. *manação*, < L. *manatio* (n-), < *manare*, flow, run, trickle. Hence ult. *emanate*.] The act of issuing or flowing out; flux; flow. [Rare.]

manatoid (man'ā-toid), *a.* and *n.* [*< Manatus* + *-oid*.] 1. Resembling the manatee; of or pertaining to the *Manatoidea*.

II. *n.* One of the *Manatoidea*.

Manatoidea (man-ā-toi'dē-ā), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Manatus* + *-oidea*.] The *Manatidae* as a super-

family of *Sirenia*. Also called *Trichechoidea*, Gill.

Manatus (man'a-tus), *n.* [NL. (Rondani, 1554): see *manatee*.] The typical genus of *Manatidae*, now containing only the manatees. The genus contains two intertropical fluviatile species, the American *M. americanus* and the African *M. senegalensis*; from the former the Floridian manatee is sometimes distinguished as a third, *M. americanus*.

manavel (ma-nav'el), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *manaveled* or *manavelled*, ppr. *manaveling* or *manaveling*. [Also *manarcel*; origin obscure. Cf. *manavelins*.] Naut., to pilfer, as small stores or eatables. Admiral Smyth. [Slang.] **manavelins** (ma-nav'e-linz), *n. pl.* [Also *manurvelins*; for *manavelings*, pl. of verbal *n.* of *manavel*.] Naut., extra supplies or perquisites; also, odds and ends of food; scraps.

To the above-mentioned fare should be added, when they can be had, the *manacolis* of the whalemen—that is, fresh meat, vegetables, milk, butter, eggs, and fruits, which may be obtained when the vessel touches upon a foreign shore.

Fisheries of U. S., v. ii. 228.

manbotet (man'bōt), *n.* [*< man* + *bote*.] In old law, a compensation or recompense, made in money, for the killing of a man: usually due to the lord of the slain person.

man-bound (man'bound), *a.* Naut., detained in port for want of men, or a proper complement of hands, as a ship.

mancando (mān-kān'dō), [It., ppr. of *mancare*, want, decrease.] In music, nearly the same as *calando*.

man-car (man'kär), *n.* A kind of car used for transporting miners up and down the steeply inclined shafts of some mines on Lake Superior. Compare *man-engine*.

man-caset (man'käs), *n.* Body; outer man; physique. [Rare.]

He [Edward II.] had a handsome *man-caset*.

Fuller, *Ch. Hist.*, III. vii. 13.

Mance's method. See *method*.

manche¹, **manch**¹, *v. t.* Variants of *maunch*¹, for *munch*.

manche², **manch**² (manch), *n.* [Also *manneh*; < ME. *manche* (?), *manuche* (?), < OF. *manche*, *F. manche*, a sleeve, also a handle, haft, neck of a violin, etc.), = Pr. *mangua*, *mancha* = Sp. *Pg. manga* = It. *manica*, a sleeve, = Ir. *manie* = W. *maneg*, a glove, < L. *manica*, a hand-cuff, also a sleeve, < *manus*, hand: see *main*³, *manacle*.] 1. A sleeve: used at different periods for sleeves of peculiar fashion.

Tunics richly adorned, made to fit closely about the figure, but with long and loosely flowing skirts, and having the "maunche" sleeves.

Encyc. Brit., VI. [465.]

2. In *her.*, the representation of a sleeve used as a bearing. The sleeve so represented is generally the fourteenth century sleeve with a long hanging end. Also *émanche*, *mancheron*.

A rowle of parchment Clunn about him beares,
Charged with the armes of all his ancestors: . . .
This *manche*, that moone, this martlet, and that mound.

Herrick, *Upon Clunn*.

3. The neck of a violin, guitar, or similar instrument.

Manchester brown. See *brown*.

manchet (man'chet), *n.* and *a.* [Also *mainchet*; origin obscure. Cf. *cheat-bread*.] 1. *n.* 1. A small loaf or roll of the finest white bread; bread made from the finest and whitest wheaten flour. [Obsolete or archaic.]

Little pretty thin *manchets* that shine through, and seem more like to be made of paper, or fine parchment, than of wheat flour.

Tyndale, *Ans.* to Sir T. More, etc. (Parker Soc., 1850), p. 179.

Of bread made of wheat we have sundrie sorts dailie brought to the table, whereof the first and most excellent is the *manchet*, which we comenly call white bread.

Holinshead, *Descrip.* of Eng., ii. 6.

Take cleere water for strong wine, browne breade for fine *manchet*.

Lyly, *Euphues*, *Anat.* of Wit, p. 118.

2. In *her.*, the representation of a round cake, as of bread, resembling a muffin.

II. *a.* Used in making manchets (said of flour); also, made of the finest flour. [Obsolete or archaic.]

And Salomons fode was in one day thyrtie quarters of *manchet* flour, and thre score quarters of mele.

Bible of 1551, 3 Ki. [1 Ki.] iv. 22.

Gtied them red wine and *manchet* eake,

And all for the Gipsy laddie O.

Johanne Faa (Child's Ballads, IV. 234).

And Enld brought sweet cakes to make them cheer,
And, in her veil enfolded, *manchet* bread.

Tennyson, *Geraldine*.

manchette (F. pron. mon-shet'), *n.* [F.: dim. of *manche*, sleeve: see *manche*².] A word used in English at different periods for various ornamental styles of cuff.

man-child (man'child), *n.*; pl. *men-children* (men'chil'dren). A male child.

Bring forth *men-children* only,
For thy undanted mettle should compose
Nothing but males.

Shak., *Macbeth*, I. 7. 72.

manchineel (man-chi-nēl'), *n.* [*< F. mancinelle*, *manzanille* = It. *mancinello* (NL. *mancinella*), < Sp. *manzanillo*, *manchineel* (cf. *manzanilla*, camomile), < *manzana*, an apple, prob. < L. *Matiana*, sc. *mala*, a kind of apples, neut. pl. of *Matianus*, pertaining to a Matius, < *Matius*, the name of a Roman gens.]

A tree, *Hippomane Manchineel*, of moderate size, found in the West Indies, Central America, and Florida. It abounds in a white, milky, very caustic, poisonous sap, the virulence of which has been exaggerated. It appears to be especially deleterious to the eyes.—**Bastard manchineel**, a West Indian apocynaceous tree, *Cameraria latifolia*, somewhat resembling the manchineel.—**Mountain manchineel**. Same as *burn-wood*. See *Rhus*, *sumac*, and *koy-plum*.

manch-present, *n.* See *maunch-present*.

Manchu¹, **Manchoo** (man-chō'), *n.* and *a.* [Also *Manchow*, *Manchoo* (Chin. *Manchu*), < Manchu *Manchu*, lit. 'pure,' applied by the founder of the Manchurian dynasty to his family or the people over whom he ruled.] 1. *n.* 1. One of a race, belonging to the Tungusic branch of the Ural-Altaic family, from which Manchuria takes its name, and which conquered China in the seventeenth century.—2. The native language of Manchuria.

II. *a.* Of or pertaining to the Manchus, their country (Manchuria), or their language.

manchu² (man-chō'), *n.* [Also *manchua*, < Pg. *manhua*; < Malayalam *manchu*.] An East Indian cargo-boat, ordinarily with a single mast and a square sail, much used on the Malabar coast.

Manchurian, **Manchoorian** (man-chō'ri-an), *a.* [*< Manchuria* (see def.) + *-an*.] Of or pertaining to Manchuria, a large territory forming part of the Chinese empire, and the original home of the Tatar dynasty now ruling in China. It lies east of Mongolia, and north of Korea.—**Manchurian deer**. See *deer*.

mancipable (man'si-pa-bl), *a.* [*< mancip(ate)* + *-able*.] Capable of being alienated by formal sale and transfer. [Rare.]

The origin of the distinction between *mancipable* and non-mancipable things, and of the formal conveyance by mancipation applicable to the first, has been explained in connection with the reforms of Servius Tullius.

Encyc. Brit., XX. 689.

mancipate (man'si-pāt), *v. t.* [*< L. mancipatus*, pp. of *mancipare*, *mancipare* (> It. *mancipare*, *mancipare* = Sp. *mancipar*), deliver up, as property, by means of the formal act of purchase (*mancipium*), transfer, alienate, < *mancip* (*mancip-*), a purchaser, < *manus*, hand, + *capere*, take: see *captive*. Cf. *emancipate*.] 1. To sell and make over to another.—2. To enslave; bind; restrict.

Only man was made capable of a spiritual sovereignty, and only man hath enthralled and *mancipated* himself to a spiritual slavery.

Donne, *Sermons*, xix.

3. To emancipate.

Such a dispensation [the Jewish] is a pupillage, and a slavery, which he [man] earnestly must desire to be redeemed and *mancipated* from.

Barrow, *Works*, II. xv.

mancipate (man'si-pāt), *a.* [*< L. mancipatus*: see *mancipate*, *v.*] Enslaved.

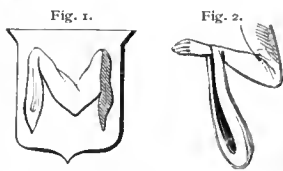
Though they were partly free, yet in some poynt re-mayned styll as thrall and *mancipate* to the subjection of the English men.

Holinshead, vol. i., m. 8, col. 1. (Nares.)

mancipation (man-si-pā'shon), *n.* [= *F. mancipation*, < L. *mancipatio* (n-), a delivery, transfer of a thing to a person as property, < *mancipare*, deliver: see *mancipate*. Cf. *emancipation*.] 1. In *Rom. antiq.*, a legal formality for acquiring title to property, whether by actual or by simulated purchase. This formality was employed not only in the case of property which could change hands by actual transfer, but also with re-



Manchineel (*Hippomane Manchineel*).



Manche.

Fig. 1. Manche as a heraldic bearing.
Fig. 2. Sleeve of the time of Henry III., from which the heraldic manche is copied.

lation to immaterial rights and privileges, as the prerogatives arising from marriage, adoption, emancipation from paternal authority, etc. The formality consisted in a declaration of purchase before five witnesses, followed by the weighing out, by an officer with brazen scales, of the real or figurative purchase-money. This form of sale was abolished by Justinian.

2†. The act of mancipating or enslaving; slavery; involuntary servitude.

They who fall away after they were once enlightened in baptism, . . . If it be into a contradictory state of sin and mancipation, . . . then "there remains nothing but a fearful expectation of judgment."

Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 177.

mancipatory (man'si-pā-tō-ri), *a.* [*< mancipate + -ory.*] In *Rom. antiq.*, pertaining to or consisting of mancipation or ceremonial sale.

It was this practice of every day life in private transactions that Servius adopted as the basis of his *mancipatory* conveyance.

Encyc. Brit., XX. 676.

manciple (man'si-pl), *n.* [*< ME. mancipule, mancipule, < OF. mancipe, a steward, purveyor, < L. mancipus (mancip-), a purchaser, renter, farmer, contractor, factor, etc.: see mancipate.*] The *l* is unoriginal, as in *principle, participle*.] A steward; a caterer or purveyor, particularly of an English college or inn of court.

A gentill *mancipule* was ther of a temple,
Of which achatoours mighten take example,
For to be wyse in bying of vitaille.

Chaucer, Gen. Prolog. to C. T., l. 567.

Not the meanest minister among the dishes but is hal-
lowed to me through his imagination, and the Cook goes
forth a *Manciple*.

Lamb, Oxford in Vacation.

mancona bark (man-kō'nā bārĕ). See *bark* 2.
mancus (mang'kus), *n.* [*< AS. mancus, also man-
ces, mangus (= OLG. mancus = OHG. man-
cusa, mancusa); of doubtful origin.*] An Anglo-Saxon money of account employed in England from the ninth century onward. It was equivalent to 30 pence, or one eighth of the pound.

Queen Ælgyfer, A. D. 1012, bequeathed two hundred
mancesses of gold to a minister for the shrine there.
Rock, Church of our Fathers, III. i. 353, note.

mand 1, *n.* See *maund* 1.

mand 2, *v. t.* [*< Early mod. E. also maund; < ME. manden, < OF. mander, < L. mandare, command.*] Cf. *mandate*, etc., *command*, *commend*, etc.] To command.

The king *maunded* him her straight to marry,
And for kylling her brether he must dye.

2d Part of Promos and Cassandra, iv. 2. (*Hallivell.*)

mand 3, *n.* [*< By apheresis from demand.*] A demand.

The emperor, with wordes myld,
Askyd a *mand* of the chyld.

MS. Ashmole 61, f. 87. (Hallivell.)

mand 4 (mand), *n.* [*< Hind. mandoā, manduā, manvā.*] A species of grass. See *Eleusine*.

Mandæan (man-dē'an), *n. and a.* [*< NL. Mandæus, < Mandæan Mandā, knowledge, gnosis.*] 1. *n.* 1. One of a very ancient religious body, still found, though its members are few, in the southern part of Babylonia. The religion of the Mandæans is a kind of Gnosticism, retaining many Jewish and Parsee elements. They worship as divine beings a number of personifications, especially of the attributes or names of God. Also called *Mendæites, Nasoreans, and Sabians*, and, by a misunderstanding, *Christians of St. John*. 2. The dialect of Aramaic in which the four sacred books of the Mandæans are written.

II. *a.* Pertaining to the Mandæans or to Mandæism.

Also *Mendæan*.

Mandæism (man-dē'izm), *n.* [*< Mandæ(an) + -ism.*] The religious system of the Mandæans. Also *Mendæism*.

mandamus (man-dā'mus), *n.* [*< L. mandamus, we command (the first word in the writ in the orig. L. form), 1st pers. pl. ind. pres. of mandare, command: see mandate.*] In *law*, a writ issuing from a superior court, directed to an inferior court, an officer, a corporation, or other body, requiring the person or persons addressed to do some act therein specified, as being within their office and duty, as to admit or restore a person to an office or franchise, or to deliver papers, affix a seal to a paper, etc. Its use is generally confined to cases of complaint by some person having an interest in the performance of a public duty, when effectual relief against its neglect cannot be had in the course of an ordinary action.

During the short restoration of Henry VI. in 1470, . . . a lord mayor was appointed by royal *mandamus*.

Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 488.

Alternative mandamus, a *mandamus* in which the command to do the specified act is coupled with an alternative to the effect that, if it be not done, the party commanded shall cause to the court why not.—**Peremptory mandamus**, a *mandamus* in which the command is absolute. It usually follows an alternative writ if adequate cause be not shown.

mandamus (man-dā'mus), *v. t.* [*< mandamus, n.*] To issue a *mandamus* to; serve with a *mandamus*.

Her officers . . . were *mandamus*ed to compel them to do their duty.

N. A. Rev., CXXXIX. 135.

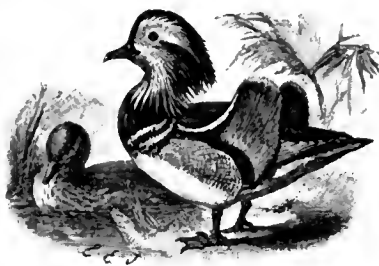
mandant (man'dant), *n.* [*< L. mandant(-s), pp. of mandare, command: see mand* 2, *mandate.*] A mandator. *Imp. Dict.*

mandarin (man-dā-rēn' or man'da-rin), *n. and a.* [*< Formerly also (as a noun) mandarine; = F. mandarin, a mandarin (mandarine, a mandarin orange, a tangerine), = It. mandarino = Sp. mandarin, < Pg. mandarin (with final -m for -n, as reg. in Pg.), a mandarin, < Malay mantri, < Hind. mantri, a counselor, minister of state, < Skt. mantrin, a counselor, minister of state, < mantra, counsel, advice, < √ man, think: see mind.*] 1. *n.* 1. Any Chinese official, civil or military, who wears a button. (See *button*, 3.) The Chinese equivalent is *kuan*, which means simply 'public servant.'

There are without the city (Pekin) . . . twenty-four thousand sepulchra of mandarins (Justices of Peace) with their little gilded chaplains.

S. Clarke, Geograph. Descrip. (1671), p. 39.

2. [*cap.*] The form of Chinese spoken (with slight variations) in the northern, central, and western provinces of China, as well as Manchuria, and by officials and educated persons all over the empire, as distinguished from the local dialects spoken chiefly in the southern provinces, and from the book-language, which appeals only to the eye.—3. In *ornith.*, the man-



Mandarin Duck (*Aix galericulata*).

darin duck (which see, under *duck* 2).—4. A piece of mandarin porcelain.—5. A coal-tar color used in dyeing, produced from beta-naphthol. It dyes a bright reddish-orange shade. Also called *tropæolin* and *orange No. 2*.

II. *a.* Pertaining or suitable to a mandarin or to mandarins; hence, of exalted character or quality; superior; noble; fine.—**Mandarin dialect, language**. See I. 2.—**Mandarin orange**. See *orange*.—**Mandarin porcelain**, decorative porcelain thought to be of Japanese origin, but sometimes apparently of Chinese make and painting, having as a part of its decoration figures of Chinese officials in their ceremonial dress. Vases of this character are decorated in brilliant colors.—**Mandarin sleeve**, a loose and wide sleeve, supposed to be copied from the sleeves of the silk gowns of Chinese gentlemen.—**Mandarin vases**. See *mandarin porcelain*.

mandarin (man-dā-rēn' or man'da-rin), *v. t.* [*< mandarin, n. (with ref. to mandarin orange).*] In *dyeing*, to give an orange-color to, as silk or other stuffs made of animal fiber, not by means of a solution of coloring matter, but by the action of dilute nitric acid. The orange-color is produced by a partial decomposition of the surface of the fiber by the acid.

mandarin (man-dā-rō'nāt or man'da-rin-āt), *n.* [*< mandarin + -ate* 3.] 1. The office or authority of a mandarin.—2. The whole body of mandarins; mandarins collectively.—3. The jurisdiction or district of a mandarin.

The Emperor and the great tribunals . . . would call them to account for not having sooner been aware of what was passing in their *Mandarinate*.

Huc, Journey through the Chinese Empire (trans.), I. 63.

The idea of organizing a sort of intellectual *mandarin*-*ate* in France was first conceived by Colbert.

Harper's Mag., LXXVIII. 501.

mandarinness (man-dā-rēn'es or man'da-rin-es), *n.* [*< mandarin + -ess.*] A female mandarin. *Lamb.*

mandarinic (man-dā-rin'ik), *a.* [*< mandarin + -ic.*] Of, pertaining to, or befitting a mandarin.

mandarinism (man-dā-rēn'izm or man'da-rin-izm), *n.* [*< mandarin + -ism.*] The character or customs of mandarins; government by mandarins.

The whole Chinese code, under a systematic *mandarinism*, is pervaded even by the principle of self-accusation for all.

mandat (mon-dā'), *n.* [*< F.: see mandate.*] 1. In *French law*, a grant of power or authority; a power of attorney.

Mandats or grants in expectancy.

Hallam, Middle Ages, II. 242.

2. In *French hist.*, one of the circulating notes which were issued by the government about 1796 on the security of the national domains, called *mandats territoriaux*, to take the place of the abrogated assignats, and which soon became as worthless as the latter.

mandatary (man'da-tā-ri), *n.*; pl. *mandataries* (-riz). [*= F. mandataire = Sp. Pg. It. mandatario, < LL. mandatarivus, one to whom a charge or commission is given, < L. mandatum, a charge, command: see mandate.*] One to whom a command or charge is given; one who has received and holds a mandate to act for another; an attorney. Specifically—(a) A person to whom the Pope has by his prerogative given a mandate or order for his benefice. (b) In *law*, one who is authorized and undertakes, without a recompense, to do some act for another in respect to the thing bailed to him. See *mandate*, 4. Also *mandatory*.

mandate (man'dāt), *n.* [*= F. mandat = Sp. Pg. It. mandato, < L. mandatum, a charge, order, command, commission, injunction, neut. of mandatus, pp. of mandare, commit to one's charge, order, command, commission, lit. put into one's hands, < manus, hand, + dare, put: see date* 1. Cf. *command, commend, demand, remand*. See *maundy*, an older form of *mandate*.] 1. A command; an order, precept, or injunction; a commission.

I am commanded hence. Get you away;

I'll send for you anon. Sir, I obey the *mandate*,
And will return to Venice. *Shak.*, *Othello*, iv. 1. 270.

This dream all-powerful June sends; I bear
Her mighty *mandates*, and her words you hear.

Dryden, Æneid, vii. 583.

Mandates for depositing sovereigns were sealed with the
signet of "the fisherman." *Burke, Rev. in France.*

This flower border encloses an autograph Latin *mandate*,
written and signed "proprā manu" by "J. Herforden"
himself; which *mandate* testifies that the volume of the
book is prepared and written by his "dilectus famulus"
Swithun Butterfield, and directs that S. B. shall have the
custody of it during his natural life.

N. and Q., 7th ser., VIII. 2.

Hence—2. An official command addressed by a superior to an inferior, to control his conduct in a specific manner. Specifically—(a) In *Rom. law*, an order or decree directed by the emperor to governors of provinces. (b) In *canon law*, a papal rescript commanding a bishop or other ecclesiastical patron to put the person therein named in possession of the first vacant benefice under his patronage. (c) In *early Eng. law*, a royal command addressed to a judge or court to control the disposition of a suit. (d) In *mod. law procedure*, a judicial command, order, precept, or writ; more specifically, the document promulgated upon the decision of an appeal or writ of error, as by the Supreme Court of the United States, directing what shall be done in the court below; also, in some of the States, the writ elsewhere known, as at common law, by the name of *mandamus* (which see). In this sense *mandate* usually, but not always necessarily, implies that the direction is given in writ.

3. In *early Rom. law* (before the doctrines of agency were developed), a trust or commission by which one person, called the *mandator*, requested another, the *mandatarius*, to act in his own name and as if for himself in a particular transaction (*special mandate*), or in all the affairs of the former (*general mandate*). The *mandatarius* was the only one recognized as having legal rights and responsibilities as toward third persons in the transactions involved. As between him and the *mandator*, however, the latter was entitled to all benefit, and bound to indemnify against losses, etc.; but the service was gratuitous.

4. In *civil law*: (a) A contract of bailment in which a thing is transferred by the *mandator* to the possession of the *mandatary*, upon an undertaking of the latter to perform gratuitously some service in reference to it: distinguished from a mere deposit for safe keeping. (b) A contract of agency by which the *mandator* confides a matter of business, or his business generally, to an agent called the *mandatary*. If the authority or appointment be in writing, the *mandate* is also called *procuratio*. *Mandatary* qualification exists where a person induces another to repose credit in a third person; it answers somewhat to our modern letter of credit.

mandate-bread (man'dāt-bred), *n.* The bread distributed to the poor on Maundy Thursday. Also called *maundy-loaves*.

Mandate Thursday (man'dāt thēr'z'dā). Same as *Maundy Thursday* (which see, under *maundy*).

mandator (man-dā'tor), *n.* [*< L. mandator, one who gives a charge or command, < mandare, charge, command: see mand* 2, *mandate.*] 1. A director.

A person is said to be a client to his advocate, but a master and *mandator* to his preceptor.

Ayiffe, Parergon.

2. In *law*: (a) A bailor of goods. (b) The person who delegates another to perform a man-

date. (c) In *civil law*, the person who employs another (called a *mandatarius* or *mandatary*) to convey goods gratuitously, or in a gratuitous agency.

mandatory (man'dā-tō-ri), *a.* and *n.* [*< L.L. mandatorius*, of or belonging to a mandator, *< mandator*, one who commands: see *mand²*, *mandate*.] **I. a.** Of the nature of a mandate; containing a command or mandate; directory.

A superiority of power *mandatory*, judicial, and coercive over other ministers. *Hooker, Eccles. Polity*, vii. 3.

It doth not appear that he usurped more than a *mandatory* nomination of the bishop to be consecrated.

Abp. Usher, Ordination, p. 221.

Mandatory injunction. See *injunction*.—**Mandatory statute**, a statute the effect of which is that, if its provisions are not complied with according to their terms, the thing done is, as to it, void (*Bishop*): contradistinguished from *directory statute*.

II. n.; pl. mandatories (-riz). Same as *mandatary*.

Acting as the mouthpiece, more than the *mandatory*, of Europe. *Love, Bismarck*, II. 92.

mandatum (man-dā'tum), *n.* [*ML.*: see *mandate*, *maundy*.] Same as *maundy*.

mandell (man'del), *n.* Same as *mandil²*.

mandelstone (man'del-stōn), *n.* [*Accom.* of *G. mandelstein* (= *D. mandelsteen* = *Dan. Sw. mandelsten*), almond-stone, *< mandel*, = *E. almond*, + *stein* = *E. stone*.] Same as *amygdales*.

mandement (man'de-mēnt), *n.* [*ME.*, = *F. mandement* = *Pr. mandamen* = *Sp. mandamiento* = *Pg. It. mandamento*, *< ML. mandamentum*, a command, *< mandare*, command: see *mandate*.] A mandate or commandment.

Ye haue herde the *mandement* that the Romayns haue sent that I-nough haue vs contrairied.

Martin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 641.

He schewed the erle Rogere the pape's *mandement*. *Rob. of Brunne*, p. 307.

mander, *v. i.* See *maunder*.

manderil (man'dēr-il), *n.* An obsolete variant of *mandrel*.

Mandevilla (man-dē-vil'ā), *n.* [*NL.* (Lindley, 1840), named after H. J. Mandeville, British minister at Buenos Ayres.] A genus of American apocynaceous plants of the tribe *Echitideae* and the subtribe *Echitideae*. The flowers grow in simple racemes, and have a funnel-shaped corolla, a calyx with five scales or an indefinite number of glands, and a disk which is five-parted or has five scales. They are tall climbing shrubs, with opposite feather-veined leaves, and simple racemes of yellow, white, or rarely violet flowers, which are usually large and showy. About 30 species have been described, from Mexico, the West Indies, and tropical America. *M. suaveolens*, known as the *Chili jasmine*, is remarkable for its very fragrant snowy-white flowers, and is common in cultivation.

mandeville, *n.* [*Appar.* an erroneous form of *mandill*, conformed to the surname *Mandeville*.] Same as *mandilion*.

mandible¹ (man'di-bl), *n.* [= *F. mandibule* = *Sp. mandibula* = *It. mandibula*, *mandibola*, *< NL. mandibula*, mandible, *< LL. mandibula*, *f.*, also *mandibulum*, *n.*, a jaw, *< LL. mandere*, chew, masticate.] In *zool.* and *anat.*, a jaw-bone; a jaw, or the jaw-bone and associate parts; especially, the under jaw. (a) In man and other mammals, the under jaw, or inferior maxillary, as distinguished from the upper jaw, maxilla, or superior maxillary. (b) In birds, either part, upper or under, of the beak; that part of either jaw which is covered with horny integument, the two being distinguished as *upper* and *lower*. When the term *mandible* is applied to the lower only, the upper is called *maxilla*. See *cut under bill*. (c) In the arthropods, especially insects, either half, right or left, of the first, upper, or outer pair of jaws, considered by some to correspond to the lower jaw of vertebrates; morphologically, one of the first pair of gnathites, always devoid of a palp: opposed to *maxilla*, which is either half of the second pair of jaws. See *cut under mouth-part*. (d) In cephalopods, the horny beak or rostrum. See *mandibular*.—**Dentate mandible.** See *dentate*.—**Multidentate mandible**, in *entom.*, a mandible having many teeth or processes on the inner side.

mandible² (mān'di-bl), *a.* [*Prop. mandable*; *< mand³ + -able*.] Demandable.

Thus we rambled up and down the Country; and where the people demean'd themselves not civil to us by voluntary contributions, their Geese, Hens, Pigs, or any such *mandible* thing we met with, made us satisfaction for their hidebound injuries.

Richard Head, English Rogue (1665).

mandibular (man-dib'ū-lār), *a.* [= *F. mandibulaire* = *Sp. mandibular*; as *mandible¹* (*NL. mandibula*) + *-ar³*.] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a mandible.—**Mandibular arch**, in *embryol.*, of vertebrates, the first postoral visceral arch of the embryo; that arch in which Meckel's cartilage is developed.—**Mandibular ramus**. (a) In *ornith.*, either fork of the under mandible. (b) In *mammal.*, the more or less upright proximal part of either half of the mandible, as distinguished from the body or horizontal part of the same bone.—**Mandibular scrobes**, in *entom.*, grooves on the outer sides of the mandibles, found in most *Carabidae*.—**Mandibular segment or ring**, in *entom.*, the first primary segment behind the mouth-cavity, bearing

the mandibles. Some anatomists suppose that it forms the genæ or cheeks.—**Mandibular tomia**, the cutting edges of the under mandible of a bird.

mandibulary (man-dib'ū-lār-i), *a.* [*< mandible¹* (*NL. mandibula*) + *-ary*.] Same as *mandibular*.

The *mandibulary* symphysis is not by suture, but by an elastic band. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXII. 189.

Mandibulata (man-dib'ū-lā'tā), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, neut. pl. of *mandibulate*: see *mandibulate*.] In *entom.*: (a) In some systems, a primary group or division of *Insecta*, containing those insects whose mouth-parts are mandibulate or masticatory, as distinguished from those which have the same parts haustellate or suctorial, the former being fitted for biting, the latter for sucking: opposed to *Haustellata*. Westwood called the same division *Daenostomata*. (b) A division of *Anoplura*, including mandibulate lice, as the bird-lice or *Mallophaga*. (The term was first used in the former sense by Clairville (1798), who divided each of his main groups of *Insectes* (*Pterophora* and *Aptera*) into *Mandibulata* and *Haustellata*. In Macleay's celebrated system it was the name of one of the five groups of his *Annulosa*.)

mandibulate (man-dib'ū-lāt), *a.* and *n.* [*< NL. mandibulatus*, *< mandibula*, mandible: see *mandible¹*.] **I. a. 1.** In *entom.*: (a) Having mandibles, and thus able to bite, as an insect; or of pertaining to the *Mandibulata*: distinguished from *haustellate* or *suctorial*. (b) Masticatory, as the jaws of an insect.—**2.** Having a lower jaw, as nearly all vertebrates: opposed to *emandibulate*.—**Mandibulate mouth.** Same as *masticatory mouth* (which see, under *masticatory*).

II. n. A mandibulate insect, as a beetle.

mandibulate (man-dib'ū-lā-ted), *a.* [*< mandibulate* + *-ed²*.] Same as *mandibulate*.

mandibuliform (man-dib'ū-li-fōrm), *a.* [*< NL. mandibula*, mandible, + *L. forma*, form.] Having the form of a mandible in general: specifically applied to the under jaws or maxillæ of an insect when they are hard, horny, and mandibulate or fitted for biting, like the mandibles proper.

mandibulohyoid (man-dib'ū-lō-hī'oid), *a.* [*< NL. mandibula*, mandible, + *hyoid*.] Pertaining to the lower jaw and the hyoid bone: as, the *mandibulohyoid* ligament of a shark.

mandibulomaxillary (man-dib'ū-lō-mak'si-lār-i), *a.* [*< NL. mandibula*, mandible, + *maxilla*, maxilla.] In *Crustacea*, of or pertaining to the mandibles and to the maxillæ: situated between these parts: as, a *mandibulomaxillary* apodeme.

mandiet, *n.* See *maundy*.

mandil¹ (man'dil), *n.* [*< OF. mandil*, *mandille* (?), *F. mandille* (> *Sp. Pg. mandil*), *< L. mantile*, also *mantele*, *mantelium*, a towel, napkin, table-cloth, *mantelum*, *mantellum*, a mantle: see *mantle*, *mantel*.] Same as *mandilion*. **mandil²** (man'dil), *n.* [*Also mundil*; *< Ar. Turk. mendil*, a kerchief; perhaps ult. *< L.*: see *mandil¹*.] Among Moslems, a kind of kerchief, especially one oblong in shape, the short sides worked with gold or colored silk, the rest plain. *R. F. Burton*, tr. of *Arabian Nights*, II. 301, note.

mandilion (man-dil'yōn), *n.* [*Also mandillion*, *mandilian*; *< OF. mandillon*, *< mandil*, a mantle: see *mandil¹*.] A garment first used in France in the sixteenth century, and worn originally by men-servants, soldiers, and others as a sort of overcoat. Its earliest form appears to have been that of a dalmatic with sleeves not closed and covering the back of the arm only. In the seventeenth century it was an outer garment capable of being buttoned up or left open, described in 1660 as like a jump, generally without sleeves.

About him a *mandilion*, that did with buttons meet,
Of purple, large, and full of folds, curled with a warmful nap.

A garment that 'gainst cold in night did soldiers use to wrap. *Chapman, Iliad*, x. 184.

A Spaniard, having a Moore slave, let him goe a long time in a poore ragged *mandilian* without sleeves; one asking him why he dealt so sleevelessly with the poore wretch, he answered: I crop his wings, for feare he flee away. *Copley, Wits, Fitts, and Fancies* (1614). (*Nares*.)

But in time of war they wear crimson *mandilions*, behind and before so crossed, over their armour.

Sandys, Travels, p. 179.

mandioc (man'di-ok), *n.* [*< Braz. mandioca*.] Same as *manioc*.

mandioca (man-di-ō'kā), *n.* Same as *manioc*.

mandlestone, *n.* See *mandelstone*.

mandment, *n.* [*Early mod. E. mandement*, *< ME. maundement*, *< OF. mandement*, command, *< ML. mandamentum*, command, *< mandare*, command: see *mand²*, *mandate*.] A commandment.

He salle have *maundement* to morne or myddaye he rounge.

To what marche thay salle merke, with mangere to lene-gene. *Morte Arthure* (E. E. T. S.), I. 1587.

mandola, **mandora** (man-dō'lā, -rā), *n.* [*It.*: see *mandolin*.] An older and larger variety of the mandolin. Compare *pandura*. Also *mandore*.

mandolin, **mandoline** (man'dō-lin), *n.* [*< F. mandoline*, *< It. mandolino*, dim. of *mandola*, *mandora*, var. forms of *pandora*, a kind of lute: see *mandore*, *bandore¹*, *pandore*.] A musical instrument of the lute class, having from four to six single or double metallic strings, which are



Mandolin.

stretched over an almond-shaped body, and a neck with numerous frets. It is played with a plectrum of tortoise-shell held in the right hand. The tuning of the strings varies somewhat, but the compass is usually about three octaves upward from the G next below middle C. The tone is tinkling, but penetrating and agreeable.

mandolinist (man'dō-lin-ist), *n.* [*< mandolin* + *-ist*.] One who performs on a mandolin.

mandom (man'dum), *n.* [*< man + -dom*.] Humanity in general; men collectively considered. [*Rare*.]

Nay, without this law
Of *mandom*, ye would perish—beast by beast
Devouring. *Mrs. Browning, Drama of Exile*.

mandora, *n.* See *mandola*.

mandore (man-dō'rē), *n.* [*< F. mandore*, *< It. mandora*: see *mandola*.] Same as *mandola*.

mandorla (man-dōr'lā), *n.* [*It.*] 1. In decorative art, a space, opening, panel, or the like, of an oval shape; also, a work of art filling such a space, as a bas-relief, or the like.—2. *Eccles.*, the vesica piscis.

In a fourth relief upon the high altar, Christ seated within a *mandorla* blessed with his right hand.

C. C. Perkins, Italian Sculpture, [Int., p. xx]

mandragt, **mandrager**, *n.* Obsolete forms of *mandrake*.

mandragont, *n.* An obsolete variant of *mandrake*.

Cotgrave.

mandragora

(man-drag'ō-rā), *n.* [= *F. mandragore* = *Sp. mandrágola* = *Pg. mandragora* = *It. mandragora*, *mandragola*, *< L. mandragoras* (*NL. mandragora*), *< Gr. μανδραγόρας*, the mandrake: see *mandrake*.] 1†. The mandrake.

Not poppy, nor *mandragora*,
Nor all the drowsy syrups of the world,
Shall ever medicine thee to that sweet sleep
Which thou owedst yesterday.

Shak., Othello, iii. 3. 330.

Come, violent death,
Serve for *mandragora*, to make me sleep.
Webster, Duchess of Malfi, iv. 2.

2. [*cap.*] A genus of plants of the natural order *Solanaceae*, the nightshade family, and tribe *Atropaceae*. The corolla is induplicate in the bud, the calyx is foliaceous and five-parted, and the pedicels are partially clustered among the radical leaves. They are herbs, nearly stemless, rising from a thick, fleshy, often forked root, and bear tufts of large, ovate, lance-shaped leaves, and quite large pale bluish-violet, white, or purple flowers, which are reticately veined. Five species have been described (but these may be reducible to one), found throughout the Mediterranean region. The ordinary plant has been commonly known as *M. officinalis*, but this includes a spring and a fall kind sometimes separated as species, *M. vernalis* and *M. autumnalis*. The mandragora or mandrake has long been known in medicine, and has been the subject of much superstition. See *mandrake*.

mandrake (man'drāk), *n.* [*< ME. mandrake*, *mandrake*, *mandrake*; an alteration, appar. simulating *drake²*, of earlier *ME. mandrag*, *mandrage*, short for *mandragora*, *q. v.* To the



Mandorla.—From Assumption of the Madonna, by Orcagna; Church of Or San Michele, Florence.

peculiar form of the root, and the suggestive form of the name *mandrake*, appar. a compound of *man* + *drake*², with little meaning attached to the supposed second element, are due in large part to the superstitions associated with the plant.]

1. A plant of the genus *Mandragora*. The mandrake has poisonous properties, and acts as an emetic, purgative, and narcotic. It was in use in ancient times especially for its narcotic effects, and is said to have been employed as an anesthetic. It has been regarded as an aphrodisiac, and used in amorous incantations, as a love-amulet, etc. According to an old fancy the mandrake shrieks when pulled from the ground. The resemblance of its commonly forked root to the human body is probably the ground of this superstition, as well as of the repute of the plant as an aphrodisiac.



Flowering Plant of Mandrake (*Mandragora officinalis*).

And Reuben went in the days of wheat harvest, and found mandrakes in the field, and brought them unto his mother Leah.

Gen. xxx. 14.

And shrieks, like mandrakes torn out of the earth,
That living mortals, hearing them, run mad.

Shak., R. and J., iv. 3. 47.

The *mandrake*, a plant with broad leaves and bright yellow flowers and with a root which grew in a semi-human form, was found beneath the public gallows and was dragged from the ground and carried home with many extraordinary ceremonies. When secured, it became a familiar spirit speaking in oracles if properly consulted, and bringing good luck to the household in which it was enshrined.

C. Elton, *Origins of Eng. Hist.*, p. 220.

The best digest of the various speculations as to the *mandrake* and its properties will be found in Dr. Harris's "Dictionary of the Natural History of the Bible."

N. and Q., 7th ser., VIII. 220.

2. The May-apple, *Podophyllum peltatum*. [U.S.]

The blushing peach and glossy plum there lies,
And with the *mandrake* tempt your hands and eyes.

Jane Turrell, quoted in Tuckerman's *America and her Commentators*, p. 33.

3. In *her.*, a figure resembling a root with two long and pointed bifurcations usually twisted together, and the whole crowned with leaves and berries.

mandrel, **mandril** (man'drel, -dril), *n.* [An alteration of **mandrin*, < F. *mandrin*, a mandrol, former, strike, perhaps < L. *mandra*, a stall, < Gr. *μάδρα*, a stall, the bed in which the stone of a ring is set: see *matrigal*.] 1. In *mech.*, a cylindrical bar or spindle, either of uniform diameter, of different diameters, or tapered, used for a variety of purposes, but chiefly for the support of objects formed with holes, into which the mandrel is forcibly driven in order to hold them firmly while turning in a lathe, or in an analogous machine, or in operating upon them with a file. Specifically—(a) An axis attached to the head-stock of a lathe, to support, during the process of turning, any material which is bored or pierced with a central hole. It has often some adjustable device for securing it to the material, and is then known as an *adjustable mandrel*. (b) Any arbor or axis to support a tool, as a mandrel for a circular saw or circular cutter. (c) A rod or former for shaping forgings, or a plug-core for metal or glass castings.

2. A miners' pick. [Eng.]—3. In *metal-working* by the spinning process, the form, usually of wood, upon which the thin plate of metal or blank is pressed in order that the revolution may give it the form of the mandrel.—**Adjustable mandrel**. See def. 1 (a).—**Expanding mandrel**, a mandrel constructed to engage and firmly hold a piece of material on the inside of a hole of uniform diameter, for turning, etc. Such mandrels are of various construction. A common form is a central arbor having grooves with inclined-plane bottoms in which move simultaneously and equally tapered key-slides, the outer sides of which are always parallel with each other and with the axis of the arbor. When moved longitudinally, these slides expand against the inside of the hole with force, holding the piece by jamming friction.—**Flexible mandrel**, a spiral spring placed in a metal tube to prevent it from flattening or collapsing when bent.—**Hicks's mandrel**, an expanding mandrel for turning rings, named from its inventor. It is an arbor with a cone in the middle, in the periphery of which, at equal distances from each other, are formed longitudinal dovetailed grooves carrying wedge-shaped slides actuated simultaneously and equally by a nut on the end of the cone, and thus expanded to fit the bore of the ring to be turned.—**Traversing mandrel**. (a) A mandrel which moves longitudinally. (b) A mandrel fitted to a bearing or hearings of a support which may be set in the tool-post of the slide-rest of a lathe, or in some other traversing device. Such mandrels are used for expanding reamers and analogous tools, and they are usually driven by a pulley-and-belt mechanism.

mandrel (man'drel), *v. t.* [*mandrel*, *n.*] To operate upon with mandrels, as a bronze gun. This is done by driving steel mandrels of gradually increasing size through the bore, whereby the strength of the gun is greatly increased, the limit of elasticity being in some cases nearly or quite doubled.

mandrel-collar (man'drel-kol'är), *n.* A collar formed on the mandrel of a lathe, against which the chucks, face-plates, etc., abut squarely when screwed upon the mandrel-nose.

mandrel-frame (man'drel-främ), *n.* A frame or head-stock secured by bolts to the end of a lathe-bed to support the mandrel.

mandrel-lathe (man'drel-läth), *n.* A lathe adapted for turning long work and hollow work. It is so designed that the material for hollow work can be clamped by a chuck on the end of the mandrel in the head-stock. Long work is supported in the lathe by the head and tail centers. E. H. Knight.

mandrel-nose (man'drel-nöz), *n.* The inner end of a lathe-mandrel, upon which a screw-thread is formed for receiving and holding face-plates, chucks, etc.

mandrel-screw (man'drel-skrö), *n.* The screw on the mandrel-nose to which chucks, face-plates, etc., are fitted, and by which they are attached to the mandrel.

mandril, *n.* See *mandrel*.

mandrill (man'dril), *n.* [= F. *mandrill* = Sp. *mandril* = It. *mandrillo*, a mandrill; said to be from a native W. African name. If this form is original, the form *drill* in same sense is due to a false division of the word, as if < E. *man* + *drill*: see *drill*⁴. If *drill* is original, the form *mandrill* is an E. compound, and the F. Sp. It. forms are from E.] A kind of baboon; the great blue-faced or rib-nosed baboon; the hog-ape, *Cynocephalus maimon* or *mormon*, the largest and most formidable, ferocious, and hideous of baboons. The canine teeth are of enormous size, causing a protuberance of the cheeks, which are naked and fantastically striped with brilliant colors. The ischial callosities are of great size and bright-red color. The animal is often seen in captivity. The mandrills are natives of the western coast of Africa, where they associate in large troops, which are the terror of the negroes. They often plunder villages and cultivated fields with impunity. See cut under *baboon*.

manducable (man'dū-kā-bl), *a.* [= F. Sp. *manducable*, < L. as if **manducabilis*, < *manducare*, chew: see *manducate*.] Capable of being manducated or chewed; fit to be eaten.

If tangible by his fingers, why not by his teeth—that is, *manducable*! Coleridge.

manducate (man'dū-kāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *manducated*, ppr. *manducating*. [*< L. manducatus*, pp. of *manducare* (> It. *manducare* = Sp. Pg. *manducar*, chew, = F. *manger*, > E. *mange*, eat), chew, masticate, eat by chewing, a lengthened form of *mandere*, chew: see *mandible*, *mange*, etc.] To masticate; chew.

It is gravel in the teeth, and a man must drink the blood of his own gums when he *manducates* such unwholesome, such unpleasant fruit.

Jer. Taylor, *Works* (ed. 1835), I. 719.

manducation (man'dū-kā'shon), *n.* [= F. *manducation* = Sp. *manducacion*, < LL. *manducatio*(-n), a chewing, < L. *manducare*, chew: see *manducate*.] The act or process of biting or chewing; mastication.

After the *manducation* of the paschal lamb, it was the custom of the nation to sit down to a second supper.

Jer. Taylor, *Works* (ed. 1835), I. 290.

The smn, then, of Archbishop Cranmer's doctrine on this head is: 1. That John vi. is not to be interpreted of oral *manducation* in the sacrament.

Waterland, *Works*, VII. 141.

manducatory (man'dū-kā-tō-ri), *a.* [*< manducate* + -ory.] Pertaining to or employed in chewing; in *entom.*, specifically, having a mandibulate form for eating.

manducus (man'dū'kus), *n.* [L., a glutton, a chewer, esp. as in def., < *mandere*, chew: see *manducate*.] In *Rom. antiq.*, a comic character of Italian origin, wearing a mask with gaping jaws set with great teeth, which were made to clash against each other. This personage figured in various public processions as well as in comedies on the stage, and served Roman mothers as a bugbear in restraint of childish misconduct.

mandyas (man'di-as), *n.* [*< Gr. μάδρας, μάδρα*, a woolen cloak, LGr. as in def.; said to be of Pers. origin.] In the *Gr. Ch.*, a kind of large and loose mantle, resembling a cope, fastened at the throat and sometimes at the lower corners also, and reaching almost to the feet. It is worn by monks and nuns, by archimandrites, and at times by bishops who were regularly appointed from the monastic orders. The mandyas of a prelate has wavy stripes upon it, while that of an archimandrite is platu.

Mandy Thursday. Same as *Maundy Thursday* (which see, under *maundy*).

mane (mān), *n.* [*< ME. mane, mayne*, < AS. **mann* (not recorded, but indicated by the cognate forms, and by the derivs. **gemane*, *gemone*, *maned*, and *mene* = OS. *meni* = OHG. *menni* = Icel. *men*, a necklace) = OFries. *mona*

= MD. *mane*, D. *maan*, *manen* = OHG. *mana*, MHG. *mane*, *man*, G. *mane*, now commonly *mähne* = Icel. *mön* = Sw. Dan. *man*, mane (cf. deriv. Icel. *makki* = Sw. Dan. *manke*, the upper part of a horse's neck); orig. prob. simply 'neck'; = W. *men*, neck (> *myngen*, mane) = Ir. *muin*, neck (> *muinece*, collar) = Skt. *manyā*, the nape of the neck, = Gr. dial. *μάνρος, μάνρος, μάνρος*, a necklace, *μάνρακος, μανράκης*, a necklace; cf. L. *monile*, a necklace.] The long hair growing on the neck and neighboring parts of some animals, as the horse, lion, etc., as distinguished from the shorter hair elsewhere. When, as in the horse, it grows on the middle line of the back of the neck, the mane commonly falls on one side, but it may be stiff and erect. In the lion the long and shaggy mane covers the whole neck and part of the fore quarters.

Thin mane, thick tail, broad buttock, tender hide;
Look, what a horse should have he did not lack.

Shak., *Venus and Adonis*, l. 298.

Each wave was crested with tawny foam,
Like the mane of a chestnut steed.

Scott, *L. of L. M.*, l. 28.

Maggie . . . looked over the book, eagerly seizing one corner and tossing back her mane.

George Eliot, *Mill on the Floss*, l. 3.

man-eater (man'ētēr), *n.* 1. A cannibal.—2. In India, a tiger that has acquired a taste for human flesh; a tiger supposed or known to have a special propensity for killing and eating human beings. The name is sometimes extended to the lion and the hyena, on the same supposition.

The regular *man-eater* is generally an old tiger whose vigour is passed, and whose teeth are worn and defective; it takes up its abode in the neighbourhood of a village, the population of which it finds an easier prey than the larger or wilder animals. W. H. Flower, *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIII. 386.

3. One of several kinds of large sharks supposed to be specially formidable to man; specifically, *Carcharodon carcharias*, a very large shark of the family *Lamnidae*. This shark has straight narrow triangular teeth, very slightly serrated or crenulated, in both jaws. The body is stout and fusiform, with a pointed snout; there are two dorsal fins, one large, between the pectorals and the ventrals, the other small and posterior; the anal fin is like the second dorsal; the caudal fin is crescentiform; and there are five branchial apertures, all in front of the pectorals. It has been found 40 feet long, though it averages so much less that 13 feet is a good size. It is a shark of the high seas, found in nearly all tropical waters, frequently passing a considerable distance both northward and southward. Teeth much like those of the living species have been found in the Pliocene and Miocene deposits, as well as in the ooze of the Pacific ocean, indicating individuals that must have been about 80 feet long.

4. The dobson or hellgrammite. [Local, U.S.] **mane-comb** (mān'kōm), *n.* A comb for combing a horse's mane and tail.

A third class of the street-sellers of tools are the vendors of curry-combs and brushes, *mane-combs*, scrapers, and clipping instruments.

Mayhew, *London Labour and London Poor*, I. 400.

maned (mānd), *a.* [*< mane* + -ed².] 1. Having a mane, as a horse or lion; jubate.

He said, and to his chariot joined his steeds

Swift, brazen-hoofed, and maned with wavy gold.

Cowper, *Blind*, viii. 49.

2. In *her.*, same as *crined*.—**Maned ant-eater**, *Myrmecophaga jubata*.—**Maned fruit-bat**, *Pteropus jubatus*, a native of the Philippine Islands.

manège (ma-nāzh'), *n.* and *a.* [*< F. manège* = Sp. Pg. *manejo*, < It. *maneggio*, the handling or training of a horse, riding, a riding-school: see *manage*, *n.*] 1. The art of breaking, training, and riding horses; the art of horsemanship.—2. A school for training horses and teaching horsemanship.

II. *a.* Managed: said of a horse.

I sent my black *manège* horse and furniture with a friend to his Maie then at Oxford.

Evelyn, *Diary*, July 12, 1643.

maneh (man'ē), *n.* [Heb.] A Babylonian and Hebrew weight. See *mina*.

maneless (mān'les), *a.* [*< mane* + -less.] Having no mane: as, the *maneless* lion of Guzerat, a recognized variety of *Felis leo*.

man-engine (man'en'jin), *n.* A form of elevator or power-ladder used in some deep mines for raising and lowering men. In its usual form it is essentially a vertical rod extending from the surface to the bottom of the mine, and reciprocated upward and downward, like a pump-rod, by means of a steam-engine or a water-wheel. The length of stroke commonly adopted is 12 feet, and at intervals equal to the stroke platforms are fastened to the rod, with corresponding platforms in the shaft, on either side of the rod, at points corresponding to the limits of the stroke, both up and down. A man in descending steps on a platform on the rod just as the down stroke begins, and steps off on the platform in the shaft which he reaches at the end of the stroke, repeating the operation until he attains his destination. A man in ascending steps on a platform on the rod as the upward stroke begins, and leaves it at the end of the stroke. Ascent and descent may proceed simultaneously without

interruption, the fixed platforms on one side of the shaft being reserved for men ascending, and those on the other side for men descending, each man stepping on his proper platform on the reciprocating rod as it is vacated, at the moment of rest between the strokes, by the man who is traveling in the opposite direction. This is the form of man-engine used in Cornwall. That employed in the Harz mines (where the method originated) is the "double-rod engine," with two rods moving up and down alternately in opposite directions. This contrivance corresponds to a ladder with movable steps, the miner having nothing to do but to move slightly sidewise in order to place himself on the step which is about to go up or down, according as he wishes to ascend or descend. In the United States cages, and in some mines man-cars, are used instead of man-engines. See *man-car*.

manent (mā'nent). [*L.*, 3d pers. pl. pres. ind. of *manere*, remain: see *remain*.] They remain (on the stage): a stage direction. Compare *manet*.

manequin (man'e-kin), *n.* Same as *manikin*, 4.

maner¹, *n.* An obsolete form of *manner*¹.

maner², *n.* Same as *manior*.

maneria (ma-nē'ri-ā), *n.* [*ML.*: see *manner*¹.]

In *Gregorian music*, a mixed mode—that is, one that includes the compass both of an authentic and of its plagal mode. Polyphonic music for unequal voices is necessarily thus written. See *mode*¹, 7.

manerial (ma-nē'ri-āl), *a.* An obsolete variant of *manorial*.

manerly, *adv.* An obsolete form of *mannerly*.
manes (mā'nēz), *n. pl.* [*L.*, prob. < *OL. manis*, *manus*, good.] 1. In *Rom. antiq.*, the spirits of the dead considered as tutelary divinities of their families; the deified shades of the dead, according to the belief that the soul continued to exist and to have relations with earth after the body had perished. Three times a year a pit called the *mundus* was officially opened in the comitium of the Roman Forum, to permit the manes to come forth. The manes were also honored at certain festivals, as the Parentalia and Feralia; oblations were made to them, and the flame maintained on the altar of the household was a homage to them. [In this sense often written with a capital.]

The most special representatives of ancestor-worship in Europe were perhaps the ancient Romans, whose word *manes* has become the recognized name for ancestral deities in modern civilized language; they embodied them as images, set them up as household patrons, gratified them with offerings and solemn homage, and, counting them as or among the infernal gods, inscribed on tombs D. M., "Dis Manibus."

E. B. Tylor, *Prim. Culture*, II. 109.

Hence—2. The spirit of a deceased person, or the shades of the dead, whether considered as the object of a cult or not.

Some sages have thought it pious to preserve a certain reverence for the manes of their deceased friends.

Steele, *Tatler*, No. 181.

3. By metonymy—(a) The lower world or infernal regions, as the abode of the manes. (b) The punishments imposed in the lower world.

All have their manes, and those manes bear.

Dryden, *Ancid*, vi. 743.

mane-sheet (mān'shēt), *n.* A covering for the neck and the top of the head of a horse.

manet (mā'net). [*L.*, 3d pers. sing. pres. ind. of *manere*, remain: see *remain*.] He (or she) remains (on the stage): a stage direction. Compare *exit*.

Exeunt Philip, Pole, Paget, etc. *Manet Mary*.

Tennyson, *Queen Mary*, III. 2.

manetti (ma-net'ti), *n.* In *hort.*, a variety of rose much used as a dwarf stock in budding.

maneuver, *manœuvre*, *n.* and *v.* See *maneuver*.

manful (man'fūl), *a.* [*ME. manful*; < *man* + *-ful*.] Having or expressing the spirit of a man; manifesting the higher qualities of manhood; courageous; noble; high-minded.

Ne grete empires for to take on honde,
Shedyn'g of blode, ne manful hardnesse.

Lydgate, *Complaint of the Black Knight*.

Nor know I whether I be very base
Or very manful, whether very wise
Or very foolish. Tennyson, *Geraldine*.

=*Syn. Manly*, etc. (see *masculine*); stout, strong, vigorous, undaunted, intrepid.

manfully (man'fūl-i), *adv.* In a manful manner; boldly; courageously.

manfulness (man'fūl-nes), *n.* The quality of being manful; boldness; nobleness.

man-fungus (man'fūng'gus), *n.* A plant of the genus *Geaster*.

mang¹ (mang), *n.* A dialectal variant of *mong*¹.
mang² (mang), *prep.* A dialectal (Scotch) form of *mong*³, among.

Syne bad' him slip frae 'mang the folk,
Some time when nse anc see'd him,
And try 't that night. Burns, *Halloween*.

manga (mang'gū), *n.* [*ML.*] *Eccles.*, a caso or cover; especially, the case for a professional or

other cross when not in use, often of rich stuff or embroidered.

mangabey (mang'ga-bā), *n.* [A geographical name in Madagascar, by Buffon applied erroneously to a kind of monkey not found there.] A monkey of the genus *Cercocebus*, of which there are several species, inhabiting Africa. They are of moderate size and slender form, have long limbs and tail, and are extremely agile. The face is more produced than in the species of *Cercopithecus* (from which *Cercocebus* is detached), the eyebrows are prominent, and the eyelids are white. The general color is dark or blackish. The sooty mangabey is *C. fuliginosus*; the white-eyed mangabey is *C. ethiops*, in which the crown is also white. *C. collaris* has a white collar. In *C. albigena* the crown is crested. Also written *mangaby*.

mangal, **mankal** (mang'gal, -kal), *n.* [*Turk. mankāl, manghāl*.] A brazier for a charcoal fire used in Turkey and throughout the Levant, usually of sheet-copper or sheet-brass worked into shape by the hammer, and frequently ornamented with designs in repoussé work.

manganapatite (mang-ga-nap'a-tīt), *n.* [*mangan(ese)* + *apatite*.] A variety of apatite, unusual in containing manganese. A dark bluish-green kind from Branchville in Connecticut afforded 104 per cent. of manganese protoxide.

manganate (mang'ga-nāt), *n.* [*< mangan(ie)* + *-ate*¹.] A compound of manganic acid with a base. Also *manganesate*.

mangancolumbite (mang'gan-kō-lum'bīt), *n.* [*< mangan(ese)* + *columbite*.] A variety of columbite in which the iron is largely replaced by manganese.

manganeisen (mang'gan-i-zn), *n.* [*Irreg. < mangan(ese)* + *G. eisen* = *E. iron*.] Ferromanganese; a combination of the metals iron and manganese containing a large percentage (from 50 to 85 per cent.) of the latter. It is manufactured for use in the Bessemer process, and is an important adjunct to that operation. The object of the addition of the manganese at the termination of the "blow" is the removal of the oxygen in the iron, without at the same time adding carbon and silicon. This vitally important improvement of the Bessemer process is due to the Scotch metallurgist R. F. Mushet. See *steel* and *spiegel*.

manganesate (mang-ga-nē'sāt), *n.* [*< mangan(ese)* + *-ate*¹.] Same as *manganate*.

manganese (mang-ga-nēs' or -nēz'), *n.* [= *F. manganèse* (> *Sp. Pg. manganese* = *It. manganese*), < *NL. manganesium*, an arbitrarily altered form of *magnesium*, a name first given to this metal, but now used for a different metal: see *magnesium*.] Chemical symbol, Mn; atomic weight, 55. A metal having a remarkable affinity for, and in some respects a close resemblance to, iron, of which it is an extremely frequent associate. It differs from iron, however, in that it is not used at all by itself in the arts, although of great interest and importance as connected with the manufacture of iron, and as modifying by its presence in small quantity the character of the product obtained. The use of the black oxide of manganese for removing the coloring matters from glass was known to the ancients, and is mentioned by Pliny, but the nature of the material thus used was not understood until quite modern times. This ignorance was shown in the confusion of the oxide of manganese with the magnetic oxide of iron, the lodestone (Latin *magnes* and *magnesia lapide*), and the former was called *magnesia* by chemists in the middle ages, apparently in conformity with Pliny's idea of a dual (masculine and feminine) nature in some metals, manganese not having the attractive power of the magnet, and being on that account considered feminine. Other variants (in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries) of the name of the ore used by glass-makers were *magnesia*, *magnedum*, and *manganensis*. After what we now call *magnesia* had received the name of *magnesia alba*, apparently from the idea that this substance was in some way related to the oxide of manganese, the latter began to be called *magnesia nigra*. From the middle of the eighteenth century the combinations of manganese were studied by various chemists, and finally, in 1774, the metal manganese was isolated by Gahn, but for years there was much confusion in regard to its specific name, and it was not until after the beginning of the present century that the name *manganese* (*mangan* in German) began to be generally adopted. The Latin termination in *-um* (*manganesium*) is rarely used in modern technical works. This metal has never been found native. As eliminated from its ores by chemical processes, it is grayish-white in color, resembling cast-iron, but varying considerably in hardness and luster according to the nature of the methods by which it was obtained. It is very hard and brittle, and has a specific gravity of about 8. It oxidizes rapidly on exposure to the air. Manganese resembles iron in that its ores are widely diffused, and differs from that metal remarkably in the fact that, on the whole, its ores are only rarely found in considerable quantity in any one locality, while those of iron exist in abundance in many regions. The important ores of manganese are all oxides, and of these the peroxide (pyrolusite), called in commerce the *black oxide of manganese*, or simply *manganese*, is the most valuable and important. Other manganiferous minerals (all oxides) are braunite, hausmannite, psilomelane, and various earthy mixtures called *bog-manganese*, *wad*, *cupreous manganese*, etc. Practically, the ore called *manganese* in commerce is a mixture of various oxides, different samples differing greatly in value, which value has to be determined by chemical analysis. The ores and salts of manganese are of very considerable importance in chemical manufactures, both as bleaching and oxidizing reagents. The na-

ture and importance of this metal in the manufacture of iron and steel will be found indicated under *steel* and *spiegel*.—**Earthy manganese**. See *wad*.—**Gray manganese ore**. Same as *manganite*.—**Manganese bronze**, an alloy said to be composed of ordinary bronze with the addition of manganese. It has the color of gun-metal, and its fracture resembles that of fine-grained steel. It is said to equal or excel in tenacity bar-iron of medium quality. It has been manufactured in England, but has not come into general use.—**Manganese brown, green, violet, etc.** See *brown*, etc.—**Manganese copper**. Same as *manganese bronze*.—**Manganese epidote**, *pedmontite*. See *epidote* and *pedmontite*.—**Manganese garnet**, *spessartite*. See *garnet*¹.—**Manganese spar**, *rhodonite*.—**Red manganese**, a mineral usually of a rose-red color; rhodochrosite.—**Red oxide of manganese**, *Mn₂O₃*, a compound of manganese and oxygen which may be formed by exposing the peroxide or sesquioxide to a white heat. It occurs native as hausmannite.—**White manganese**, an ore of manganese; *manganese carbonate*.

manganese-glaze (mang-ga-nēs' glāz), *n.* A dark-gray or jet-black glaze, the color of which is given by manganese.

manganesian (mang-ga-nē'si-an), *a.* [*< manganese* + *-ian*.] Pertaining to manganese; consisting of manganese; containing manganese, or characterized by its presence.

manganetic (mang-ga-nē'sik), *a.* [*< manganese* + *-ic*.] Same as *manganic*.

manganesium (mang-ga-nē'si-um), *n.* [*NL.*: see *manganese*.] Same as *manganese*. [Rare.]

manganetic (mang-ga-net'ik), *a.* [*< mangan(ese)* + *-etic*, as in *magnetic*.] Same as *manganiferous*.

manganhedenbergite (mang-gan-hed'en-bér-gīt), *n.* [*< mangan(ese)* + *hedenbergite*.] A variety of hedenbergite containing a relatively large amount of manganese, found in Sweden.

manganic (mang-gan'ik), *a.* [*< mangan(ese)* + *-ic*.] Containing manganese; in chemistry, specifically applied to compounds in which each manganese atom is regarded as quadrivalent.

Also *manganic acid*, *H₂MnO₄*, an acid which is not known in the free state. Manganates of the alkalis are formed when manganese dioxide is heated with an alkali carbonate or nitrate. They have a green color, and readily decompose, forming permanganate and manganese dioxide. The crude alkali manganate was formerly called *chameleon mineral*, from the property which its solution has of passing rapidly through several shades of color, occasioned by changes in its state of oxidation. Manganic oxide, *Mn₂O₃*, or manganese sesquioxide, is the mineral braunite.

manganiferous (mang-ga-nif'e-rus), *a.* [*< NL. manganium* + *L. ferre* = *E. bear*¹.] Containing or carrying manganese: as, a *manganiferous garnet*. Also *manganetic*.

These higher *manganiferous* irons show little or no magnetic action. C. R. Alder Wright, *Encyc. Brit.*, XIII. 350.

manganite (mang'ga-nīt), *n.* [*< mangan(ese)* + *-ite*².] A hydrated oxide of manganese occurring in orthorhombic crystals of a steel-gray or iron-black color and brilliant luster, also in masses having a columnar structure. It is often altered, by loss of water, to pyrolusite. Also called *gray manganese ore*.

manganium (mang-gā'ni-um), *n.* [*NL.*, short for *manganesium*.] Same as *manganese*.

manganocalcite (mang'ga-nō-kal'sīt), *n.* [*< mangan(ese)* + *calcite*.] A variety of calcite containing manganese carbonate.

manganomagnetite (mang'ga-nō-mag'ne-tīt), *n.* [*< mangan(ese)* + *magnetite*.] A variety of magnetite containing considerable manganese.

manganophyllite (mang'ga-nō-fil'īt), *n.* [*< mangan(ese)* + *Gr. φύλλον*, leaf, + *-ite*².] A manganiferous mica occurring in thin reddish scales at several localities in Sweden.

manganosiderite (mang'ga-nō-sid'ē-rit), *n.* [*< mangan(ese)* + *siderite*.] A carbonate of manganese and iron, intermediate between rhodochrosite and siderite.

manganosite (mang-ga-nō'sīt), *n.* [*< mangan(ese)* + *-ose* (?) + *-ite*².] Manganese protoxide, a mineral occurring in regular octahedrons of an emerald-green color, found at several localities in Sweden.

manganostibiite (mang'ga-nō-stib'i-īt), *n.* [*< mangan(ese)* + *stibi(um)* + *-ite*².] An antimoniate of manganese, occurring in black embedded grains at Nordmark in Sweden.

manganotantalite (mang'ga-nō-tan'tā-līt), *n.* [*< mangan(ese)* + *tantalite*.] A variety of tantalite in which the iron is largely replaced by manganese. The manganotantalite first known was from the Ural, and had the crystalline form of ordinary columbite. A massive manganesian tantalite from Sweden is distinguished as *manganotantalite*.

manganous (mang'ga-nus), *a.* [*< mangan(ese)* + *-ous*.] Containing manganese: in chemistry, specifically applied to compounds in which each manganese atom is regarded as having a

maximum quantivalence of two. Compare *manganic*.

By exposing the *manganous* oxide to a strong current of air, it takes up another atom of oxygen.

Science, XIII, 261.

mangcorn (mang'körn), *n.* [Also *mong-corn*, *mung-corn*, *muncorn*, < ME. **mangcorn*, *mong-corn* (= G. *maugkorn*); < mang¹, mong¹, + corn¹.] A mixture of wheat and rye and other species of grain; a crop of several species of grain grown together. [Eng.]

mange¹, *v. t.* [< ME. *mangen*, *maungen*, < OF. *mangier*, *F. manger* = Sp. *Pg. manjar* = It. *manjiare*, eat, < L. *manducare*, chew, L.L. eat, devour: see *manducate*. Cf. *maneh¹*, *mauneh¹*, *mouneh*, *munch*, other forms of the same word.] To eat.

ze hate *manged* [var. *maunged*] onere muche, that maketh zow be syke.

Piers Plouman (C), ix, 272.

mange² (mänj), *n.* [Early mod. E. *mangy* reduced to *mange* (whence the adj. *mangy*, < *mange²* + *-y*), < OF. *mangene*, *mangue*, *manjue*, *meijue*, itch, also eating, voracity, also what is eaten, food eaten (= *Pg. manjua*, food), < ML. **manducata*, *f.*, *manducatus*, *m.*, what is eaten (cf. OF. *mangeison*, *mangeson*, also *demangeison*, *F. demangeison*, itch), < L. *manducare*, chew, L.L. eat, devour (> OF. *munger*, eat): see *mange¹*. Cf. *mangy*, *n.*] A skin-disease or cutaneous affection of brutes, as the dog, horse, cattle, etc., resembling the itch, and caused by the presence in the skin of various acarines, especially the mango-mite. The term is loosely extended to some similar affections, whether or not of parasitic origin.

mange-insect (mänj' in 'sekt), *n.* Same as *mange-mite*.

Mangilia (man-jë'li-ä), *n.* See *Mangilia*.

mangel-wurzel (mang'gl-wër'z), *n.* [< G. *mangelwurzel*, prop. *mangelwurzel*, 'beet-root,' < *mangold*, MHG. *mangolt*, beet (origin uncertain); > It. *manigoldo* = Slav. *malgot*, + *wurzel*, OHG. *wurzel*, OHG. *wurzelu* (= D. *wortel*, root), < *wurz*, a plant, MHG. also root, = E. *wort*: see *wort*.] A variety of beet, *Beta vulgaris macrocarpa*, producing a larger and coarser root than the garden-beet, which is extensively cultivated as food for cattle.

mange-mite (mänj'mit), *n.* A mite whose presence causes the mange, as *Demodex folliculorum*; any one of the *Demodidae*.

manger (män'jër), *n.* [< ME. **mangeoure*, *manjoure*, *manjire*, *manjore*, < OF. *mangeoire*, *manjeure*, *manjire*, *F. mangeoire* (= *Pg. manjadoira*), < ML. **manducatoria* (cf. equiv. *manducarium*, a bag for oats, a horse's nose-bag), a manger, lit. an eating-place, < L. *manducare*, chew, eat, > OF. *mangier*, *F. manger*, eat: see *mange¹*.] 1. A trough or box in which is laid for horses or cattle such food as oats, bran, roots, or the like (hay being generally placed in a rack above the manger); the receptacle from which horses or cattle eat in a stable or cow-house.

And she . . . laid him in a manger, because there was no room for them in the inn.

Luke ii, 7.

A churlish cur got into a manger, and there lay growling to keep the horses from their provender.

Sir R. L'Estrange.

2. *Naut.*, a small space at the forward end of the deck, divided off by a combing (called the *manger-board*), just back of the hawse-holes, to prevent the entrance of water through the latter when the after part of the deck is flooded. — *Dog in the manger*. See *dog*. — *Living at heck and manger*. See *heck*.

manger-board (män'jër-börd), *n.* A board or bulkhead on a ship's deck that separates the manger from the after part of the deck.

mangering¹, *n.* [Cf. *mongy¹*.] Uncertainty; perplexity.

The simple people might be brought in a *mangering* of their faith, and stand in doubt when they might believe.

Philpot, Works, p. 315. (Halliwell.)

mangery¹, *n.* [ME., also *mangerie*, *maungerie*, < OF. *mangerie*, eating, feasting, < *manger*, eat: see *mange¹*.] The act of eating; a feast; food.

At the whill that Ganelyn heeld his *mangerye*.

Tale of Gamelyn, l. 345.

Mangifera (man-jif'e-rä), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus), < *mango* + L. *ferre* = E. *bear¹*.] A genus of dicotyledonous polypetalous plants of the natural order *Anacardiaceae*, the cashew family, and type of the tribe *Mangifereae*, having the ovule ascending above the base of the cell, and the sepals and petals not increasing after the flower has expanded. They are tropical trees with simple,

entire, coriaceous leaves, and polygamodiceous flowers, which are small, pinkish or yellowish, and grow in much-branched panicles. The fruit is a fleshy drupe, fibrous within, and usually with more or less of a turpentine flavor. There are about 30 species, natives of tropical Asia.



Flowering Branch of Mango-tree (*Mangifera indica*). a, a flower; b, part of the inflorescence; c, the pistil; d, the fruit; e, the seed.

The mango, *M. indica*, grows abundantly in India, and is cultivated in many other tropical countries for its edible fruits, which are very highly esteemed. There are great many varieties, differing in the flavor, size, and shape of the fruit. The unripe fruits are much used in India in preserves and pickles, in which latter state they are frequently exported; the ripe fruits, also, are much eaten. Various parts of the tree are used in medicine.

Mangifereae (man-jif'e-rë-ë), *n. pl.* [NL. (Engler, 1883), < *Mangifera* + *-eae*.] A tribe of plants of the natural order *Anacardiaceae*, the cashew family, embracing 7 genera, of which *Mangifera* is the type, and about 160 species, all natives of the tropics. The tribe is characterized by simple leaves, and by the ovule being suspended from a funiculus that rises from the base of the cell.

Mangilia (man-jil'i-ä), *n.* [NL. (Loven, 1846), orig. *Mangilia* (Risso, 1826); also *Manzilia* (Andouin, 1827); from the name of *Mangili*, an Italian naturalist.] The typical genus of *Mangiliinae*.

Mangiliinae (man-jil-i-i'në), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Mangilia* + *-inae*.] A subfamily of pleurotomoid gastropods, typified by the genus *Mangilia*, and characterized by absence of an operculum.

mangily¹ (män'ji-li), *adv.* In a mangy or foul manner; meanly. [Rare.]

Oh, this sounds *mangily*, Poorly, and seervily, in a soldier's mouth.

Fletcher (and another), *False One*, II, 3.

manginess (män'ji-nes), *n.* The condition of being mangy; scabbiness; infection with the mange.

mangle¹ (mang'gl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *mangled*, ppr. *mangling*. [Early mod. E. also *mangil*; < ME. *mangelen*, as if for **mankelen*, freq. of *manken*, mutilate; mixed with ML. *mangulare* for **manducare*, mangle; cf. D. OF. *mangonner*, mangle. Cf. *mangelen*, OHG. *mangelôn*, *mankolôn*, MHG. *mangelen*, G. *mangeln*, Dan. *mangle*, be wanting, lack, freq. of OHG. *mangôn*, *mengen*, be wanting, lack: see *mank¹*. The relations of these forms are somewhat uncertain.] 1. To cut and slash or tear at random; wound jaggedly or by numerous cuts; hack; lacerate; disfigure by cutting, hacking, tearing, or crushing; applied chiefly to the cutting of flesh.

The cristin never eessed to kille and to sle, and *mangled* alle that thei myght take.

Mervin (E. E. T. S.), III, 445.

I *mangle* a thing, I disfigure it with cutting of it in peeces or without order. Je *mangeme* . . . and je *muffille*. You have *mangylled* this meate horribly, it is nat to sette afore no honest men (nul homme de bien) now.

Palsgrave, quoted in *Babes Book* (E. E. T. S.), II, 99.

Unless thou give me crowns, brave crowns; Or *mangled* shalt thou be by this my sword.

Shak., *Ilen*, V., iv, 4, 41.

2. Figuratively, to destroy the symmetry or completeness of; mutilate; mar through ignorance, bungling, or malice.

Your dishonour

Mangles true judgement, and bereaves the state Of that integrity which should become 't.

Shak., *Cor.*, III, I, 153.

The pagans patet him and *mangle* him after a thousand fashions.

Burton, *Anat. of Mel.*, p. 301.

The organ-part was thoroughly *mangled*.

The Athenæum, Feb. 25, 1882.

= *Syn. Maim*, etc. See *mutilate*.

mangle² (mang'gl), *n.* [< D. *mangel* = MLG. *mangel-* (in comp.) = G. *mangel*, *mandel* = Sw.

mangel = Dan. *mangle* (in comp., cf. Pol. *magiel* = Bohem. *magl* = Little Russ. *mahel* = Lith. *mangalis* = Hung. *mangorlo*, < G.), a mangle, dim. (due perhaps in part to the OF. *mangonel*, > E. *mangonel*) of a form represented by G. *mange*, a mangle, MHG. *mange*, a machine for smoothing linen, a war-engine, = Ital. *mangi*, a mangonel, = It. *mangano*, a machine for smoothing linen, a war-engine, < ML. *mangonum*, *mangona*, *mango(n)*, a war-engine for throwing stones, etc., < Gr. *μάγανον*, a war-engine for throwing stones, the axis of a pulley, a bolt, a hunting-net, etc., also a means of charming or bewitching (a philter, drug, etc.). Cf. *mangonel*, *mangonize*.] A machine for smoothing fabrics or household articles of linen or cotton, as sheets, table-cloths, napkins, and towels. As formerly made, it consisted of an oblong rectangular wooden chest which rested upon two cylinders. The chest was loaded with stones to make it press with sufficient force upon the cylinders, and was moved backward and forward by means of a wheel and pinion, the rollers being thus made to pass over and thoroughly press the articles spread on a polished table underneath. Mangles of this construction have, however, been generally superseded by mangles which set in the manner of a calender or a clothes-wringer, the cloth to be smoothed being passed between one or more pairs of rollers.

mangle² (mang'gl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *mangled*, ppr. *mangling*. [= D. MLG. *mangelen* = G. *mangeln* = Sw. *mangla* = Dan. *mangle*, *mangle*; from the noun.] To smooth with a mangle; calender.

mangle-bark (mang'gl-bärk), *n.* [< NL. *mangle* (see *mangrove*) + *bark²*.] Same as *mangrove-bark*.

Mangle bark is principally used in tanning leather.

U. S. Cons. Rep., No. lix. (1885), p. 268.

mangler¹ (mang'glër), *n.* [< *mangle¹* + *-er¹*.] 1. One who mangles or tears in cutting; one who maims, mutilates, or disfigures.

Coarse *managers* of the human face divine, Falut on.

Tickell, *To Sir Godfrey Kneller*.

2. A machine for chopping meat for cooking; a meat-chopper or masticator.

mangler² (mang'glër), *n.* [= D. *mangelaur* = Sw. *manglare*; as *mangle²* + *-er¹*.] One who uses a mangle.

mangle-rack (mang'gl-rak), *n.* A rack having teeth on opposite sides, engaged by a pinion which meshes with the opposite sides alternately. The continuous rotatory motion of the pinion is by this device converted into a reciprocating motion, as in some forms of clothes-mangle. E. H. Knight.

mangle-wheel (mang'gl-hwël), *n.* A wheel so constructed that a reciprocating rotatory motion is communicated to it by a pinion which rotates continuously.

mango (mang'gō), *n.*; pl. *mangos* or *mangoes*. [= F. *mangue* = Sp. *mango* = *Pg. manga*, *mango* (*manguier*, the tree), < Malay *manigga*, the mango (fruit).] 1. The luscious, slightly acid fruit of the mango-tree, in shape and appearance somewhat resembling the plantain. See *Mangifera*.

The mango is certainly the king of fruit. Its flavour is a combination of apricot and pineapple.

Lady Brassey, *Voyage of Sunbeam*, I, xiv.

2. The tree that produces mangos.

Sheltered by a drooping mango, whose rich clusters of purple and orange fruit hung in tempting proximity to lips and hands.

Lady Brassey, *Voyage of Sunbeam*, I, xiv.

3. A small green melon pickled in imitation of pickled mangos. — 4. A certain humming-bird, *Lampornis mango*. — **Mango-ginger**. See *Curcuma*, 2, and *ginger¹*. — **Mountain mango**, *Clusia flava* of Jamaica.

mango-bird (mang'gō-bërd), *n.* A kind of Indian oriole, *Oriolus kundoo* (Sykes), of a yellow color, closely related to the common oriole of Europe.

The *mango-bird* glances through the groves, and in the early morning announces his beautiful but unwelcome presence with his merle-melody.

F. Robinson, *Under the Sun*, p. 55.

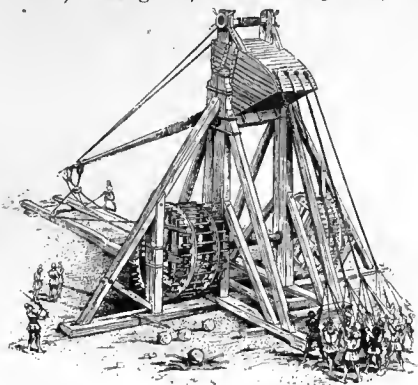
mango-fish (mang'gō-fish), *n.* A fish, *Polynemus paradoxus*, of a golden color, with free pectoral rays, of which the upper three are about twice as long as the entire fish; the tuppsee. It has no air-bladder, rarely exceeds 9 inches in length, and inhabits the Bay of Bengal to the Malay archipelago, entering rivers in April and May to spawn. Its flesh is highly esteemed. See *cut* under *Polynemus*.

mango-hummer (mang'gō-hum'ër), *n.* Same as *mango*, 4.

mangold, **mangold-wurzel** (mang'göld, -wër'z), *n.* Same as *mangel-wurzel*.

mangona¹ (mang'gō-nä), *n.* [ML., also *man-gana*, *manguum*: see *mangonel*, *mangle²*.] A military engine for throwing stones, darts, etc. See *mangonel*.

mangonel (mang'gō-nel), *n.* [Also *manganel*; < ME. *mangonel*, *manganel*, *mangnel*, *magnel*, *magnol*, < OF. *mangonel*, *mangoneal*, F. *mangoneau* = Pr. *manganel* = It. *manganella*, < ML. *mangonellus*, a mangonel, dim. of *mangonum*, man-



Mangonel. (From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. de l'Architecture.")

gona, an engine for throwing stones: see *mangle*².] A military engine formerly used for throwing stones, etc.

Sette Mahon at the mangonel and mulle-stones throweth, With crokes and with kalketrappea a-cloye we hem echone! *Piers Plowman* (C), xxi. 295.

Mid mangonels & ginsnes hor either to other caste.

Rob. of Gloucester, p. 566.

Without stroke, it mot he take,

Of trepet or mangonel.

Rom. of the Rose, l. 6279.

The lazy engines of outlandish birth,

Couched like a king each on its bank of earth —

Arbalist, mangonel, and catapult. *Browning*, *Sordello*.

mangonism (mang'gō-nizm), *n.* [*< mangon(ize) + -ism*.] The art of mangonizing, or of setting off worthless or poor things to advantage.

Let gentlemen and ladies who are curious trust little by *mangonisme*, insoucations, or medicine, to alter the species, or indeed the forms and shapes of flowers considerably. *Evelyn*, *Calendarium Hortense*, March.

mangonist (mang'gō-nist), *n.* [*< mangon(ize) + -ist*.] 1. One who mangonizes, or furbishes up worthless articles for sale.

The mangonist doth feed and graith his horse.

Money Masters all Things (1698), p. 77. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

2. A strumpet.

One who sells humane flesh — a mangonist!

Marston, *Dutch Courtizan*, i. 1.

mangonize (mang'gō-niz), *v. t.* [*< L. mangonizare*, furbish up for sale, < *mango(n)*, a dealer in slaves or wares who furbishes them up for sale, a furbisher, polisher, < Gr. *μαγγανω*, a means of charming or bewitching (or deceiving): see *mangle*².] 1. To polish or furbish up in order to set off to advantage.

Hist. What will you ask for them a week, captain?

Tuc. No, you mangonizing slave, I will not part from them.

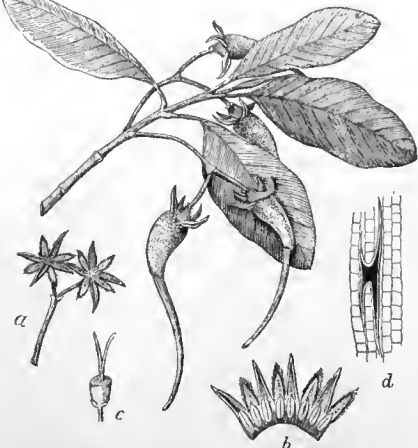
B. Jonson, *Poetaster*, iii. 1.

2. To fatten, as slaves, for sale.

mangoose, *n.* See *mangoos*.

mangostan (mang'gō-stan), *n.* See *mangosteen*.

mangosteen (mang'gō-stēn), *n.* [Also *mangostan*; = F. *mangoustan* (the tree), *mangouste* (the fruit), < Malay *mangusta*, *mangis*.] The important tropical fruit-tree *Garcinia Mangostana*; also, its product. Occasionally written *mangostine*.—**Wild mangosteen**, *Diospyros Embryopteris*, a



Branch of Mangrove (*Rhizophora Mangle*), with leaves and fruit. a, flowers; b, a flower laid open, the pistil removed; c, the pistil; d, a trichoblast in the bark, highly magnified.

dense tree with astringent fruit, common in the East Indies.

mango-tree (mang'gō-trē), *n.* *Mangifera Indica*. See *Mangifera* and *mango*.

mangrove (mang'grōv), *n.* [Formerly also *mangrove* (1670); appar. an altered form, simulating E. *grove*, of **mango*, or some similar form (cf. F. *manglier*, Sp. *mangle*, NL. *mangle*, *mangrove*) of Malay *manggi-manggi*, mangrove.] 1. A tree of the genus *Rhizophora*, chiefly *R. mucronata* (*R. Mangle*), the common mangrove, abounding on tropical shores in both hemispheres. It is a low tree of most singular habit, remarkable for a copious development of adventitious roots, which arch out from the lower part of the trunk, and at length descend from the branches; it is peculiar also in that its seed germinates in the fruit, pending down its radicle into the mud, sometimes a distance of several feet, before detachment from the parent. By these means the mangrove spreads thickly over the tidal mud, forming impenetrable and highly malarial bogs, hundreds of miles in length. The wood is valuable for fuel, for piles, etc., and is susceptible of a beautiful polish. The astringent bark is useful in medicine and for tanning. The fruit is of a dry and coriaceous texture. See cut in preceding column.

2. Another plant of similar habit, especially a plant of the genus *Avicennia*. They are littoral trees, widely diffused in the tropics, throwing out a tangled mass of arching roots above ground, and sending up abundant asparagus-like shoots from the underground roots. The seed also germinates as it ripens. *A. officinalis* (including *A. tomentosa*), called *white mangrove*, extends to Australia and New Zealand, the manava of the Maoris, mistakenly reported to yield an aromatic gum. *A. nitida* of tropical America and Africa is the black or olive mangrove. See *blackwood*, 3.

3. In *zool.*, the mango-fish.—**Red mangrove**, a *Gutania* form or name of the common mangrove.—**White mangrove**. See def. 2; also, the white buttonwood (which see).—**Zaragoza mangrove**, *Conocarpus erecta*. See *buttonwood*, 1.

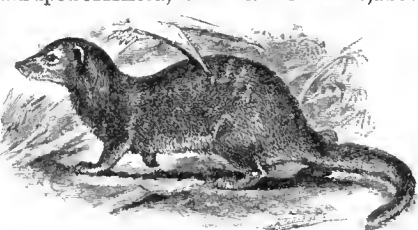
mangrove-bark (mang'grōv-bärk), *n.* The bark of the common mangrove, of *Avicennia officinalis*, and of several similar East Indian trees, valuable for tanning. Also *mangle-bark*.

mangrove-cuckoo (mang'grōv-kūk'ō), *n.* An American tree-cuckoo, *Coccyzus seniculus* or *C. minor*, found in Florida and some of the West Indian islands: so called from frequenting mangroves. It resembles the common *C. americanus*, and is of about the same size, but the under parts are pale orange-brown instead of white, and the auriculars are dusky. See *Coccyzine*.

mangrove-hen (mang'grōv-hen), *n.* The common salt-water marsh-hen or clapper-rail, *Galus longirostris* or *R. crepitans*. [West Indies.]

mangrove-snapper (mang'grōv-snap'ēr), *n.* The bastard snapper, *Lutjanus (Rhomboplites) aurorubens*, a sparoid fish of the West Indies and northward to South Carolina. It is about a foot long, and of a vermilion or rosy hue in different parts, with irregular yellow spots on the sides. This fish technically differs from other snappers of the same genus in having a diamond-shaped patch of vomerine teeth and feeble canines. See *snapper*.

mangue (mangg), *n.* [African (?).] A viverrine quadruped of Africa, *Crossarchus obscurus*, about



Mangue (*Crossarchus obscurus*).

19 inches long, of a nearly uniform dark-brown color, paler on the head, the feet blackish, and the snout long and slender.

Mangusta (mang-gus'tā), *n.* [NL. (Cuvier), after F. *mangouste*: see *mangoose*.] A generic name of ichneumonids or mongooses: same as *Herpestes*.

mangy (mān'ji), *n.* See *mange*², *n.*

The dog whose mangy eats away his hair.

Stapylton, *Juvenal*, vii. 42. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

mangy (mān'ji), *a.* [*< mange*², *n.*, + *-y*.] Infected with the mange; scabby; hence, untidily rough or shaggy, as if from mange.

Away, thou issue of a mangy dog!

Shak., T. of A., iv. 3. 371.

I remember her a mangy little urchin picking weeds in the garden. *Thackeray*.

manhaden, *n.* See *menhaden*.

manhandle (man'han'dl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *manhandled*, ppr. *manhandling*. *Naut.*, to move by force of men, without levers or tackles; hence, to handle roughly; pull and push about, as a person, in anger or in sport.

In two minutes [they] were so mauled and manhandled that it was reported aft. *The Century*, XXXI. 905.

man-hater (man'hā'tēr), *n.* 1. One who hates mankind; a misanthrope.

What will they do then, in the name of God and Santa, what will these *man-haters* yet with more despatch and mischief do? *Milton*, *Church-Government*, ii., Con.

2. One who hates the male sex.

Ronsseau, of Geneva, a professed *man-hater*, or, more properly speaking, a philosopher enraged with more than half of mankind. *Goldsmith*, *Polite Learning*, viii.

manhead (man'hed), *n.* [Early mod. E. *manhed*; < ME. *manhede* = MLG. *manheit* = OHG. *manaheit*, MHG. *manheit*, G. *mannheit*; < *man* + *-head*.] 1. The state of being human; human nature; humanity.

The high Physician, our Blessed Saviour Christ, whose holy *Manhed* God ordained for our necessity.

Sir T. More, *Cumfort* against Tribulation.

2. Manhood; virility.

Thou mayst, ayn thou hast wysdom and *manhede*,

Assemblen al the folk of oure kynrede.

Chaucer, *Knight's Tale*, l. 427.

Sone, y schal thee schewe— now take hede—

And of suche maners thee declare

Bi whiche thou schalt come to *manhede*,

To wordli worschip, and to weelfare.

Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 34.

manheim (man'him), *n.* A brass alloy resembling gold. See *Manheim gold*, under *gold*.

manhole (man'hōl), *n.* 1. A hole through which a man may enter a sewer, drain, cess-pool, or the like, for cleaning or repairing; in steam-boilers, hot-water tanks, keirs, etc., a hole formed in the shell, through which a man may enter to the interior for cleaning, inspection, or repairs. In the latter cases the hole is provided with a cover by which it may be stopped steam-tight or water-tight, the cover being usually fitted to the inside, and the hole made elliptical so that the cover can be easily inserted; the pressure of the steam or water assists in holding the cover to its seat.

2. In *coal-mining*: (a) An excavation or refuge-hole made in the side of an underground engine-plane or horse-road. [Eng.] (b) A small and generally short passage used for the ingress and egress of the miners. [Pennsylvania anthracite region.] (c) A niche cut in the side of a railroad-tunnel as a refuge-hole.

manhood (man'hūd), *n.* [*< ME. manhode* (also *manhede*: see *manhead*); < *man* + *-hood*.] 1. The state of being man, or of belonging to the human race, as distinguished from higher or lower orders of existence.

Equal to the Father as touching his godhead, and inferior to the Father as touching his *manhood*.

Athanasian Creed, [English] Book of Common Prayer.

Therefore thy humiliation shall exalt

With thee thy *manhood* also to this throne.

Milton, P. L., iii. 314.

2. The state of being a man, as distinguished from a woman or a boy; virility.

To some shade,

Shak., *Cymbeline*, iii. 4. 195.

His starry helm unbuckled show'd him prime

In *manhood* where youth ended.

Milton, P. L., xi. 246.

3. The quality of being a man or manly; manliness; possession of masculine qualities, as courage, fortitude, resolution, honor, etc.

I am ashamed

That thou hast power to shake my *manhood* thus.

Shak., *Lear*, i. 4. 319.

Peace hath higher test of *manhood*

Than battle ever knew.

Whittier, *The Hero*.

Manhood suffrage. See *suffrage*. = Syn. 3. Bravery, firmness, stanchness.

mania (mā'ni-ā), *n.* [Early mod. E. *manie* (see *manie*), < ME. *manie*, < OF. *manie*, F. *manie* = Sp. *mania* = Pg. It. *mania*; < L. *mania*, madness (a disease of cattle), ML. NL. insanity, < Gr. *μανία*, madness, frenzy, < *μαίνεσθαι*, rage, be mad; akin to *μῆνος*, mind, *μῆνις*, wrath, etc.: see *mind*¹.] 1. Any form or phase of insanity with exaltation of spirits and rapidity of mental action; specifically, a psychoneurosis with these as the fundamental features. In a mania in this strict sense there may be delusions, but they fall of the systematized character of those of paranoia. Delusions and hallucinations may also be present. The attack may last for days, or months, or years. The prognosis is not very unfavorable. The cases issue in recovery, in death by exhaustion and intercurrent disease, and a considerable proportion in permanent imbecility.

2. An eager, uncontrolled, or uncontrollable desire: as, a *mania* for drink; in colloquial use, a "rage" or craze for something: as, a *mania* for first editions.

In the end of the 12th or beginning of the 13th century, the *manie* for painted glass had seized on the French architects, and all architectural propriety was sacrificed to this mode of decoration. *J. Fergusson*, *Hist. Arch.*, I. 520.

Mania *a potu*, madness from drinking; delirium tremens. — **Mania gravis**. Same as *Bell's disease* (which see, under *disease*). — **Mania transitoria**, insanity coming on suddenly in individuals previously sane, and not the delirium of an epileptic attack, which it resembles. = **Syn.** 1. *Insanity*, *Lunacy*, etc. See *insanity*.

maniable (man'i-ā-bl), *a.* [*< F. maniable, < manier, handle, manago, < main, < L. manus, the hand; see main³, manage.*] Manageable; tractable; docile.

Learning doth make the minds of men gentle, generous, maniable, and pliant to government.

Bacon, *Advancement of Learning*, I. 23.

maniac (mā-ni-ak), *a.* and *n.* [= *F. maniaque* = *Sp. maníaco* = *Pg. It. maniaco, < NL. maniacus, < L. mania, < Gr. μανία, madness; see mania.*] 1. *a.* Raving with madness; mad or crazy; insane.

II. *n.* One who raves with madness; a madman.

All their symptoms agree with those of epileptics and maniacs, who fancied they had evil spirits within them.

Farmer, *Demoniacs of the New Testament*, I. 8.

maniacal (mā-ni-ak-al), *a.* [*< maniac + -al.*] Pertaining to madness; marked by or manifesting mania; insane; mad; as, a *maniacal* tendency; *maniacal* ravings.

Epilepsis and maniacal lunacies usually conform to the age of the moon.

N. Greve, *Cosmologia Sacra*.

manicate (man'i-kāt), *a.* [*< L. manicatus, sleeved; see manch².*] In bot., covered with hairs or pubescence so dense and interwoven into a mass that they form a tissue which can be easily stripped off.

Manicheism, *n.* See *Manicheism*.

Manichean, Manichean (man-i-kē'an), *a.* and *n.* [= *F. Manichéen; as Manichee + -an.*] 1. *a.* Of or pertaining to the Manicheans.

As dreadful as the Manichean god,
Adored through fear, strong only to destroy.

Cowper, *Task*, v. 444.

II. *n.* One of a religious body, adherents of Mani. Manes, or Manicheus, a native of Persia or some neighboring country, in the third century. Its doctrines and features were derived from Gnostic, Buddhist, Zoroastrian, and various other sources. These it attempted to combine with Christianity, and it is generally classed among Gnostic sects. Its theology was dualistic, representing the conflict between light and darkness, and including belief in the inherent evil of matter. Its morality was professedly ascetic, but profligacy of life and cruel or immoral ceremonial were generally attributed to it in both its earlier and its later forms. It had an organized priesthood, and recognized a distinction between its esoteric class (the "elect" or "perfect") and the "hearers." It originated in Persia, but soon extended into the Roman empire, and existed as late as the seventh century. The Paulicians, Albigenses, Catharists, etc., developed it into new forms, retaining many of its features, and hence were styled "New Manicheans." The title *Manichean*, or *New Manichean*, was an epithet used opprobriously in the controversies of the middle ages.

Manicheanism, Manicheanism (man-i-kē'an-izm), *n.* [*< Manichee + -ism.*] Same as *Manicheism*.

Manichee (man'i-kē), *n.* [= *Sp. Maniqueo* = *Pg. Manicheo, < LL. Manicheus, < LGr. Μανιχαῖος, usually in pl. Μανιχαῖοι, L. Manichaei, one of the sect so called, adj. Μανιχαῖκος, < Gr. Μανιχαῖος, LL. Manicheus, otherwise called Μάνης, LL. Manes, < Pers. Mani, the founder.*] Same as *Manichean*.

If I trip him just a-dying,
Sure of heaven as auro can be,
Spin him round and send him flying
Off to hell a Manichee?
Broening, *Soliloquy of the Spanish Cloister*.

Manicheism, Manichæism (man'i-kē-izm), *n.* [= *F. Manichéisme* = *Sp. Maniqueísmo* = *Pg. Manicheismo; as Manichee + -ism.*] The religious system taught by or derived from the teachings of Manicheus; Manichean doctrine.

Manicheist (man'i-kē-ist), *n.* [*< Manichee + -ist.*] Same as *Manichean*.

manichord (man'i-kōrd), *n.* [*< F. manichordion, OF. manicordon = It. monocordo, an instrument so named, orig. with one string, < Gr. μονόχορδος, with one string; see monochord, of which manichord is thus ult. an erroneous form.*] A clarichord. Also called *dumb spinet*.

maniculet, *n.* An obsolete but historically more correct form of *manacle*.

manicon (man'i-kou), *n.* [NL., < L. manicon, a plant the juice of which was supposed to produce madness, < Gr. μανικόν, neut. of μανικός, belonging to madness, mad, < μανία, madness; see mania.] A kind of nightshade, probably *Atropa Belladonna*.

Bewitch hermetic men to run
Stark staring mad with manicon.

S. Butler, *Hudibras*, III. I. 321.

manicure (man'i-kūr), *n.* [*< L. manus, hand, + cura, care.*] 1. The surgical care of the

hands and nails. — 2. One who makes a business of trimming and polishing the nails, removing blemishes from the hands, etc.

manicure (man'i-kūr), *v.*; pret. and pp. *manicured*, ppr. *manicuring*. [*< manœuvre, n.*] 1. *trans.* To care for (the hands and nails). [Recent.]

The daughter's [hands] shall trifle with books and music, shall be soft and manicured and daintily gloved.

The Century, XXXVIII. 873.

II. *intrans.* To perform the work of a manicure. [Recent.]

Manidæ (man'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Manis + -idæ.*] A family of squamate edentates, the sole representative of the suborder *Squamata* of the order *Bruta*, peculiar to tropical Asia and Africa; the pangolins or sealy ant-eaters. The form is elongate, without apparent distinction of neck and tail. The whole aspect resembles that of a lizard, an appearance heightened by the remarkable large, flat, horny, overlapping scales which cover the upper parts in continuous series. The under parts are hairy; teeth are wanting; the hind feet are plantigrade and five-toed, and the fore feet are also pentadactyl, but the digits are so shaped that the animal walks on its knuckles. The placenta is diffuse and non-deciduate. The family includes 6 or 8 species, referable to 3 genera, *Manis*, *Pholidotus*, and *Smutsia*. See cut under *pangolin*. Also *Manina*, and wrongly *Manididæ*.

maniet, *n.* [Early mod. E., < ME. *manie, manye, < OF. manie, < L. mania, madness; see mania, the present form of the word.*] Madness; mania.

Manye

Engendred of humour malencolyk.
Chaucer, *Knight's Tale*, I. 516.

So this fell Fury, for fore-runners, sends
Manie and Phrenzy to suborne her friends.

Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, II. The Furies.

manifest (man'i-fest), *a.* and *n.* [= *F. manifeste* = *Sp. manifiesto* = *Pg. It. manifesto, < L. manifestus, evident, clear, plain, palpable; prob. orig. 'struck by the hand' (hence 'at hand,' 'palpable'), < manus, the hand, + 'festus, for 'fedtus, *fedtus, pp. of 'fendere, strike; see fend¹, defend, offend.*] 1. *a.* That may be readily perceived by the eye or the understanding; open to view or to comprehension; plain; obvious; apparent.

Pericles, whose wordes are manifeste and playne,
From sweryng admonisheth thee to obtayne.

Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 350.

God was manifest in the flesh.

1 Tim. III. 16.

Ay, and make 't manifest where she has lived.

Shak., W. T., v. 3. 114.

Calisto there stood manifest of shame.

Dryden, *Pal. and Arc.*, II. 623.

Manifest destiny. See *destiny*. — **Manifest hypermetropia**. See *hypermetropia*. — **Manifest polysyllolism**, a series of syllogisms each set forth in full. — **Manifest quality**, in *philos.*, a quality intelligible in its own nature or as it exists in the thing itself. = **Syn.** *Clear, Plain, Evident, Manifest, Obvious*, patent, palpable, unmistakable, conspicuous. The first five words agree in representing the object as though viewed with the eye. What is *clear* can be seen without dimness; what is *plain* can be seen by any one at the first glance, without search or study. *Evident* suggests something more of a mental process, but no difficulty in seeing that the thing is true. *Manifest* is a degree stronger than *evident*, the mind getting the truth as by an intuition. *Obvious* by derivation applies to that which lies so directly in our way that we cannot help coming upon it and seeing it; that which is *obvious* needs no pointing out or explaining. We speak of a *clear* case of self-deception; a duty that is *plain*; an *evident* mistake; a *manifest* misunderstanding; an *obvious* inference, not needing to be actually put into words.

II. *n.* 1. A public declaration; an open statement; a manifesto.

But you authentic witnesses I bring,
Before the gods and your ungrateful king,
Of this my manifest.

Dryden, *Iliad*, I. 473.

2. A document, signed by the master of a vessel, containing a list of all the packages or separate items of freight on board, with their distinguishing marks, numbers, descriptions, destination, etc., for the information and use of the custom-house officers. By the United States Revised Statutes, § 2807, it is required to contain also a designation of the ports of lading and of destination, a description of the vessel, and the designation of its port, its owners and master, the names of consignees, of passengers, with a list of their baggage, and an account of the sea-stores remaining.

manifest (man'i-fest), *v. t.* [*< F. manifester* = *Sp. Pg. manifestar* = *It. manifestare, < L. manifestare, make plain, < manifestus, evident, plain; see manifest, a.*] To disclose to the eye or to the understanding; show plainly; put beyond doubt or question; display; exhibit.

There is nothing hid which shall not be manifested.

Mark IV. 22.

Therefore, for Coriolanus neither to care whether they love or hate him manifests the true knowledge he has in their disposition.

Shak., Cor., II. 2. 14.

They sent a booke of exceptions against his accounts, in such things as they could manifest.

Bradford, *Plymouth Plantation*, p. 304.

= **Syn.** To make known, prove, reveal, evidence, declare, evince. See comparison under *manifest, a.* **manifestable** (man'i-fes-tā-bl), *a.* [*< manifest, v., + -able.*] Capable of being manifested or shown. Also, less properly, *manifestible*.

There is no other way then this that is manifestible either by Scripture, reason, or experience.

Dr. H. More, *Def. of Moral Cabbala*, III.

manifestant (man-i-fes-tant), *a.* [*< L. manifestans, ppr. of manifestare, manifest; see manifest, v.*] One who makes a manifestation or demonstration. [Rare.]

The manifestants paraded past the docks.
Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 407.

manifestation (man'i-fes-tā-shon), *n.* [= *OF. F. Pr. manifestation* = *Sp. manifestacion* = *Pg. manifestação* = *It. manifestazione, < L. manifestatio(n-), < manifestare, make plain; see manifest.*] 1. The act of manifesting or disclosing what is secret, unseen, or obscure; a making evident to the eye or to the understanding; the exhibition of something by clear evidence; display; revelation; as, the *manifestation* of God's power in creation.

The manifestation of his personal valour.
Raleigh, *Hist. World*, IV. vii. 2.

2. That in or by which something is manifested or made apparent or known.

Mind and matter are manifestations of the same power, the distinction being that in the one the real and in the other the ideal preponderates.

J. Watson, *Schelling's Transcendental Idealism*, p. 213.

manifestative (man-i-fes-tā-tiv), *a.* [*< manifest + -ative.*] Manifested; consisting in manifestation. [Rare.]

His essential glory could suffer no detriment, His manifestative did.

Charnock, *Works*, IV. 5.

manifestedness (man'i-fes-ted-nes), *n.* The state of having been manifested, shown, or made clear. [Rare.]

manifestor (man'i-fes-tēr), *n.* One who manifests. [Rare.]

We find him [Osiris] called the "Manifester of good," "full of goodness and truth." *Amer. Antiquarian*, IX. 356.

manifestible (man'i-fes-ti-bl), *a.* [*< manifest, v., + -ible.*] See *manifestable*.

manifestly (man'i-fest-li), *adv.* In a manifest manner; clearly; evidently; plainly.

Give me your hand; you are welcome to your country.
Now I remember plainly, manifestly,
As freshly as if yesterday I had seen him.

Fletcher, *Spanish Curate*, II. 1.

manifestness (man'i-fest-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being manifest; obviousness; plainness; clearness.

manifesto (man-i-fes-tō), *n.* [*< It. manifesto* = *E. manifest.*] A public declaration, as of a sovereign or government, or of any person or body of persons, making known certain intentions, or proclaiming certain opinions and motives in reference to some act or course of conduct done or contemplated; in general, a proclamation.

The Commissioners have made their dying speech in the shape & form of a manifesto & proclamation.

George Washington, To Col. Sam'l Washington (N. A. Rev., [CXLIH. 482]).

He put forth a manifesto, telling the people that it had been his constant care to govern them with justice and moderation.

Macaulay, *Hist. Eng.*, x.

Ostend Manifesto, in *U. S. hist.*, a despatch drawn up in 1854 by three diplomatic representatives of the United States after a conference at Ostend in Belgium, urging that the United States should acquire Cuba.

manifesto (man-i-fes-tō), *v. t.* or *i.* [*< manifesto, n.*] To affect by a manifesto; issue manifestos or declarations. *Darves*. [Rare.]

I am to be manifested against, though no prince; for Miss Howe threatens to have the case published to the whole world.

Richardson, *Clarissa Harlowe*, VIII. 261.

Serene Highnesses who sit there protolling and manifesting and consoling mankind.

Carlyle, *French Rev.*, II. vi. 3.

manifold (man'i-föld), *a.* and *n.* [Also *manyfold* in lit. use; < ME. *manifold, manyfold, manifold, monifald, etc.*, < AS. *manigfeald, manigfeald, manigfeald* (= OS. *managfald* = OFries. *manichfald* = OHG. *managfalt, manacfalt*, MHG. *manecfalt* = Icel. *managfald* = Goth. *managfalths*; cf., with additional adj. suffix, D. *menigvoudig, menigvuldig* = MLG. *mannicheoldich* = Sw. *mångfaldig* = Dan. *manigfoldig*; also AS. *manigfealdlic* = Icel. *manigfaldigr*), < *manig, many, + -feald, E. -fold.*] 1. *a.* 1. Of many kinds; numerous in kind or variety; varied; diverse.

O Lord, how manifold are thy works!

Ps. civ. 24.

The Calamities and Confusions which the late Wars did bring upon us were many and manifold.

Howell, *Letters*, iv. 47.

For him it born

Attractions manifold — and this he chose.

Wordsworth, *Excursion*, I.

2. Exhibiting or embracing many points, features, or characteristics; complicated in character; having many parts or relations: used with nouns in the singular number: as, the *manifold* wisdom or the *manifold* grace of God (Eph. iii. 10; 1 Pet. iv. 10); "the *manifold* use of friendship," Bacon.

With how *manifold* and strong a bond
The child was bound to the father.

Shak., Lear, ii. 1. 49.

Manifold fugue, a fugue with more than one subject.

II. n. 1. A complicated object or subject; that which consists of many and various parts; specifically, an aggregate of particulars or units; especially, in *math.*, a multitude of objects connected by a system of relations; an ensemble. —2. In Kant's theory of knowledge, the total of the particulars furnished by sense before they are connected by the synthesis of the understanding; that which is in the sense and has not yet been in thought.

Then, and then only, do we say that we know an object, if we have produced synthetical unity in the *manifold* of intuition.

Kant, Critique of Pure Reason, tr. by Max Müller.

He [Kant] . . . tells us in the Analytic that sense only presents to us a mere *manifold*, which requires to be bound together in the unity of a conception ere it can be apprehended as an object.

E. Caird, Philos. of Kant, p. 228.

3. A copy or facsimile made by means of a manifold-writer, or by the use of carbon-paper in a type-writer, etc. —4. A tube, usually of cast metal, with one or more flanged or screw-threaded inlets and two or more flanged or screw-threaded outlets for pipe-connections, much used in pipe-fitting for steam-heating coils, or for cooling-coils in breweries, and in other cases where it is useful to convey steam, water, or air from a large pipe into several smaller ones. Also called *T-branch* and *header*. —**Class of a manifold**, in *math.*, the multitude of an infinite manifold. A discretely infinite manifold is said to belong to the *first class*, and a continuously infinite manifold to the *second class*. —**Condensed manifold**. See *condensed*. —**Derivative of a manifold of points**. See *derivative*.

manifold (man'î-fôld), *adv.* [= OHG. *manigfalt* (cf. D. *manigfaltig*); from the adj.] Many times; in multiplied number or quantity.

There is no man who hath left house, or parents, . . . who shall not receive *manifold* more. Luke xviii. 30.

manifold (man'î-fôld), *v. t.* [*ME.* *manigfolden*, < AS. *gemænigfaldan*, *gemænigfaldian* (= OHG. *manigfaltôn*, *manigfaltan*, MHG. *mannevalten* = Icel. *manigfalda* = Sw. *manigfaltiga*; cf. MLG. *mannichvoldigen*); from the adj.] To make manifold; multiply; specifically, to multiply impressions of by a single operation, as a letter by means of a manifold-writer, or by the use of carbon-paper in a type-writer.

manifoldly (man'î-fôld-lî), *adv.* [*ME.* **manigfoldly*, < AS. *manigfoldlice* (= Icel. *manigfaltliga*), < *manigfald*, manifold: see *manifold*.] In a manifold manner; in many ways.

manifoldness (man'î-fôld-nes), *n.* [*ME.* **manigfoldnes*, < AS. *manigfoldness*, < *manigfald*, manifold: see *manifold*.] 1. The state of being manifold; variety; multiplicity. —2. In *math.*: (a) A manifold or ensemble; especially, a continuous quantity of any number of dimensions.

This wider conception of which space and time are particular varieties it has been proposed to denote by the term *manifoldness*. Whenever a general notion is susceptible of a variety of specializations, the aggregate of such specializations is called a *manifoldness*. Thus space is the aggregate of all points, and each point is a specialization of the general notion of position. F. W. Frankland.

(b) The number of different prime factors of a number.

The total number of distinct primes which divide a given number I call its *manifoldness* or multiplicity. J. J. Sylvester, Nature, XXXVII. 152.

manifold-paper (man'î-fôld-pâ'pér), *n.* Carbonized paper used for duplicating a writing, or in a typewriting-machine.

manifold-writer (man'î-fôld-rî'tér), *n.* A preparation of oiled paper interleaved with carbonized paper, which, when written on with a hard point, transfers the impressed carbon in the form of writing to two or more sheets.

maniform (man'î-fôrm), *a.* [*L.* *manus*, the hand, + *forma*, form.] 1. Having the form of a hand; hand-shaped. —2. Having the two terminal joints opposed to each other, as the pedipalp of a scorpion; chelate. Kirby.

maniglion (ma-nîl'yôn), *n.* [*It.* *maniglione*, a handle of a cannon, < *maniglio*, a bracelet: see *manillo*.] A handle of an early type of cannon, usually one of two handles cast with the gun. Compare *dolphin*, 5.

manihoc (man'î-hok), *n.* Same as *manioc*.

Manihot (man'î-hot), *n.* [NL. (Adanson, 1763).]

1. A genus of euphorbiaceous plants of the tribe *Crotonaceæ* and the subtribe *Adrianeæ*. The calyx of the staminate flowers has imbricated lobes and is often colored, the stamens are 10 in number and have anthers attached at the back, and the styles are spreading. They are tall herbs or shrubs, with alternate leaves which are undivided or often palmately 3- to 7-lobed or -parted, and monocious apetalous flowers, which are quite large and grow in terminal or axillary racemes. There are about 80 species, all natives of tropical and subtropical America; several of them, however, are largely cultivated elsewhere. The genus is of great importance for the food-products derived from the roots of several species, especially *M. utilisima*, the bitter cassava, and *M. Aipi*, the sweet cassava, which by some are regarded as varieties of one species. *M. Glaziovii* furnishes Brazilian or Ceara india-rubber. See *Brazilian arrowroot* (under *arrowroot*), *cassava*, *manioc*, and *tapioca*.

2. [*l. c.*] Same as *manioc*.

manikia, *n.* Plural of *manikin*.

manikin, **manakin** (man'î-kin, man'â-kin), *n.* and *a.* [Also *mannikin*, in def. 3 sometimes *manequin*; < OF. *manequin*, F. *mannequin* = Sp. *maniqué*, a puppet, *manikin*; < MD. *manneken* (= G. *männchen*), a little man, < man, = E. man, + dim. -ken, E. -kin. Cf. *mankin*.] The bird *Pipra manacus* was called *manikin* (G. *bart-männchen*) in allusion to the beard-like feathers on the chin. I. n. 1. A little man; a dwarf; a pygmy.

Fab. This is a dear *manakin* to you, Sir Toby.
Sir To. I have been dear to him, lad, some two thousand strong, or so.

Shak., T. N., iii. 2. 57.

Forth rush'd the madding *manikin* to arms.

Beattie, Battles of the Pigmies and Cranes.

2. A model of the human body, used for showing the structure, form, and position of the various organs, limbs, muscles, etc., or adapted and used for practising bandaging or for performing certain obstetrical operations, as delivery with the forceps. —3. An artists' model of the human figure. See *lay-figure* and *manequin*. —4. A non-oscine passerine bird of the subfamily *Piprinae*. Manikins are generally small, thick-set, and of brilliant plumage; with few exceptions, they are natives of the hottest parts of America. They feed on vegetable and animal substances, and are lively and active in their movements. The bearded manikin, *Manacus manacus*, is black, with the breast, neck, and tuft of feathers on the chin white. The species are numerous, and the sexes are diverse in color and often in form, the males of many having curiously shaped wings or tail. The name sometimes extends to all the *Pipridæ*, and to some members of the related family *Cotingidæ*. See *cuck* under *Manacus*. [In this sense usually *manikin*, conformably with the New Latin *Manacus*.]

II. a. Like a manikin; artificial. [Rare.]

Boors, indeed; but they are live boors, and not *manikin* shepherds. D. G. Mitchell, Wet Days (Theocrinis).

manikion (ma-nîk'î-on), *n.*; pl. *manikia* (-î). [MGr. *μανίκιον*, a sleeve: see *epimanikion*.] Same as *epimanikion*.

manil (ma-nîl'), *n.* Same as *manille*¹.

manila, **manilla**³ (mā-nîl'î), *n.* [*Manila* (see def.).] 1. [*cap.*] A kind of cheroot manufactured in Manila, the capital of the Philippine Islands. —2. A fibrous material obtained from the leaves of *Musa textilis*, the abaca or abaka, a plant that grows in the Philippine Islands. Excellent ropes and cables are made from it (its most common use); and its finer qualities are woven into fabrics suitable for wearing-apparel, sometimes of great beauty and cost. Also called *Manila hemp*. See *Musa*.

Manila copal, elemi, rope, etc. See *copal*, etc.

manillo (mā-nîl'îo), *n.* [*It.* *maniglio*, *maniglia*, a bracelet, a handle: see *manille*¹, *maniglion*.] A bracelet or arm-ring, especially one of a kind worn by savages, as in Africa. Copper manillos formed a common article of barter during the early intercourse between Europeans and African tribes. See *ring-money*. Also *manil*, *manille*.

Their arms and legs chained with *manillos* or voluntary bracelets. Sir T. Herbert, Travels, p. 204.

manilla¹ (mā-nîl'î), *n.* [*Sp.* *manilla* = Pg. *manilha* = It. *maniglia*, a bracelet, ring-money, < ML. *manilia*, a bracelet, < L. *manus*, hand: see *main*³. Cf. *manille*¹, *manilio*.] A piece of ring-money such as was until recent times used for barter on the Guinea coast of Africa. These pieces are of copper or iron, of fixed weight, and in the present century have been manufactured in England for exportation to Africa. See *manillo*.

manilla² (mā-nîl'î), *n.* [See *manille*².] In the game of solo, the seven of trumps, the highest card but one.

manilla³, *n.* See *manila*.

manille¹ (mā-nîl'), *n.* [Also *manil*; < OF. *manille*, a bracelet, a handle, < It. *maniglia* = Sp. *manilla*, a bracelet: see *manilla*¹.] Same as *maniko*. Ash.

manille² (ma-nêl'), *n.* [*F.* *manille*, < Sp. *manilla*, for **manilla* = Pg. *manilha*, a game of cards, *manille* (as defined); appar. < *mano*, hand: cf. *manilla*¹.] The highest card but one

in the games of ombre and quadrille. It is the two of clubs or apades, or the seven of diamonds or hearts, according as one or other of these suits is trumps, the manille always being a trump. The card, in the form *Manillo*, is personified in the following lines:

Spadillio first, unconquerable lord!
Led off two captive trumps, and swept the board.
As many more *Manillo* forced to yield,
And march'd a victor from the verdant field.

Pope, R. of the L., iii. 51.

Manina (mā-nî'nā), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Manis* + -ina¹.] Same as *Manida*.

maninose (man'î-nôz), *n.* [Also *manninose*, *mannynose*, *mannynose*, *nannynose*, etc.; < Amer. Ind. *mananosa*.] The soft clam, *Mya arenaria*. [Maryland and Virginia.]

manioc (man'î-ok), *n.* [Also *manihoc*, *manihot*, *maniocca*; = Sp. Pg. *mandioca*; of Braz. origin.] The cassava-plant or its product. The manioc or cassava is a very important food-staple in tropical America. The tubers of *Manihot utilisima*, sometimes weighing forty pounds, must be grated to a pulp and admitted to pressure in order to remove a deleterious juice. Those of *M. Aipi* may be used as an esculent vegetable like potatoes. The South American natives also prepare from manioc an intoxicating drink called *piwarrie*. Also *mandioc*, *mandioca*.

maniocca (man-i-ok'î), *n.* See *manioc*.

maniple (man'î-pl), *n.* [*OF.* *maniple*, F. *manipule* = Sp. *manipulo* = Pg. *manipulo* = It. *manipulo*, *manipolo*, < L. *manipulus*, a handful, a bundle; also (because, it is said, a bundle of hay was tied to the military standards), a number of soldiers belonging to the same standard, a company, < *manus*, the hand, + -*pulus*, akin to E. *full*¹: see *full*¹.] 1. A handful. [Rare.]

I have seen him wait at court there with his *maniples* of papers and petitions.

B. Jonson, Magnetick Lady, i. 1.

Do thou pluck a *maniple* — that is, an handful — of the plant called Maidenhair, and make a syrup therewith as I have shewed thee. O. W. Holmes, Med. Essays, p. 282.

2. In *Rom. antiq.*, a military company consisting normally of 120 men in three out of the four classes of infantry (velites, hastati, and principes), and of 60 men in the fourth (triarii), with two (first and second) centurions and a standard-bearer. Three maniples constituted a cohort.

The enemy were actually inside before the few *maniples* who were left there were able to collect and resist them. Froude, Caesar, p. 317.

Hence —3†. A company or any small body of soldiers.

The Rereward was led by Sir Thomas Brackenbury, consisting of two thousand mingled Weapons, with two Wings of Horse-men, containing fifteen hundred, all of them cast into square *Maniples*. Baker, Chronicles, p. 232.

Fool! he sees not the firm root out of which we all grow though into branches; nor will beware until hee see our small divided *maniples* cutting through at every angle of his ill united and unwieldy brigade.

Milton, Areopagitica, p. 48.

4. In the *Western Church*, one of the eucharistic vestments, consisting of a short, narrow strip, similar in material, width, and color to the stole. It is marked with a cross and generally embroidered and fringed. The maniple is worn by prelates, priests, deacons, and subdeacons, hanging from the left sleeve of the alb, fastened near the wrist, or attached by strings, pins, or a button. It is assumed by the celebrant after the alb and girdle, and before the stole. A bishop assumes it at the Indulgentiam. In Anglican churches maniples are worn, as in the medieval church, three or four feet in length; in the Roman Catholic Church they are now much shorter. The maniple seems to have first come into use in the eighth century, and was originally a piece of white linen used as a handkerchief. Till the twelfth century and later it continued to be held in the hand. There is no corresponding vestment in the Eastern Church, though some writers have confounded the epimanikion with it. Other names formerly given to the maniple were *fanon* or *phanon*, *manille*, *manultergium*, *mappula* or *mappa*, and *sudarrium*.

maniples, *n. sing.* and *pl.* See *manipules*.

manipular (mā-nîp'û-lār), *a.* [= F. *manipulaire* = It. (obs.) *manipulare*, *manipolare*, < L. *manipularis*, of or belonging to a maniple or company, < *manipulus*, a handful, a military company: see *maniple*.] 1. Of or pertaining to handling or manipulation, either literally or figuratively.

Mr. Squilla . . . began mending it [the pen] furiously — that is, cutting it into shivers — thereby denoting symbolically how he would like to do with Uncle Jack, could he once get him safe and snug under his *manipular* operations. Buher, Caxtons, xl. 7.

What the former age has epitomized into a formula or rule for *manipular* convenience, it [the mind] will lose all the good of verifying for itself. Emerson, History.

2. Of or pertaining to a maniple or company of soldiers: as, the *manipular* system of Roman tactics.

manipulate (mā-nîp'û-lāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *manipulated*, ppr. *manipulating*. [*ML.* *manipulatus*, pp. of *manipulare* (> It. *manipolare* =

Sp. Pg. *manipular* = F. *manipuler*, take or lead by the hand, < *manipulus*, a handful: see *manipule*.] I. *trans.* 1. To handle, or act on with the hands, as in artistic or mechanical operations; hence, in general, to subject to certain mechanical operations or to some method of handling, arranging, combining, etc.: as, the chemist exercises great care in *manipulating* his materials and apparatus.—2. Figuratively, to operate upon by contrivance or influence; affect in a particular way by a definite course of treatment; manage; specifically, to manage insidiously; adapt or apply to one's own purpose or advantage; treat or use falsely or deceptively; as, to *manipulate* accounts or the facts of history (with the purpose of falsifying them).

The king undertook that the powers of parliament should not be again delegated to a committee such as Hithard had *manipulated* so cleverly.

Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 303.

He found it necessary to *manipulate* his parliamentary fees with the prospect of his resignation.

Lowe, Bismarck, II. 485.

II. *intrans.* To use the hands, as in mechanical or artistic operations, scientific experiments, mesmerism, etc.: as, to *manipulate* neatly or successfully.

manipulation (mā-nip-ū-lā'shon), *n.* [= F. *manipulation* = Sp. *manipulación* = Pg. *manipulação* = It. *manipolazione*, < ML. as if **manipulatio*(n-), < *manipulare*, lead by the hand; see *manipulate*.] 1. The act or art of manipulating; manual management; manual and mechanical operation of any kind in science or art, specifically, in *phar.*, the preparation of drugs; in *chem.*, the preparation and employment of utensils, apparatus, and reagents in chemical work.—2. Figuratively, the act of operating upon anything by contrivance or influence; management; specifically, insidious management; adjustment or accommodation to one's own purpose or advantage: as, *manipulation* of voters, figures, or facts.

Given an average defect of nature among the units of a society, and no skillful *manipulation* of them will prevent that defect from producing its equivalents of bad results.

H. Spencer, Study of Sociol., p. 22.

There was then, as always, a form of statecraft which meant *manipulation*, which never presides at the formation of parties based on principle; which is, in fact, too busy in "handling" to do much with heading parties.

The Century, XXXVI. 953.

manipulative (mā-nip-ū-lā-tiv), *a.* [< *manipulate* + *-ive*.] Of or pertaining to manipulation: as, *manipulative* power or skill.

Indeed, it may be questioned whether, in the absence of that exercise of *manipulative* faculty which the making of weapons originally gave, there would ever have been produced the tools required for developed industry.

H. Spencer, Study of Sociol., p. 194.

manipulator (mā-nip-ū-lā-tor), *n.* [= F. *manipulateur* = Sp. Pg. *manipulador* = It. *manipolatore*; as *manipulate* + *-or*.] 1. One who manipulates, in any sense of that word.

Lowell, who had helped in his way in founding . . . the new Republican party, could never look into the face of a *manipulator* without a laugh; and the more he looked the more he laughed.

The Century, XXXVI. 953.

2. An exercising-machine, or a device for rubbing the body.—3. In *photog.*, a tool for holding a glass plate during preparation or development.—4. In *teleg.*, the transmitter of a dial-telegraph.—5. A machine for handling hot blooms and billets in iron- and steel-manufacturing. A series of parallel rollers of equal diameter, all geared together and turning one way, carry the blooms or billets along in the desired direction, while a series of crescent-shaped arms working between the rollers turn over the blooms or billets as required, without interfering with their transmission. See *Amer.*, N. S., LIX. 163.

manipulatory (mā-nip-ū-lā-tō-ri), *a.* [< *manipulate* + *-ory*.] Of or pertaining to manipulation; suitable for use in manipulations.

That legs are to a considerable degree capable of performing the duties of arms is proved by the great amount of *manipulatory* skill reached by them when the arms are absent.

H. Spencer, Prin. of Biol., § 60.

Manis (mā'nis), *n.* [NL. (Linnaeus, 1758), so called in ref. to their nocturnal habits, < L. **manis*, assumed sing. of *manes*, ghosts: see *manes*.] 1. The typical genus of *Manidae*, formerly including all the pangolins, now usually restricted to those in which the tail is very long and tapering, the scales are narrow, and the feet hairy. Such are the long-tailed pangolin, *M. longicauda*, and the phatagin, *M. tricuspis*, both of which are African. The genera *Pholidotus* and *Smutsia* have been detached from *Manis*. See *Manidae* and *pangolin*.

2. [L. c.] A member of this genus, or any pangolin. [With a rare plural, *manises*. Owen.]

Manisk, *a.* and *n.* See *Manz*.

manito, manitou (man'i-tō, -tō), *n.* [Algonkin.] Among certain of the American Indians, a spirit or other object of religious awe or reverence, whether a good or evil spirit or a fetish. Two *manitos* or spirits are spoken of by preëminence, the one the spirit of good, the other the spirit of evil. See the quotation.

Gitchie *Manito* the mighty,
He, the Master of Life, was painted
As an egg, with points projecting
To the four winds of the heavens.
Everywhere is the Great Spirit,
Was the meaning of the symbol.

Mitche *Manito* the mighty,
He, the dreadful Spirit of Evil,
As a serpent was depicted.
As Kensebeck, the great serpent.
Very crafty, very cunning,
Is the creeping Spirit of Evil,
Was the meaning of this symbol.

Longfellow, Hiawatha, xiv.

manitrunk (man'i-trungk), *n.* [< L. *manus*, hand, + *truncus*, trunk.] In *entom.*, the prothorax, bearing the fore leg or manus; the anterior segment of the thorax or trunk, with which the head articulates. Compare *alitrunk*, and see *manus*.

manjar (man'jak), *n.* A large West Indian tree, of the species *Cordia elliptica* or *C. macrophylla*.

manjar-blancot, *n.* [Sp., < *manjar*, eating, food, + *blanco*, white: see *blanc-mange*.] Same as *blanc-mange*. Minshew.

manjorei, manjurei, *n.* Middle English forms of *manger*.

mank¹ (mangk), *v. t.* [ME. *manken*, < AS. **mancian*, in comp. *be-mancian*, mutilate, < **manc* = D. MLG. *mank*, lame, defective; cf. MHG. *manc*, lack, defect; prob. < L. *maneus*, maimed, infirm, defective, imperfect. Cf. *mangle*.] To mutilate.

The rycht arme from the schuldri sl to rent
Apoun (upon) the *mankit* sennous hinges by,
As impotent. Gavin Douglas, tr. of Virgil, x. 47.

mank², *n.* [< ML. *mancus* (AS. *mancus*), a coin so called.] Same as *mancus*.

mankal, *n.* See *mangal*.

mankin¹, *n.* [ME., also *manken*, *monkin*, *monkun*, *monkune*, < AS. *maneyn*, *moneyn* (= OS. *manecuni* = OHG. *manecuni*, *manchunni*, MHG. *mankünne* = Icel. *mannkyn*, *mannkind* = Sw. *mankön* = Dan. *mandkjön*), the race of man, mankind, < *man*, *mann*, *man*, + *cyn*, *cynn*, race, kin: see *man* and *kin*¹. Cf. *mankind*.] The race of man; mankind.

mankin² (man'kin), *n.* [< *man* + *-kin*.] A little man; a manikin. [Rare.]

The *Mankin* feels that he is a born Man, that his vocation is to work.

Carlyle, Sartor Resartus, p. 63.

mankind (man-kind', formerly also man'kind), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *mankinde*, *mankende*, *mankunde*; < *man* + *kind*¹. This word has taken the place of the older *mankin*¹.] I. *n.* 1. The human race; men collectively.

Whiche byrthe was done in yt selfe mooste holy place, to the gretest joye and gladnesse yt ever came to *mankinde*.

Sir R. Gwyfode, Pylgrymage, p. 37.

The proper study of *mankind* is man.

Pope, Essay on Man, li. 2.

2. The masculine division of humanity; men, as distinguished from women.

Because thou art a woman, and disclaim'st
Flinty *mankind*. Shak., T. of A., iv. 3. 491.

Of all *mankind* Lord Trinket is my aversion.

Colman, Jealous Wife, li.

3†. Human kindness; humanity.

O you, whose minds are good,
And have not forced all *mankind* from your breasts.

B. Jonson, Sejanus, v. 10.

II.† *a.* 1. Resembling man, not woman, in form or nature; unwomanly; masculine; coarse; bold.

A *mankind* witch! Hence with her, out o' door.

Shak., W. T., li. 3. 67.

O *mankind* generation!
So, so, 'tis as 't should be, are women grown so *mankind*? Must they be wooing?

Beau, and Fl., Woman-Hater, iii. 2.

2. Of virile power; strong; ferocious; furious.

Terrible lions, many a *mankind* bear.

Chapman.

Manks (mangk's), *a.* and *n.* See *Manz*.

manless (man'les), *a.* [< ME. **manles*, < AS. *manlēds*, without men, uninhabited (= MLG. *manlōs*, without men, = MHG. *manlōs*, unmanly, cowardly, = Icel. *mannlauss*, < *mann*, man, + *-lēds*, E. *-less*: see *man* and *-less*.] 1. Without men or people; uninhabited.

It was no more but a stratagem of fire-boats, *manless*, and sent upon them by the favour of the wind in the night-time.

Bacon, War with Spain.

The world was void, . . .

Seasonless, herbless, treeless, *manless*, lifeless.
Byron, Darkness.

2†. Unmanly; base; cowardly; dastardly; unbecoming a man.

Staffed with *manless* cruelty.

Chapman.

That pusillanimity and *manless* subjugation.

Waterhouse, Apology for Learning, p. 82.

manlessly (man'les-li), *adv.* In a *manless* or unmanly manner; inhumanly.

She saw her Hector slain, and bound
T' Achilles' chariot; *manlessly* drag'd to the Grecian fleet.

Chapman, Iliad, xxii.

manlihead¹, *n.* [ME. *manlihead*; < *manly* + *-head*.] Manliness; vigor; courage.

With hya sword so gripte of fine *manly-hede*.

Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 5876.

manlike (man'lik), *a.* [< *man* + *like*². Cf. *manly*.] 1. Resembling man in form or nature.

Under his forming hands a creature grew,
Man-like, but different sex. Milton, P. L., viii. 471.

Man-like is it to fall into sin,
Fend-like is it to dwell therein.

Longfellow, Poetic Aphorisms, tr. from Friedrich von Logau.

2. Having the qualities proper or becoming to a man, as distinguished from a woman; masculine; manly.

They sped at the sparre, with-owtayne speche more,
To the Marche of Meyes, theis *manliche* knyghtez.

Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 2418.

Elizabeth, the next, this falling sceptre hent;
Digressing from her sex, with *manlike* government,
This island kept in awe. Dryden, Polyolbion, xvii.

Venerable too is the rugged face; . . . for it is the face
of a man living *manlike*. Carlyle, Sartor Resartus, p. 157.

manlily (man'li-li), *adv.* In a manly or courageous manner. Sharon Turner. [Rare.]

manliness (man'li-nes), *n.* The quality of being manly, or of possessing the distinctive attributes of a man; character or conduct worthy of a man; manhood.

Manliness and *manfulness* are synonymous, but they embrace more than we ordinarily mean by the word *courage*; for instance, tenderness and thoughtfulness for others. They include that courage which lies at the root of all *manliness*, but is, in fact, only its lowest or rudest form.

T. Hughes, Manliness of Christ, li.

manling (man'ling), *n.* [< *man* + *-ling*¹.] A little man. [Rare.]

Augustus often called him his witty *manling*, for the littleness of his stature.

B. Jonson, Discoveries.

manly (man'li), *a.* [< ME. *manly*, < AS. **manlie* (in adv. *manlice*) (= MLG. *manlik* = OHG. *manlih* = Icel. *mannligr* = Sw. *manlig* = Dan. *mandlig*), manly, masculine, < *mann*, man; see *man* and *-ly*¹.] 1†. Humane; charitable; hospitable.

Artow *manlyche* amonge thi neighbors of tht mete and drynke?

Piers Plouman (B), v. 230.

2. Possessing the proper characteristics of a man; independent in spirit or bearing; strong, brave, large-minded, etc.

The like *manly* womanhood (if a Christian might commend that which none but a Christian can discommend).

Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 322.

Now clear the ring, for, hand to hand,
The *manly* wrestlers take their stand.

Scott, L. of the I., v. 23.

3. Pertaining to or becoming a man; not boyish or womanish; marked by or manifesting the quality of manhood; suitable for a man.

This prince was held full *manly* of his hande.

Generides (E. E. T. S.), l. 1932.

His big *manly* voice,
Turning again toward childish treble, pipes
And whistles in his sound.

Shak., As you Like it, li. 7. 161.

Therefore with *manlier* objects we must try
His constancy; with such as have more show
Of worth, of honour, glory, and popular praise.

Milton, P. R., li. 225.

= **Syn.** 2. *Manful*, etc. (see *masculine*); honorable, high-minded.

manly (man'li), *adv.* [< ME. *manly*, < AS. *manlice*, manfully (= D. *manlijk* = Icel. *mannliga* = G. *mannlich*, manfully), < **manlic*, manly; see *manly*, *a.*] In the manner of a man; manfully.

Many migtig man *manliche* medled that time.

William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 2325.

This tune goes *manly*.

Shak., Macbeth, iv. 3. 235.

man-made (man'mād), *a.* Made or contrived by man; of human as distinguished from divine origin; hence, as applied to spiritual subjects, artificial, simulated, or spurious.

Every *man-made* god . . .
Had lied.

R. Buchanan, in N. A. Rev., CXL. 447.

man-merc (man'mēr'sēr), *n.* One who deals in goods for men's wear. Also called *man-huckster*.

man-midwife (man'mid'wif), *n.* A man who practises obstetrics; an accoucheur.

man-milliner (man'mil'i-nér), *n.* A milliner of the male sex; especially, one who undertakes the manufacture of women's bonnets, etc., employing others to do the work.

An empty-pated fellow, and as conceited as a man-milliner. *T. Hook, All in the Wrong, II.*

manna (man'ä), *n.* [*ME. manna, manne*, < *AS. manna, monna* = *D. G. Dan. Sw. Goth. manna* = *F. manne* = *Sp. maná* = *Pg. maná, manná* = *It. manna*, < *L. manna*, *f.* (*Pliny*), *LL. (Vulgate) manna*, and *man*, neut. or indeclinable, < *Gr. μάνα*, a concrete vegetable exudation, a grain, in the Old Testament *manna*, < *Heb. mān* (= *Ar. mann*), *manna*, described, as found by the Israelites, as "a small round thing, as small as the hoar frost on the ground. And when the children of Israel saw it, they said one to another, It is manna [in the Vulgate: *"Manku? quod significat: Quid est hoc?"]*: for they wit not what it was" (*Ex. xvi. 14, 15*), implying that the name thus arose from the question, *Heb. mān hū*, 'what is this?'; but this is doubtless a popular etymology. The name is otherwise referred to *Heb. man*, a gift, *Ar. mann*, favor.] 1. The food by which the children of Israel were sustained in the wilderness (*Ex. xvi. 14-36; Num. xi. 6, 7*). The circumstances attending the gift of manna show that it was believed to be miraculous. Modern commentators differ in opinion as to its probable nature: by some it is identified with an exudation of the tamarisk-tree, and by others with a lichen which, torn from its home and carried vast distances by the wind, still falls and is gathered for food in the Sinaitic peninsula (see *manna-lichen*); and by others it is regarded as a special and miraculous creation.

And the house of Israel called the name thereof *Manna*: and it was like coriander seed, white; and the taste of it was like wafers made with honey. *Ex. xvi. 31.*

Each morning, on the ground
Not common dew, but *Manna*, did abound.
Sylvestre, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, II, Eden.

Hence—2. Delicious food for either the body or the mind; delectable material for nourishment or entertainment.

His tongue
Dropp'd *manna*, and could make the worse appear
The better reason, to perplex and dash
Maturest counsels. *Milton, P. L., II. 113.*

Mine was an angel's portion then,
And, while I fed with eager haste,
The crust was *manna* to my taste.
J. Montgomery, A Poor Wayfaring Man of Grief.

3. Divine or spiritual food.

Thou *Manna*, which from Heav'n we eat,
To every Taste a several Meat!
Cowley, The Mistress, For Hope.

4. In *phar.*, a sweet concrete juice obtained by incisions made in the stem of *Fraxinus Ornus*, a native of Sicily, Calabria, and other parts of the south of Europe, and from other species of ash. It is either naturally concreted or exsiccated and purified by art. At the present day the manna of commerce is collected exclusively in Sicily, where the manna-ash is cultivated for the purpose in regular plantations. The best manna is in oblong pieces or flakes of a whitish or pale-yellow color, light, friable, and somewhat transparent. It has a slight peculiar odor, and a sweetish taste mixed with a slight degree of bitterness, and is employed as a gentle laxative for children or persons of weak habit. It is, however, generally used as an adjunct to other more active medicines. It consists principally of a crystallizable sweet substance named *mannite*, and certain other substances in smaller quantity. Sweetish secretions exuded by some other plants growing in warm and dry climates, as the *Eucalyptus viminalis*, the manna-gumtree of Australia, and the *Tamarix Gallica*, var. *mannifera*, of Arabia and Syria, are also considered to be kinds of manna. Small quantities of manna, known as *Briagon manna*, are obtained from the common larch, *Larix Europaea*.—*Jews'* or *Hebrew manna*, *manna of Sinai*. (a) An exudation from the leguminous bush called *camel's-thorn*, *Alhagi camelorum* (including *A. Maurorum*). See *Alhagi* and *camel's-thorn*. (b) The secretion of the tamarisk, *Tamarix Gallica*, var. *mannifera*. It is a honey-like liquid which exudes from punctures made by an insect, hardens on the stems, and drops to the ground. It is collected by the Arabs as a delicacy.—*Madagascar manna*. Same as *dulcitol*.—*Persian manna*. Same as *Jews' manna* (a).—*Poland or Polish manna*. Same as *manna-seeds*.

manna-ash (man'ä-ash), *n.* A tree, *Fraxinus Ornus*. See *ash* and *manna*, 4.

manna-croup (man'ä-kröp), *n.* See *semolina*.

mannaed (man'äd), *a.* [*< manna + -ed*.]

Honeyed. *Richardson.*

And each, for some base interest of his own,
With Flattery's *manna'd* lips assail the throne.
Mickle, tr. of Camoëns's Lusiad, IX.

manna-grass (man'ä-gräs), *n.* The sweet-seeded grass *Glyceria fluitans*. The name is sometimes extended to the genus. See *Glyceria*.

manna-gumtree (man'ä-gum'trē), *n.* An Australian tree, *Eucalyptus viminalis*, which yields a crumb-like melitose manna.

manna-lichen (man'ä-li'ken), *n.* One of several species of lichens, particularly *Lecanora esculenta* and *L. affinis*. See *Lecanora*.

manna-seeds (man'ä-sēdz), *n. pl.* The seeds of the manna-grass. See *Glyceria*.

manner¹ (man'ér), *n.* [*Early mod. E. maner*; < *ME. maner, manere* = *OFries. maniere, manere* = *MD. maniere, D. manier* = *MHG. maniere, G. manier* = *Sw. manér* = *Dan. maneer*, < *OF. manere, maniere, meniere, F. manière* = *Pr. maneira* = *Sp. manera* = *Pg. maneira* = *It. maniera* (*ML. reflex maneria, manneria, maneries*), *manner*, habit; prop. fem. of the adj., *OF. manier* = *Pr. manier* = *Sp. manero*, < *ML. *manarius* for *manuarius*, of or belonging to the hand (as a noun, *manuarius*, a manual laborer) (hence with ref. to the way of handling or doing a thing), < *L. manus* (*manu-*), hand; see *main*³. Cf. *manual*.]

1. The way in which an action is performed; method of doing anything; mode of proceeding in any case or situation; mode; way; method. Thus Haukyn the actyf man hadde ysoided his cote, Til Consience acouped hym there-of in a curteise manere. *Piers Plowman (B), xiii. 459.*

Use it in *maner* as I seide afore.

Book of Quinte Essence (ed. Furnivall), p. 16.
For the husbanding of these Mountains, their *manner* was to gather up the Stones, and place them in several lines along the sides of the Hills, in form of a Wall.
Maunderell, Aleppo to Jerusalem, p. 65.

After this *manner* therefore pray ye: Our Father which art in heaven, Hallowed be thy name. *Mat. vi. 9.*

I do not much dislike the matter, but
The *manner* of his speech.

Shak., A. and C., II. 2. 114.

2. Habitual practice; customary mode of acting or proceeding with respect to anything; characteristic way or style, as in art or literature; distinctive method; habit; style: as, one's *manner* of life; the *manner* of Titian, or of Dickens.

In Cipre is the *manere* of Lordis and alle othere Men, alle to eten on the Erthe. *Manderille, Travels, p. 29.*

A good *maner* than had Robyn,
In londe where that he were,
Every daye or he wolde dyne
Thre messes wolde he here.

Lyttell Geste of Robyn Hode (Child's Ballads, V. 46).
Paul, as his *manner* was, went in unto them. *Acta xvii. 2.*

He who can vary his *manner* to suit the variation is the great dramatist; but he who excels in one *manner* only will, when that *manner* happens to be appropriate, appear to be a great dramatist. *Macaulay, Dryden.*

The *manner* of the painters of the fifteenth century was often shackled and cramped by difficulties which have long since been broken away, and by ignorance which has long since yielded to knowledge. *C. E. Norton, Travel and Study in Italy, p. 56.*

3. Personal bearing or behavior; customary conduct; characteristic way of acting; wonted deportment or demeanor: most commonly in the plural: as, his *manners* was abrupt; good or bad *manners*; reformation of *manners* in a community.

All his *maners* so wele it did hyr plecte,
That she constrayned was in certyeute
To lone hym best, it wold non other be.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), I. 689.

Of corrupted *maners* spryng perueried iudgements.
Acham, The Scholemaster, p. 79.

Evil communications corrupt good *manners*. *1 Cor. xv. 33.*

Air and *manner* are more expressive than words. *Richardson, Clarissa Harlowe.*

Specifically—4. *pl.* Good behavior; polite deportment; habitual practice of civility; commendable habits of conduct: as, have you no *manners*?

Fit for the mountains, and barbarous caves,
Where *manners* ne'er were preach'd.
Shak., T. N., IV. 1. 53.

Good *manners* is the art of making those people easy with whom we converse. *Swift.*

By *manners* I do not mean morals, but behaviour and good breeding, as they shew themselves in the town and in the country. *Addison, Country Manners.*

5. The way in which anything is made or constituted; mode of being or formation; fashion; character; sort; kind: often used with *all* in a plural sense, equivalent to sorts or kinds: as, *all manner* of baked meats. [*Obsolete or archaic.*]

There duellen Sarazines, and another *maner* of folk, that men clepen Cordynes. *Manderille, Travels, p. 259.*
Alle maner of men, the mene and the riche,
Worchyng and wandryng as the world asketh.
Piers Plowman (B), Frol., I. 19.

Then Samuel told the people the *manner* of the kingdom, and wrote it in a book. *1 Sam. x. 25.*

What *manner* of man are you?

Shak., Hen. VIII., v. 1. 117.
[The word in this sense is frequently used in old English without of following, in a quasi-adjective use, like *kind* of in

modern English: as, *manner* folk, kind of people; *manner* crime, kind of crime, etc.]

Zif ony Man do thereinne ony *maner* Metalle, it turnethe anon to Glasse. *Manderille, Travels, p. 32.*

There was to her no *maner* lettre sent
That touched love, from eny *maner* wyght,
That she ne shewed hit him or hit was brent.
Chaucer, Anelida and Arcite, I. 113.

Wherbye the kinges peas may in eny *maner* wise be broken or hurt. *English Gilda* (E. E. T. S.), p. 427.

Right hard it was for wight which did it heare
To read what *manner* musick that mote bee.
Spenser, F. Q., II. xii. 70.]

By no *manner* of means. See *mean*³.—*Dotted manner*. See *doll*.—*In a manner*, in a certain degree, measure, or sense; to a certain extent.

The bread is in a *manner* common. *1 Sam. xxi. 5.*

'Tis not a time to pity passionate griefs,
When a whole kingdom in a *manner* lies
Upon its death-bed bleeding.
Beau. and Fl., Laws of Candy, I. 1.

Shark's manners, greediness; rapacity; extreme selfishness. [*Naut. slang.*]—*To make one's manners*, to salute a person on meeting, usually by a bow or courtesy: said of children. [*Prov. Eng.*, and formerly New Eng.]

I humbly make my *manners*, missus.

Mrs. Gaskell, Sylvia's Lovers, II.

To the manner born, accustomed to some practice or mode from birth; having lifelong familiarity with the thing mentioned.

But to my mind—though I am native here,
And to the *manner born*—it is a custom
More honour'd in the breach than the observance.
Shak., Hamlet, I. 4. 15.

(*Manner* here is sometimes understood as *manor* (which was formerly also spelled *manner*), and is often changed to *manor* in the quotation to make the phrase applicable to locality.)=Syn. 1. *Manner, Mode, Method, Way*. *Manner* is the least precise of these words, standing for sort or kind, custom, mode, method, or the like. *Mode* may mean a fashion, or a form or sort, as a *mode* of existence, or a single act or an established way, as a *mode* of disposing of refuse. *Method* implies a succession of acts tending to an end, as a *method* of slaughtering an ox or of solving a problem. *Way* is a very general word, in large popular use for each of the others, as a man's *way* of building a dam (*method*), of holding a pen (*mode*), of staring at strangers (*manner*).—2. *Habit, Usage*, etc. See *custom*.—3. *Manners, Morals*, etc. See *morality*.

manner², *n.* An obsolete form of *manor*.

manner³, (man'ér), *n.* Another form of *manor*.

mannerable (man'ér-a-bl), *a.* [*< ME. maner-able*; < *manner*¹ + *-able*.] Well-trained; versed in good manners.

In a *mannerable* marshalle the connyng is moost commendable

To have a fore sight to straungers, to see them at the table. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 191.

männerchor (men'ér-kör), *n.* [*G.*, < *männer*, pl. of *mann*, man, + *chor*, chorus: see *man* and *chorus*.] A German singing-society or chorus composed exclusively of men.

mannered (man'erd), *a.* [*< ME. manered*; < *manner*¹ + *-ed*.] 1. Having or possessed of manners, carriage, or demeanor; in compounds, having manners of a certain kind, as in *ill-mannered*, *well-mannered*.

And Mede ys *manered* after hym.

Piers Plowman (C), iii. 27.

Beseeching you
To give her princely training, that she may be
Manner'd as she is born. *Shak., Pericles, III. 3. 17.*

2. Marked by a constantly repeated manner or method, especially in art or literature; characterized by mannerism; artificial; unnatural; affected.

A peculiar reaction from the *mannered* style of the masters of the preceding century manifested itself in Holland. *Amer. Cyc., XII. 800.*

A *mannered* piece, showing silvery evening twilight on a pool and . . . nymphs dancing in the shadow. *Athenaeum, April 1, 1882.*

The defective proportions of the forms, and the *mannered* attitude of the principal figure.

C. C. Perkins, Italian Sculpture, p. 28.

mannerism (man'ér-izm), *n.* [*< manner*¹ + *-ism*.] 1. Monotonous, formal, or pedantic adherence to the same manner; uniformity of manner, especially a tasteless uniformity, without freedom or variety; excessive adherence to a characteristic mode or manner of action or treatment.

Mannerism is pardonable, and is sometimes even agreeable, when the manner, though vicious, is natural.

Macaulay, Boswell's Johnson.

The secondary intellect . . . seeks for excitement in expression, and stimulates itself into *mannerism*, which is the wilful obtuseness of self, as style is its unconscious abnegation. *Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 181.*

2. A peculiarity of manner in deportment, speech, or execution; an exceptionally characteristic mode or method; an idiosyncrasy.

The seated passengers . . . remained in happy ignorance that their *mannerisms* and facial peculiarities were sharply defined to the public eye.

T. Hardy, The Woodlanders, I.

mannerist (man'ér-ist), *n.* [*< manner¹ + -ist.*] One who is addicted to mannerism.

If [Hayman] sometimes succeeded well, though a strong mannerist, and easily distinguishable by the large noses and shambling legs of his figures.

Walpole, *Anecdotes of Painting*, IV. 111.

The school which Pope founded had degenerated into a mob of *mannerists* who wrote with ease.

Lowell, *Study Windows*, p. 407.

mannerless (man'ér-les), *a.* [*Early mod. E. manerles; < manner¹ + -less.*] Deficient in manners; ill-behaved.

Your modelling mastres is *manerles*.

Skelton, Philip Sparow.

mannerliness (man'ér-li-nes), *n.* The quality of being mannerly, or civil and respectful in behavior; civility; complaisance. *Sir M. Hale*, *Orig. of Mankind*, p. 34.

mannerly (man'ér-li), *a.* [*< ME. manerly (in adv.) = D. manierlijk = G. manierlich = Sw. manerlig = Dan. maneertig; < manner¹ + -ly¹.*] Showing good manners; well-behaved; civil; respectful; complaisant; not rude or vulgar.

What thou thinkest meet and is most *mannerly*.

Shak., *T. G. of V.*, II. 7. 58.

Within four days I am gone, so he commands me,

And 'tis not *mannerly* for me to argue it.

Fletcher, *Rule a Wife*, IV. 3.

= *Syn.* Courteous, polite, gentlemanly.

mannerly (man'ér-li), *adv.* [*< ME. manerly; < manner¹ + -ly².*] With good manners or civility; respectfully; without rudeness.

Thanne seruyd he the queene att euery mele,

Bothe att hir mete and soper decently,

The whiche he dede full wele and *mannerly*.

Gearydes (E. E. T. S.), I. 468.

We'll *mannerly* demand thee thy story.

Shak., *Cymbeline*, III. 6. 92.

manners-bit (man'érz-bit), *n.* A small part of the contents of a dish which well-mannered guests leave, in order that the host or hostess may not feel suspected of having made inadequate provision. [*Local.*]

mannerly, *n.* See *manory*.

mannet, *n.* [*< man + dimin. -et.*] A little man; a manikin.

Jer.

What is her squire?

Bar. A toy, that she allows eightpence a day,

A slight *mannet*, to port her up and down.

B. Jonson, *New Inn*, IV. 1.

Mannheim gold. See *gold*.

Mannian (man'i-an), *a. and n.* [*< Man (see def., and etym. of Mān), + -ian.*] I. *a.* Pertaining to the Isle of Man, an island belonging to the British empire, lying between England and Ireland; Manx.

II. *n.* An inhabitant of the Isle of Man; a Manx man or woman.

The Sunne was no sooner vp but the *Mannians* arranged themselves, and with great furie set upon Godred.

Hakluyt's *Voyages*, p. 10.

[Rare or obsolete in both uses.]

Manniferæ (ma-nif'g-rē), *n. pl.* [*NL, fem. pl. of mannifer: see manniferous.*] A Linnean group of hemipterous insects, corresponding to the modern family *Cicadidae*.

manniferous (ma-nif'g-rus), *a.* [*< NL. mannifer, < L. (ILL.) manna, manna, + ferre = E. bear.*] 1. Bearing or producing manna, as a tree.—2. Causing the production of manna, as an insect; or of pertaining to the *Manniferæ*.

mannikin, *n.* See *manikin*.

manning (man'ing), *n.* [*< man + -ing¹.*] 1. A man's work for a day.—2. The operation of training animals or birds by accustoming them to strangers.

Hawkes that waxe haggard by *manning* are to be cast off.

Lyly, *Euphues and his England*, p. 372.

manninose, *n.* See *maninose*.

mannish (man'ish), *a.* [*< ME. mannish, mannysh, for earlier *mennish, < AS. mennisc, of man, human (as a noun, ME. mannish, mennisch = G. mensch, etc., man); with reg. mutation of the vowel a, < mann, man, + -isc, E. -ish¹. Cf. mensk, mense.*] 1. Of the human species; of the nature of man; human in kind.

But yet it was a figure

Most like to *mannish* creature.

Gower, *Conf. Amant.*, VI.

2. Characteristic of man; natural to the human species; human in quality.

To do synne is *mannish*. Chaucer, *Tale of Melibee*.

3. Characteristic of or resembling the males of the human kind; hence, as applied to a woman, masculine; unwomanly.

Alle her lymes so wel answerynge

Weren to womanhode, that creature

Nas never lesse *mannish* in senynge.

Chaucer, *Troilus*, I. 284.

A woman impudent and *mannish* grown

Is not more leathard than an effeminate man.

Shak., *T. and C.*, III. 3. 217.

4. Simulating manhood; having the air or appearance of manliness; characteristic of the mature age of manhood.

We'll have a washing and a martial outaide,

As many other *mannish* cowards have.

Shak., *As You Like It*, I. 3. 123.

And let us, Polydore, though now our voices

Itave got the *mannish* crack, sing him to the ground.

Shak., *Cymbeline*, IV. 2. 236.

Boys, thinking it *mannish*, sometimes use oaths to show

off their smartness. Goe, *Primer of Politeness*, p. 57.

5. Fond of men; addicted to the society of men.

A chidestere or wastour of thy good,

Or riche or poore, or elles *mannish* wood.

Chaucer, *Merchant's Tale*, I. 292.

= *Syn.* Male, Manly, etc. See *masculine*.

mannishly (man'ish-li), *adv.* In a mannish manner; boldly.

mannishness (man'ish-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being mannish. (a) Manhood; manliness. (b) Masculineness; boldness.

The painted faces and *mannishness* and monstrous disguisedness of one sex.

Bp. Hall, *Impress of God*.

mannite (man'it), *n.* [*< manna + -ite².*] A neutral substance (C₆H₁₄O₆) found in a number of plants, chiefly in the larch and manna-ash (*Fraxinus Ornus*), and also formed by the mucous fermentation of sugars. It is a white, odorless, crystalline substance, having a sweet taste, readily soluble in water, and optically inactive. Also called *mannitol* and *mannitose*, and regarded as a hexatomic alcohol.

mannitic (ma-nit'ik), *a.* [*< mannite + -ic.*] Containing or related to mannite.—**Mannitic fermentation**, a fermentation by which glucose or altered cane-sugar is resolved into gum, mannite, and carbonic acid. It is not uncommon in certain saccharine liquids, and in wines produces the defect called *ropiness*. *Encyc. Brit.*, IX. 96.

mannitol (man'i-tol), *n.* [*< mannite + (aleoh)ol.*] Same as *mannite*.

mannitose (man'i-tōs), *n.* Same as *mannite*.

manninose, *n.* See *maninose*.

manœuvre, manœuvre (ma-nō'vēr or ma-nū'vēr), *n.* [*Also manœuvre, manœuvre; < F. manœuvre, OF. manouere, manovre = Sp. manobra = Pg. manobra = It. manovra, ML. manuopera, manopera, a working with the hand, < L. manus (abl. manu), the hand, + opera, work: see main³ and opera, and ure, and cf. manure and mainor, of the same ult. origin.*] 1. A planned and regulated movement, particularly of troops or war-vessels; any strategic evolution, movement, or change of position among companies, battalions, regiments, or of a ship or ships, etc.—2. Management with address or artful design; an adroit move or procedure; intrigue; stratagem.

To make them the principal, not the secondary theatre of their *manœuvres* for securing a determined majority in Parliament.

Burke, *Duration of Parliament*.

3. An affected trick of manner to attract notice: as, he is full of *manœuvres*.—**Manœuvre line**. See *lines of operation*, under *line²*.—**Mechanical manœuvres**. See *mechanical*. = *Syn.* Trick, Stratagem, etc. See *artifice*.

manœuver, manœuvre (ma-nō'vēr or ma-nū'vēr), *v.*; pret. and pp. *manœvered, manœvered*, ppr. *manœvering, manœvering*. [*Also manœver, manœuvre; < F. manœverer, OF. manœverer, manoverer = Sp. manobrar = Pg. manobrar = It. manovrare, manœverer; from the noun.*] I. *intrans.* 1. To perform manœuvres; move or change positions among troops or ships for the purpose of advantageous attack or defense, or in military exercise for the purpose of discipline.—2. To manage with address or art; employ intrigue or stratagem to effect a purpose.

I never, by any *manœvering*, could get him to take the spiritual view of things.

Thoreau, *Walden*, p. 162.

II. *trans.* 1. To change the position of, as troops or ships; cause to perform strategic evolutions.

Sir Geo. Rodney . . . now *manœvered* the fleet with such skill as to gain the windward of the enemy during the night, and entirely to preclude their retreat.

Belsham, *Hist. Great Britain*, April 8, 1782.

2. To affect in some specified way by a manœuver or by manœuvres.

Instead of seizing his opportunity to win a great battle or to capture an army by siege, he had simply *manœvered* the enemy out of position.

The Century, XXXVI. 673.

3. To manipulate. [*Rare.*]

The usual trick consisted in the power to see a great deal through a very small opening in the skillfully *manœvered* handage.

Harper's Mag., LXXIX. 79.

manœuverer, manœverer (ma-nō'vēr-ēr or ma-nū'vēr-ēr), *n.* 1. One who manœvers;

one who engages in or relies upon strategic management or intrigue.

This charming widow Beaumont is a *manœverer*.

Miss Edgeworth, *Manœvering*, I.

2. A form of rudder. See the quotation.

Different forms of simple, balanced, and divided rudders were then described, including Thorneycroft's double rudders, Thomson's stern-way *manœverer*, White's turnabout system.

The Engineer, LXVII. 214.

Also *manœverer, manœverer*.

man-of-the-earth (man'ōv-thē-ērth'), *n.* The wild potato-vine, *Ipomœa pandurata*, so called from the great size sometimes attained by the root.

man-of-war (man'ōv-wār'), *n.* [*< ME. man of verre: see under man, n. Cf. war-man.*] 1. An armed ship; a publicly recognized vessel fitted for engaging in battle; a ship of war.

And leave you not a *man-of-war* unsearch'd;

This wicked emperor may have shipp'd her hence.

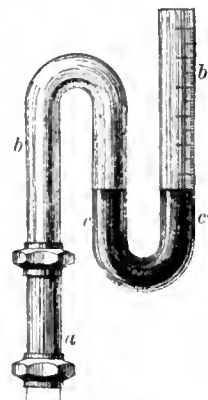
Shak., *Tit. And.*, IV. 3. 22.

2. In coal-mining, one of the small pillars left to support the roof of the chambers (or *sides of work*, as they are called locally) in working the "ten-yard coal" in Staffordshire, England.—**Man-of-war bird**. (a) The frigate-bird or frigate-pelican, *Tachypetes aquila* or *Fregata aquila*; so called from its formidable swoop and grasp of its prey. See cut under *frigate-bird*. (b) One of the jagers or skuas; a wrong use.—**Man-of-war fashion**, a neat, orderly, and seaman-like manner, indicative of good discipline.—**Portuguese man-of-war**, a popular name of an oceanic siphonophorous hydrozoan of the genus *Physalia*.

man-of-war's-man (man'ōv-wār'z-man), *n.* An enlisted man belonging to a man-of-war.

manometer (mā-nom'e-tēr), *n.* [= F. manomètre = Sp. manómetro, < Gr. *manōs*, rare, not dense, thin, loose, slack, few, scanty, + *μέτρον*, a measure.] An instrument for determining and indicating the elastic pressure of gases or vapors. It measures the weight of a column of liquid or the tension of a spring that exactly balances the elastic pressure of the gas on a unit of area; and, since the relative density of a gas is proportional to its elastic pressure, the measurement of the latter determines also the former. Manometers which measure elastic gaseous pressure by the tension of a spring are used for steam-gages. In some forms the pressure of the gas is on a piston or diaphragm connected with a counterbalancing spring. In others the initial pressure is received on a small primary piston, or diaphragm, and transmitted by a fluid mass acting upon a secondary and much larger piston or diaphragm upon which the pressure per unit of area is reduced inversely as the area of the smaller piston is to that of the larger. Of this kind is Shaw's gage for measuring very high pressures. In the Bourdon steam-gage a curved tubular spring is used, having its interior connected by a tube with the interior of the tank, boiler, cylinder, or gas-holder containing the vapor or gas to be tested. In all of these forms the parts moved under varying pressure are connected with an indicator, and the pressure is read on a graduated dial-plate. In the open-air manometer the elastic pressure of a gas is indicated by the height of a column of liquid, usually mercury or water, which it will support. In its simplest form an S-shaped glass tube, open at the upper end, is employed, as shown in the cut. In the compressed-air manometer the tube containing the liquid is closed at the top, and hence the varying elastic pressure of the confined air is added to the weight of the liquid column in balancing the gaseous pressure to be measured. The *statical manometer* of Boyle has a thin glass bulb counterpoised on a pair of delicate scales, the specific gravity of the bulb and its confined air varying with both pressure and temperature of the surrounding air. The manometer of Ramsden is essentially a compressed-air manometer combined with a scale which indicates temperatures while determining atmospheric density. The ordinary gas-gage is a simple open-air manometer.

manometric (man-ō-met'rik), *a.* [= F. manométrique; as *manometer* + -ic.] Pertaining to the manometer; made with the manometer: as, *manometric* observations.—**Manometric capsule**. See *manometric flames*.—**Manometric flames of König** (see figures), an appearance produced by the reflection in a rotating mirror of a gas-flame which is made to pulsate by the action of acoustical waves. The sound is conducted by a tube to one side of a small metal capsule (manometric capsule), and causes the vibration of a dividing membrane the other side of which is connected with



Open-air Manometer.

a, brass coupling-tube; b, glass tube of which part b' is graduated; c, liquid column. Pressure transmitted through a depresses the part c' of the liquid column and raises the part c'.



Manometric Flames.

(manometric capsule), and causes the vibration of a dividing membrane the other side of which is connected with

the gas-jet. Of the figures here given, the first is that caused by a single note, and the second corresponds to the simultaneous production of a note and its octave.

manometrical (man-ō-met'ri-kal), *a.* [*< manometric + -al.*] Same as *manometric*.

ma non troppo. See *ma³*.

manor (man'or), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *manor*, *manour*, *mannour*, *manier*, *maner*, *manere*, *manoir* (ML. *manerium*), *< OF. manoir* (= Fr. *manier*), a mansion, *< manoir*, *manoir*, *< L. manere*, remain, dwell, = Gr. *μῆναι*, stay, remain; see *remain*, *remnant*, etc., and cf. *manse*² and *mansion*, from the same source as *manor*.] 1. A dwelling; habitation.

Trouthe hymself, over al and al,
Had chose his *maner* principal
In hir; that was his restyng place.

Chaucer, Death of Blanche, l. 1004.

2. In England, generally, a landed estate, especially one the tenure of which vests the proprietor with some particular rights of lordship; specifically, in *old law*, a lordship or barony held by a lord and subject to the jurisdiction of a court-baron held by him; in more ancient usage, an estate of a lord or thane with a village community, generally in serfdom, upon it. See *villanage* and *yard-land*.

In the lil. yer of his reign in Septembre was bore to the kyng a sone cleped Richard, att Oxenford in his *manoir*, wher is now the white frewe.

Rob. of Gloucester, p. 484, note.

These *manors* [those with which England was covered about the time of the Domesday Survey] were in fact in their simplest form estates of manorial lords, each with its village community in villanage upon it. The land of the lord's demesne—the home farm belonging to the manor-house—was cultivated chiefly by the services of the villata, i. e. of the village community or tenants in villanage. The land of this village community, i. e. the land in villanage, lay round the village in open fields. In the villages were the messuages, or homesteads of the tenants in villanage, and their holdings were composed of bundles of scattered strips in the open fields, with rights of pasture over the latter for their cattle after the crops were gathered, as well as on the green commons of the manor or township. See *bohm*, Eng. Vil. Community, p. 76.

On close inspection, all feudal society is seen to be a reproduction of a single typical form. This unit consists of a group of men settled on a definite space of land, and forming what we Englishmen call a *Manor*, and what in France was called a *Fief*.

Maine, Early Law and Custom, p. 302.

The name *manor* is of Norman origin, but the estate to which it was given existed, in its essential character, long before the Conquest; it received a new name as the shire also did, but neither the one nor the other was created by this change. Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 98.

3. The jurisdiction of a court-baron or court of the lord of a manor.—4. In some of the United States formed by English colonies, a tract of land occupied or once occupied by tenants paying a fee-farm rent to the proprietor, sometimes in kind, and sometimes in stipulated services. Burrill. In colonial times these resembled the old English manors, their possession being in most cases accompanied by jurisdiction.

man-orchis (man'or'kis), *n.* [So called from a fancied resemblance between its lip and the body of a man hanging by the head.] A greenish-flowered orchid, *Aceras anthropophora*, natural order *Orchideae*, which grows in meadows and pastures in the eastern part of England. The genus is distinguished from *Orchis* by the absence of a spur, but contains no species of importance. Also called *greenman* and *greenman orchis*.

manor-house (man'or-hous), *n.* The house or manor belonging to a manor.

manorial (ma-nō'ri-al), *a.* [*< manor + -ial.*] Of or pertaining to a manor or to manors; constituting a manor: as, *manorial law*; a *manorial estate*.

This tenure [the right of common] is also usually embarrassed by the interference of *manorial claims*.

Paley, Moral Philos., vi. 11.

In the garden by the turrets
Of the old *manorial* hall.

Tennyson, Maud, xxvi.

The colony of Maryland was settled and established on the *manorial* principle. The Dial, IV., No. 48.

Manorial court. Same as *court-baron*.

manor-seat (man'or-sēt), *n.* Same as *manor-house*.

manoryt (man'or-i), *n.* [Also *mannery*; an extension of *manor*.] Same as *manor*.

manoscope (man'ō-skōp), *n.* [*< Gr. μανός*, rare, not dense, + *σκοπεῖν*, view.] A manometer. [Rare.]

manoscopus (mā-nos'kō-pi), *n.* [*< Gr. μανός*, rare, + *σκοπεῖν*, view.] That branch of physics which concerns itself with the determination of the density of vapors and gases.

Manouria, Manouriana. See *Manuria, Manuriana*.

manover (ma-nō'vēr-i), *n.*; pl. *manoveries* (-iz). [A var. of *manœuvre* (ME. *mainovre*):

see *manœuvre*.] In *Eng. law*, a device or a manœuvring to catch game illegally.

man-pleaser (man'plē'zēr), *n.* One who pleases men, or who strives to gain their favor.

Servants, obey in all things your masters according to the flesh; not with eye-service, as *men-pleasers*; but in singleness of heart, fearing God. Col. iii. 22.

man-power (man'pou'ēr), *n.* 1. The work that can be done by one man in a day.—2. A motor utilizing the force of a man in driving machinery.

manquellert (man'kwel'ēr), *n.* [*< ME. manquellere, monquellere, < AS. mancwellere*, a homicide, *< mann*, man, + *cwellere*, killer: see *queller*.] A mankiller; a manslayer; an executioner.

But sente a *manqueller* and commandide that Jones [John Baptist's] heed were brought in a dish.

Wyclif, Mark vi. 27.

Wilt thou kill God's officers and the king's? Ah, thou honey-seed [homicide] rogue! thou art a honey-seed, a *man-queller*, and a woman-queller.

Shak., 2 Hen. IV., li. 1. 58.

manred (man'red), *n.* [*< ME. manrede, < AS. manræden, manræden*, homage; *< mann*, vassal, man, man, + *ræden*, condition: see *man* and *red*. Cf. *homage*, *< L. homo*, man. Hence, by corruption, *manrent*.] Personal service or attendance; homage. It was the token of a species of bondage whereby free persons became bondmen or followers of those who were their patrons or defenders.

Misdoo no messengere for menske of thi selvyne,
Sen we are in thy *manrede*, and mercy the beseker.

Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 127.

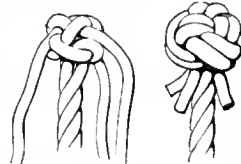
manrent (man'rent), *n.* [A corruption of *manred*, simulating *rent*.] Same as *manred*.

He had bound them [the border chiefs] to his interests by those feudal covenants named "bands of *manrent*," . . . compelling the parties to defend each other against the effects of their mutual transgressions.

F. Tytler, Hist. Scotland (ed. 1845), IV. 205.

manroot (man'rōt), *n.* A morning-glory, *Ipomœa leptophylla*, found on the dry plains of Colorado and in adjacent regions. It is a plant 2 or 3 feet high, with an immense root having some resemblance in shape and size to a man.

man-rope (man'rōp), *n.* *Naut.*, one of the two ropes suspended from stanchions one on each side of a gangway or ladder, used in ascending and descending a ship's side, hatchways, etc.—**Man-rope knot.** See *knot*.



Man-rope Knot.

Mansard roof. See *roof*.

manse¹, *v. t.* [*ME. mansien*, by aphesis from *amansien*, *amonsien*, *< AS. amānsumian* (contr. pp. *amānsod*), excommunicate, *< a-*, out, + **mānsun*, familiar, intimate, appar. *< *mān*, in *gemāne*, common, + *-sum*: see *mean*² and *-some*.] To excommunicate; curse.

"By Marie," quod a *manse* preste of the marche of Yr-londe,

"I counte namore Conscience bi so I cacche syluer,
Than I do to drynke a draughte of good ale!"

Piers Plowman (B), xx. 220.

manse² (mans), *n.* [*< ME. *manse, < OF. manse, < ML. mansa, mansum*, a dwelling, *< L. manere*, pp. *mansus*, remain, dwell: see *remain*, and cf. *mansion*.] Originally, the dwelling of a landholder with the land attached; afterward, especially, an ecclesiastical residence, whether parochial or collegiate; now, specifically, the dwelling-house of a minister of the Established Church of Scotland, and hence sometimes the parsonage of any church of the Presbyterian or Congregational order.

To grip for the lucre of foul earthly preferment, sic as gear and *manse*, money and victual.

Scott, Heart of Mid-Lothian, xliii.

Across the meadows, by the gray old *manse*,
The historic river flowed. Longfellow, Hawthorne.

Capital manse, a principal residence; a manor-house or lord's court.

This lady died at her *capital manse* at Fencot near Bicester in 1111.

T. Warton, Hist. Kiddleston, p. 30.

man-servant (man'sēr'vant), *n.* A man who is a servant.

manship (man'ship), *n.* [*ME. manship, manchip, < AS. manseipe*, humanity, *< mann*, man, + *-seipe*, E. *-ship*.] Manhood; courage.

I beseeche & preie,

Fo[r]lone that ge owe to the lord that let you be fourmed,
Meyntenes gilt your *manship* manli a while.

William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 2676.

manshipt, *adv.* [*ME. manschipeliche; < manship + -ly*.] Manfully.

His lord he served trowliche,

In al thing *manschipeliche*.

Guy of Warwick, p. 1. (Halliwell.)

mansion (man'shon), *n.* [*< ME. mansion* (in astrology), *< OF. mansion* = Sp. *mansion* = Pg. *mansão* = It. *mansione*, *< L. mansio(n-)*, a staying, remaining, abiding, also an abode, dwelling, *< manere*, pp. *mansus*, stay, remain, dwell: see *remain*. Cf. *manor*, *manse*², *mease*¹, *measodue*.] 1. A tarrying-place; a station.—2. A dwelling; any place of fixed residence or repose. [Archaic or poetical.]

In my Father's house are many *mansions*. John xiv. 2.

To unfold
What worlds or what vast regions hold
The immortal mind, that hath forsook
Her *mansion* in this fleshly nook.

Milton, Il Penseroso, l. 92.

3. A dwelling-house of the better class; a large or stately residence; especially, the house of the lord of a manor; a manor-house.

Here the Warrior dwelt;
And, in that *mansion*, children of his own,
Or kindred, gathered round him.

Wordsworth, Excursion, vii.

4. In Oriental and medieval astronomy, one of twenty-eight parts into which the zodiac is divided; a lunar mansion (which see, under *lunar*).

Which book spak muchel of the operaciouns
Touchyng the eighte and twenty *mansions*
That longen to the moone.

Chaucer, Franklin's Tale, l. 402.

5. In *astrol.*, the sign in which the sun or any planet has its special residence; a house.

Phebus the sonne ful joly was and cleer;
For he was neigh his exaltacion
In Martes face, and in his *mansion*
In Arles, the colerik hote signe.

Chaucer, Squire's Tale, l. 42.

mansion[†] (man'shon), *v. i.* [*< mansion, n.*] To tarry; dwell; reside. [Rare.]

Visible as the clouds of heaven, and other meteors; as also the rest of the creatures *mansioning* therein.

J. Mede, Paraphrase of St. Peter (1642), p. 16.

mansionary (man'shon-ā-ri), *a.* [= F. *mansionnaire* = Sp. It. *mansionario*, *< LL. mansionarius*, of or belonging to a dwelling, *< L. mansio(n-)*, a dwelling: see *mansion*.] Resident; residentary: as, *mansionary canons*. Wright.

mansion-house (man'shon-hous), *n.* The house in which one resides; an inhabited house, especially one of considerable importance or grandeur; a manor-house.

This party purposing in this place to make a dwelling, or, as the old word is, his *mansion-house*, or his manor-house, did devise how he might make his land a complete habitation to supply him with all maner of necessaries.

Bacon, Use of the Law.

[A burglary] must be, according to Sir Edward Coke's definition, in a *mansion-house*, and therefore, to account for the reason why breaking open a church is burglary, he quaintly observes that it is domus mansionalis Dei.

Blackstone, Com., IV. xvi.

The Mansion-house, the official residence of the Lord Mayor of London.

mansionry (man'shon-ri), *n.*; pl. *mansionries* (-riz). [*< mansion + -ry*.] Abode in a place; residence. [Rare.]

The temple-haunting martlet does approve,
By his lov'd *mansionry*, that the heaven's breath
Smells woodyly here.

Shak., Macbeth, l. 6. 5.

manslaught, *n.* [*ME. manslagt, manslagt, monslagt, < AS. mansliht, mansleht, mansleht, monslit, monslit*, etc. (= OS. *manslahta* = OFries. *manslacha*, *monslacha* = MLG. *manslacht* = OHG. *manslahta*, *manslaht*, MHG. *manslaht* = Dan. *mandslæt*: cf. also AS. *manslege* = D. *manslag*), the slaying of a man, *< mann*, man, + *slit*, *slieht*, slaying: see *slaught*.] Manslaughter.

The syn of sodomie to heaven
Hit cryen on God Almyght;
And *monslagt* with a rewful steven
Hit askys vengans day and nyght.

Audelay, Poems, p. 2. (Halliwell.)

manslaughter (man'slâ'tēr), *n.* [*< ME. manslagter, manslaughter; < man + slaughter*. Cf. *manslaught*.] 1. The killing of a human being by a human being, or of men by men; homicide; human slaughter.

To overcome in battle, and abdue
Nations, and bring home spoils with infinite
Man-slaughter, shall be held the highest pitch
Of human glory.

Milton, P. L., xi. 693.

Specifically.—2. In *law*, the unlawful killing of another without malice either express or implied, which may be either voluntarily, upon a sudden heat, or involuntarily, but in the commission of some unlawful act. Blackstone. Manslaughter differs from murder in not proceeding from malice premeditated or deliberate, which is essential to constitute murder. It differs from excusable homicide, being done in consequence of some unlawful act, whereas excusable homicide happens in consequence of misadventure. Manslaughter has been distinguished as *voluntary*, where the

killing was intentional in a sudden heat or passion without previous malice; and *involuntary*, where it was not intentional, but the slayer was at the time engaged in an unlawful act less than a felony, or doing a lawful act in an unlawful manner. This distinction of name is no longer used in procedure, except in those jurisdictions where it may be enjoyed by statute.

manslayer (man'slā'ēr), *n.* [*< ME. manslaer; < man + slayer.*] A slayer of a man or of men; one who kills a human being.

There shall be six cities of refuge . . . for the manslayer. Num. xxxv. 6.

manstealer (man'stē'lēr), *n.* One who steals human beings, generally for the purpose of selling them as slaves; a kidnapper.

The law is . . . for manslaughter, . . . for manstealers, for liars. 1 Tim. i. 9, 10.

manstealing (man'stē'ling), *n.* The act of stealing human beings to sell them into slavery.

man-sty (man'stī), *n.* A sty or dwelling unfit for human habitation; a filthy dwelling-place. [Rare.]

The landlord who, as too many do, neglects his cottages till they become *man-sties*, to breed pauperism and disease. Kingsley.

mansuete (man'swēt), *a.* [*< ME. mansuete, < OF. mansuet, mansuete, F. mansuet = Pr. mansuet = Sp. Pg. It. mansueto, < L. mansuetus, tamed, tame, mild, soft, pp. of mansuescere, tame, become tame, lit. accustom to the hand, < manus, the hand, + suescere, become accustomed; see custom.*] Tame; gentle; habitually mild or forbearing; not wild or ferocious. [Rare.]

She seyde ek, she was fayn with hym to mete,
And stood forth muwet, mylde, and *mansuete*.
Chaucer, Troilus, v. 194.

Our hard-headed, hard-hitting, clever, and not-over-mansuete friend. Dr. J. Brown, Spare Hours, 3d ser., p. 209.

mansuetude (man'swē-tūd), *n.* [*< ME. mansuetude = OF. mansuetudo, F. mansuetude = It. mansuetudine, < L. mansuetudo, tameness, mildness, < mansuetus, tame, mild; see mansuete. Cf. consuetude, desuetude.*] Tameness; habitual mildness or gentleness. [Archaic.]

The remedie agayns ire is a vertu that men elepen *mansuetude*.
Chaucer, Parson's Tale.

Our Lord Himself, made up of *mansuetude*,
Sealing the sum of sufferance up, received
Opprobrium, contumely, and buffetings
Without complaint.

Browning, Ring and Book, II. 84.

manswear, mainswear (man'v, mǎn'swār), *v. i.*; pret. *manswore, mainswore*, pp. *mansworn, mainsworn*; ppr. *manswearing, mainswearing*. [*< ME. mansweren (in pp. mansworn, mainswore), < AS. mǣnsweran (pret. mǣnswor, pp. mǣnsworen), swear falsely, < mǣn (= OS. mēn = OHG. MHG. mein), falseness, evil, wickedness (= Icel. mein = Sw. Dan. men, harm, misfortune), < mǣn (= OFries. men = MLG. mēn, mein = OHG. MHG. mein), false, deceitful (= Icel. mein, harmful), in mǣnāth (= OS. mēnēth = D. meined = OHG. meineit, MHG. meineit, G. meined = Icel. meineidhr = Sw. Dan. mened), orig. mǣn āth, a false oath, perjury; perhaps akin to O Bulg. mena, exchange, change, = Lith. mainas, exchange, and through this notion of 'exchange' connected with AS. gemēne, E. mean, common: see mean².*] To swear falsely; perjure one's self. [Obsolete or prov. Eng. or Scotch.]

If I chance to stay at home,
My love will call me *mansworn*.
The Broomfield Hill (Child's Ballads, I. 132).

manta (man'tā), *n.* [*(Sp. and Pg.), a blanket: see mantle.*] 1. A coarse unbleached cotton fabric which forms the staple clothing of the common people of Mexico.—2. In mining, a blanket or sack of ore; a placer in situ. [Western U. S.]—3. The Spanish-American name of an enormous devil-fish or sea-devil, an eagle-ray of the family *Cetopteridae*. Hence.—4. [*cap.*] [NL.] A genus of such rays. *Manta birostris* is a species of the warmer American waters. It is a synonym of *Cetoptera*.

Mantchoo, *n.* and *a.* A spelling of *Manchu*.
manteau (man'tō), *n.* [Formerly also *manto*, *manteau* (also by corruption *mantua*, q. v.); < F. *manteau*, a cloak: see *mantle*, the older form of the same word. The form *manto*, *manteo*, is simply a more phonetic spelling of the F. (like *euto*, *eutto*, for *couteau*), and not from the Sp. or It. *manto*.] 1. A cloak or mantle.

He presents him with a white horse, a *manto*, or blacke coole [cow], a pastoral staff.

Rycaud, State of the Greek Church, p. 96.

Specifically.—2. A woman's cloak or outer garment; especially, a mantle open in front and displaying the skirt or petticoat.

Haat thou any *manteos* for ladies made after thine own fashion, which shall cover all their naked shoulders, and breasts, and necks, and adorn them all over?

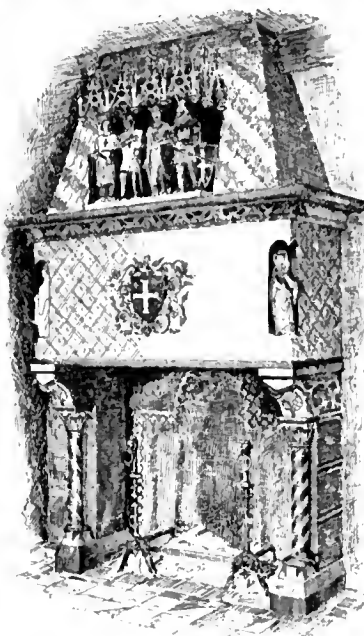
England's Vandy (1683), p. 80. (Nares.)

I met her this Morning, in a new *Manteau* and Petticoat, not a bit the worse for her Lady's wearing.

Steele, Conscious Lovers, i. 1.

But since in braided gold her foot is bound,
And a long trailing *manteau* sweeps the ground,
Her shoe disdains the street. Gay, Trivia, l. 110.

mantel (man'tl), *n.* [*< ME. mantel, < OF. mantel, a cloak, a shelf over a fireplace: see mantle, of which mantel is but an older spelling, retained only in the architectural sense, without particular reason.*] 1. A cloak. See *mantle* (the present spelling in this sense).—2. In arch., all the work or facing around a fireplace.



Mantel.
Cloister of St. Elna, near Perpignan, France; 13th century.

resting against the chimney, and usually projecting and more or less ornamental. It includes the mantelpiece or chimneypiece, with the mantel-shelf, when this is present, and the hood of fireplaces having this feature.

3. In a restricted sense, a mantel-shelf.

mantelboard (man'tl-bōrd), *n.* The shelf of a mantelpiece, especially when movable and forming rather a part of the over-mantel than of the chimneypiece proper.

mantel-clock (man'tl-klok), *n.* A clock or timepiece intended to stand on a mantel-shelf.

The *mantel-clock* strikes six sharp insistent blows as she exclaims.
W. M. Baker, New Timothy, p. 25.

mantelet, mantlet (man'tel-et, mant'let), *n.* [Formerly also *mantellet*; < ME. *mantelet*, < OF. *mantelet*, F. *mantelet* = (Sp. Pg. *mantelete* = It. *mantelletto, mantelletta*), dim. of *mantel*, a cloak: see *mantel, mantle*.] 1. A short cloak or mantle. (a) A short cloak worn in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries by knights.

A *mantelet* upon his shuldre hanginge,
Bret-ful of rubies reede, as fyr sparklinge.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 1305.

(b) A woman's garment, narrower than the mantle, and approaching the form of a tippet or broad scarf, worn over the shoulders.

2. Same as *cointoise*. See also *lambrequin*, l. (a).

—3. In gun., a shield to protect men serving guns in embrasures, casemates, or port-holes from the bullets of sharpshooters.—4. A movable roof or screen used in sieges, etc., to protect the besiegers in their attacks. See *cat-castle*, *vinea*, *sow*, 8.

From these *mantelets* they shot great pieces, as Culverings, double gannes, and great bombards.

Hakluyt's Voyages, II. 79.

They bring forward *mantelets* and pavises, and the archers muster on the skirts of the wood.

Scott, Ivanhoe, xxvii.

5. A movable shelter used in a hunting-field.

The mysteries of battues, shooting grouse from *mantlets*, every department, in short, of modern sport with the gun.

The Academy, Feb. 4, 1888, p. 77.

6. A flexible covering, usually of rope, drawn close round a gun when it is discharged. Eneye. Brit., IX. 453.

manteletta (man-te-let'tā), *n.* [It.: see *mantellet*.] In the Rom. Cath. Ch., a sleeveless vest-

ment of silk or woollen stuff, which reaches to the knees and is fastened in front, worn by cardinals, bishops, abbots, and the prelates of the Roman court.

mantelinet (man'tel-in), *n.* [*< OF. and F. manteline (Sp. mantellina), a short cloak, a riding-hood, < mantel, a cloak: see mantel, mantle.*] Same as *mantelet*, 1.

mantellé (man-te-lā'), *a.* [*< OF., < mantel, mantle: see mantle.*] In her., marked by two triangles occupying the dexter and sinister sides of the chief, as if a mantle had been thrown over it from behind: said of an escutcheon.

Mantellia (man-tel'i-ā), *n.* [NL., named after G. A. Mantell (1790-1852), an English geologist.] A generic name given by Brongniart to a tree parts of the trunk of which are found in the Portland dirt-bed (in the Purbeck group), and considered to belong to the cycads. It had been previously described by Buckland under the family name of *Cycadeoidea* (1828), and later (1835) received from him the generic name *Cycadites*. It has also been described under the generic names of *Zamites* and *Strobilites*. Schimper adopts Buckland's name as that of a genus, changing it to *Cycadeoidea*. Zigno prefers the generic name *Mantellia*.

mantelpiece (man'tl-pēs), *n.* [*Also mantelpiece; < mantel, 2, + piece.*] The fitting or decoration of a mantel—that is, the horizontal hood, cornice, or shelf carried above a fireplace; hence, by extension, all the marble-work, metal-work, or wainscoting around a fireplace, or masking the breast of a chimney, including usually one shelf or more.

A set of Grecian-looking vases on the *mantelpiece*.
Charlotte Brontë, Shirley, III.

mantel-set (man'tl-set), *n.* A set of two, three, or more decorative objects intended for a mantel-shelf.

mantel-shelf (man'tl-shelf), *n.* 1. That part of a mantelpiece which constitutes a shelf.—2. A mantelpiece.

manteltree (man'tl-trē), *n.* [*Also manteltree, formerly mantell-tree; < mantel, mantle, + tree.*] In arch., a beam behind the mantelpiece serving as the lintel to a fireplace, sometimes replaced by a brick arch, to which the name is also given.

The first entrance large, and like the *manteltree* of a chimney.
Sandys, Travels, p. 136.

Here also, as a sort of *mantel-tree* ornament, sits the marble kitten that Rufus made. S. Judd, Margaret, i. 17.

mantel, *n.* Plural of *mantis*, 2.

mantian (man'ti-an), *a.* [*< Gr. μαντία, divination, < μαντεύεσθαι, practise divination, < μαντις, a diviner: see Mantis.*] Same as *mantic*.

mantic (man'tik), *a.* [*< Gr. μαντικός, of a diviner or prophet, prophetic, < μαντις, a diviner, seer, prophet: see Mantis.*] Relating or pertaining to prophecy or divination, or to one supposed to be inspired; prophetic; as, *mantie* fury. Trench. [Rare.]

mantichor, *n.* See *manticore*.

mantichora (man-ti-kō'rā), *n.* [NL.: see *manticore*.] 1. Same as *manticore*.—2. [*cap.*] A genus of tiger-beetles of the family *Cicindelidae*, founded by Fabricius in 1781, typical of the *Mantichorinae*. All are African; *M. tuberculata* is an example.

Mantichoridæ (man-ti-kō'r-i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Mantichora* + *-idæ*.] The *Mantichorinae* regarded as a family.

Mantichorinæ (man'ti-kō-rī-nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Mantichora* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Cicindelidae*, typified by the genus *Mantichora*, with no wings, small eyes, and separate posterior coxae. The species are large and black or yellow. Four genera are known, of which *Onus* and *Anbychida* are found in the United States, and the rest inhabit Africa.

mantichora (man-ti-kō'rā), *n.* [L.: see *manticore*.] 1. Same as *manticore*.—2. [*cap.*] [NL.] Same as *Mantichora*, 2.

manticore (man'ti-kōr), *n.* [*Also manticor, mantichora, mantichor, and corruptly mantiger; < F. manticore, < L. mantichora, < Gr. μαντιχώρας, corrupt forms of μαντιχώρας, μαντιχώρας, a fabulous animal mentioned by Ctesias, with a human head, a lion's body, a porcupine's quills, and a scorpion's tail, < Pers. mardkhora, 'man-eater,' < mard, man, + -khora, khaur, eater.*] 1. A fabulous monster having the body of a beast of prey, with a human head. In heraldry it is represented with the head of an old man, usually affronté. It usually has horns like those of an ox, or long and spiral, and some writers say that the tail and feet should be those of a dragon.

Near these was placed . . . the black prince of Monometapas; by whose side were seen the glaring cat-a-mountain and the man-mimicking *manticore*. . . That word, replied Martin, is a corruption of the *mantichora* of the ancients, the most noxious animal that ever infested the earth.

Martinius Scribnerus.

2. An unidentified and perhaps imaginary kind of monkey.

Mantidæ (man'ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Mantis* + *-idæ*.] A family of carnivorous raptorial orthopteran insects, typified by the genus *Mantis*, with immensely long prothorax, and the fore legs peculiarly modified as grasping-organs for raptorial purposes. They are known as *rearhorses*, *race-horses*, *camel-insects*, *praying-insects*, *soothsayers*, etc., from their peculiar shapes and postures, and are noted for their ferocity, pugnacity, and tenacity of life. The praying attitude, in which the fore legs are held peculiarly doubled up, is assumed for defense and aggression. The genera and species are numerous. Among the gressorial or ambulatorial orthoptera the family contrasts with *Phasmidæ*. Also *Mantida*, *Mantides*.

mantiger (man'ti-jēr), *n.* See *manticore*.

mantile, *n.* Same as *maniple*, 4.

mantilla (man'til'ā), *n.* [= F. *mantille*, < Sp. *mantilla* = Pg. *mantilha* = It. *mantiglia*, mantle, mantilla: see *mantle*.] 1. A short mantle.

Sir Francis Vere, conspicuous in the throng in his red *mantilla*. *Molloy*, United Netherlands, II. 263.

2. A light cloak or covering thrown over the dress of a lady.

A Doña Inez with a black *mantilla*, Followed at twilight by an unknown lover. *Longfellow*, Spanish Student, i. 1.

3. A woman's head-covering, often of lace, which falls down upon the shoulders and may be used as a veil, worn in Spain and the Spanish colonies, in Genoa, and elsewhere.

Her hair was partly covered by a lace *mantilla*, through which her arms, bare to the shoulder, gleamed white. *R. L. Stevenson*, *The Dynamiter*, p. 219.

Mantis (man'tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μάντις*, a diviner, seer, prophet, foreboder; also a locust or grasshopper described as having long thin fore legs, kept constantly in motion, perhaps *Mantis religiosa*, so called from the peculiar position of the fore legs, which resembles that of a person's hands at prayer; orig. one who utters oracles while in a state of divine frenzy, < *μαίνεσθαι*, rage, be mad, > *μάνια*, frenzy: see *mania*.] 1. The typical genus of *Mantidæ*, formerly the same as the family, now much restricted. They are natives chiefly of tropical regions, but some species are common in temperate latitudes. — 2. [*l. c.*; pl. *mantēs* (-tēz).] Any species of the family *Mantidæ*; a rearhorse. The common rearhorse or praying-mantis of the United States is *Phasmomantis carolina*.

mantis-crab (man'tis-krah), *n.* Same as *mantis-shrimp*, 1.

Mantisia (man-tis'i-ā), *n.* [NL. (Sims, 1810), < *mantis*, the insect, which the flowers are thought to resemble.] A genus of monocotyledonous plants of the natural order *Zingiberaceæ*, the ginger family, and the tribe *Zingibereæ*. It is characterized by a one-celled ovary, with three parietal placentæ, and by having lateral opposite thread-shaped staminodia extending from the middle of the filament. They are herbs, with narrow leaves having a long twisted apex, and curious purple and yellow flowers growing in loose clusters. There are two species, indigenous to the East Indies; one of these, *M. saltatoria*, is often cultivated for the singularity and beauty of its flowers, which bear some resemblance to a ballet-dancer; hence the popular name *dancing-girls* or *opera-girls*. See *dancing-girl*, 2.

Mantispa (man-tis'pi), *n.* [NL. (Illiger, 1798), irreg. or erroneously for *Mantiopa*, < Gr. *μάντις*, an insect, NL. *Mantis*, + *ωπή* (ωπ-), face.] The typical genus of *Mantispidæ*, so called from the likeness to a mantis, the prothorax being long and slender, and the fore legs enlarged and bent for grasping. The larva is hypermetamorphic, and has a double molt. The larvæ live in the egg-bags of spiders. *M. pagana* is European; others are found in all the warmer parts of the world.

Mantispidæ (man-tis'pi-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Mantispa* + *-idæ*.] A family of plienipennine neuropterous insects, typified by the genus *Mantispa*. *J. O. Westwood*, 1840.

Mantispinæ (man-tis-pi'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Mantispa* + *-inæ*.] The *Mantispidæ* considered as a subfamily of the neuropterous family *Hemero-biidae*.

mantissa (man-tis'ā), *n.* [< L. *mantissa*, *mantissa*, an addition, a make-weight; of Etruscan origin.] 1. A supplementary treatise; a lesser work following one on the same subject. — 2. The decimal part of a logarithm: so called as being additional to the characteristic or integral part. Thus, in the logarithm of 900 = 2.95424 the characteristic is 2, and the mantissa is .95424. This use of the word was introduced by Henry Briggs, and is applied chiefly to Briggsian logarithms. See *logarithm*.

3. [*cap.*] In *zööl*, a genus of mollusks.

mantis-shrimp (man'tis-shrimp), *n.* 1. A stomatopodous crustacean of the family *Squilla*, as *Squilla mantis* or *S. empusa*; so called from the resemblance to the insect called *mantis*. See *Gonodactylus*, *Squilla*. Also called *mantis-crab* and *lobster-shrimp*. — 2. A lœmodipodous crustacean of the family *Caprellidæ*, as *Caprella linearis*; a specter-shrimp: so called for the same reason as above.

mantistic (man-tis'tik), *a.* [Irreg. < Gr. *μάντις*, a diviner, seer, prophet, + *-istic*.] Same as *mantic*.

An idea of spiritual or *mantistic* qualities supposed to be peculiar to the female sex.

A. Wilder, Knight's Arc. Art and Myth. (1876), p. 144.

mantle (man'tl), *n.* [Formerly also *mantel* (still retained in the architectural sense), *mantell*; < ME. *mantel*, *mantyle*, partly (a) < AS. *mantel*, *mentel* = OFries. D. MLG. *mantel* = OHG. *mantal*, *mandal*, MHG. *mantel*, *mandel*, G. *mantel* = Icel. *möttull* = Sw. Dan. *mantel*, a cloak; partly (b) < OF. *mantel*, F. *manteau* (> E. *manteau*, *manto*, also *mantua*, q. v.), a cloak, a mantle (in arch.), = Pr. *mantel*, a cloak, = Sp. *mantel*, a table-cloth, = It. *mantello*, a cloak; all < L. *mantellum*, *mantelum*, a cloak, mantle, also *manete*, *mantelium*, *mantile*, *mantilium*, a towel, napkin, table-cloth, whence also It. *mantile*, mantle, = Pg. *mantilha* = Sp. *mantilla* = It. dim. *mantiglia*, *mantilla* (> F. G. *mantille* = E. *mantilla*, q. v.), a mantle; also (< L. *mantelium*, regarded as dim.) ML. *mantum*, > It. *manto*, *amanto* = Sp. Pg. *manto*, m., also Sp. Pg. *manta* = F. *mante*, f., a cloak; perhaps orig. a 'hand-cloth,' < *manus*, the hand, + *tela*, a web, texture: see *toil*.] A similar reduction of *manus* to *man* occurs in *man-suet*, *maniculate*, etc.]

1. A loose sleeveless garment worn as an outer covering, falling in straight lines from the shoulders; a simple kind of cloak. Mantles were originally mere pieces of cloth of suitable size and shape, the upper corners of which were brought together and fastened at the neck or over one shoulder, with the loose edges lapsing in front or at one side. Those worn during the middle ages and later were large and loose, capable of being drawn across the breast, but usually open in front and secured across the breast by a lace or chain. Long flowing mantles form a part of the distinguishing costume or insignia of British and other nobles and knights, and are represented more or less conventionally behind the escutcheon in coats of arms.

The damself was in her smok, with a *mantill* a-bouten hir. *Martin* (E. E. T. S.), i. 17.

And Elijah took his *mantle*, and wrapped it together, and smote the waters, and they were divided hither and thither, so that they two went over on dry ground. 2 Ki. II. 8.

2. Figuratively, a cover or covering; something that conceals.

Well covered with the night's black *mantle*. *Shak.*, 3 Hen. VI., iv. 2. 22.

Before the heavens thou wert, and, at the voice Of God, as with a *mantle* didst invest The rising world. *Milton*, P. L., III. 10.

A hot-water filter . . . in which the *mantle* of water between the glass funnel and the outer copper wall is kept warm by a flame which is placed under the tube. *Hüppe*, Bacteriological Investigations (trans.), p. 133.



Mantis-shrimp (*Squilla empusa*).



Praying-mantis (*Mantis religiosa*), adult male, reduced one fourth.



Mantle of Man-at-arms, 15th century.

Specifically — (a) An outer covering of a wall, differing in material from the inner part. (b) In *founding*, a covering of porous clay laid over a pattern in wax. When heat is applied the wax melts and runs out, leaving the clay mantle in condition to serve as a mold. (c) The outer enveloping masonry of a blast-furnace. (d) In *zööl* and *anat.*, some part or organ which covers, conceals, or mantles: (1) In *Mollusca*, the pallium. (2) In *Cirripedia*, the sac, formed by the dorsal part of the integument, which incloses the body. (3) In *ornith.*, the pallium or stragulum. See *stragulum*. (4) The tunic of an ascidian.

3. In *her.*, same as *mantling*, 3. — 4. An inclosed chute which leads water from a fore-bay to a water-wheel. *E. H. Knight*. — 5. In the incandescent gas-light of Dr. Auer von Weisbach, a tube variously composed of one or more of the oxides of zirconium, lanthanum, thorium, and cerium, and prepared by dipping a tube of cotton netting (made by a knitting-machine) into a solution, or mixed solutions, of the oxid or oxids, thus coating the filaments, which after coating are burned out, leaving a consolidated tube. Heated from the interior by the flame of Bunsen burners to the temperature of incandescence, these mantles become strongly luminous, and are said to last from 1,000 to 2,000 hours of constant use. — *Duchesse mantle*, a large easy silk cloak for women, worn about 1870. — *Electoral mantle*. See *electoral*. — *Empress mantle*, a kind of bur-noose worn by women about 1860. — *Josephine mantle*, an outer garment for women, with a cape, worn about 1850. — *Lady's mantle*. See *lady's-mantle*. — To take the mantle or mantle and ring, to vow perpetual widow-hood. During the fifteenth century and later, it was customary for widows to take such pledges, sometimes in the presence of a clergyman or other witnesses. See *widow's mantle*, below. — *Watteau mantle*, a woman's mantle or cloak worn about 1865, distinguished by a Watteau back and other resemblances to garments represented in the pictures of Watteau. — *Widow's mantle*, a mantle assumed, usually with a ring, as evidence of a vow of perpetual widow-hood. It appears to have been a russet cloak.

mantle (man'tl), *v.*; pret. and pp. *mantled*, ppr. *mantling*. [< ME. *mantlen*; < *mantle*, *n.*] I. trans. 1. To cover with or as if with a mantle; disguise; obscure or protect by covering up.

So their rising senses Begin to chase the ignorant fumes that *mantle* Their clearer reason. *Shak.*, *Tempest*, v. 1. 67.

Mar. Come I too late? *Shak.*, *Cor.*, i. 6. 29.

Con. Ay, if you come not in the blood of others, But *mantled* in your own. *Shak.*, *Cor.*, i. 6. 29.

Darkness the skies had *mantled* o'er In aid of her design. *Couper*, *Queen's Visit to London*.

Specifically — 2. In the manufacture of alum from aluminous shales or alum ores, to cover (a partly or completely calcined heap of the ore) with a layer of previously calcined ore. Volatilization and loss of sulphur from excessive heat and the injurious action of wind and rain are thus avoided during the progress of the operation and while the heap is cooling.

Calcination is then effected by means of a smothered fire. To this end, the mass is after a time covered with a coating of calcined ore, or *mantled*, as it is termed, in order to shelter the burning heap from wind and rain, and to moderate the heat. *Spons' Encyc. Manuf.*, I. 327.

II. intrans. 1. To expand and spread; serve as a mantle or covering.

The pair [of wings] that clad Each shoulder broad came *mantling* o'er his breast With regal ornament. *Milton*, P. L., v. 279.

2. To become covered with a coating, as a barmy liquid; send up froth or scum; cream, or cream over; foam.

The cup of joy Unmingled *mantles* to the goblet's brim. *Shelley*, *Queen Mab*, viii.

3. To be or become overspread or suffused, as with blushes or color; hence, to display a superficial change of line or of expression.

At the distant hint of dark surmise, The blood into the *mantling* cheek would rise. *Crabbe*, *Works*, V. 120.

The rosy blush of morn began to *mantle* in the east. *Irring*, *Knickerbocker*, p. 109.

You could see an unusual, because a lively, spark dancing in his eyes, and a new-found vivacity *mantling* on his dark physiognomy. *Charlotte Brontë*, *Shirley*, iii.

4. In *falconry*, to stretch out one wing after the leg, as a hawk, by way of relief; spread out the wings for ease: sometimes used figuratively.

There my fraile fancy, fed with full delight, Doth bath in bliss, and *mantleth* most at ease. *Spenser*, *Sonnets*, lxxii.

Or tend his spar-hawke *mantling* in her mews. *Br. Hall*, *Satires*, iv. 4.

mantle-animal (man'tl-an'i-mal), *n.* A sea-squirt; one of the ascidians or tunicaries: translating the technical name *Tunicata*. *Haeckel*.

mantle-breathing (man'tl-brē'thing), *a.* Respiring by means of the mantle or pallium; palliobranchiate, as a brachiopod: as, the *mantle-breathing* mollusks.

mantle-cell (man'tl-sel), *n.* In *cryptogamy*, same as *apetal cell*.

mantled (man'tl'd), *p. a.* [*< ME. mantled; < mantle + -ed.*] Provided with a mantle or a mantlelet; protected.

They have a Fort very well pallisaded and mantled with barks of trees. *Capt. John Smith, Works, I, 120.*

They built two houses for them he daily expected for making England, a faire Well of fresh water mantled with bricke. Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's Works, II, 84.*

mantlepiece, *n.* See *mantelpiece*.

mantler (mant'lër), *n.* One who wears or is dressed in a mantle; one whose only clothing is a mantle.

In Antwerp they pictured the Queen of Bohemia like a poor Irish *mantler*, with her hair hanging about her ears and her child at her back.

A. Wilson, Hist. Great Britain (1655).

mantlet, *n.* See *mantlelet*.

mantletree, *n.* See *mantletree*.

mantling (mant'ling), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *mantle*, *v.*] 1. A kind of cloth suitable for making mantles or the like.—2. In the manufacture of alum from aluminous shales or alum ores, a layer of calcined shale spread over a partly or completely calcined heap of the same material, to moderate the heat, prevent loss of sulphur, and protect the mass from the detrimental effects of wind and rain during the calcination and cooling.—3. In *her.*: (a) The drapery which is often used as a background to a shield, crest, etc., originally perhaps the mantlelet of the helmet or cointoise. (b) A mantelet, lambrequin, or cointoise. Also *mantle*.

manto¹, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *manteau*. **manto**² (man'tō), *n.* [Sp., a mantle or covering; see *mantle*.] In *mining*, a stratum or bed, especially one which covers some valuable ore, or has some peculiarity of importance from a mining point of view. It is usually qualified by some other word, as *manto de ossa* (the bone-layer), a stratum of cavernous limestone in the mining region of Chacarcillo in Chili. The use of the word is limited to South America, and especially Chili. In the gold placer-mines of that country the manto is the "pay-streak" of gravel, or that part of the gravel which contains the gold in paying quantity. The barren gravels are called *manturrones*. The word *manto* is occasionally used by those writing on the mines of South America in languages other than Spanish.

manto-gown (man'tō-goun), *n.* Same as *manteau* or *mantua-gown*.

mantologist (man-tol'ō-jist), *n.* [*< mantology + -ist.*] One skilled in mantology or divination; a diviner; a prophet. [Rare.]

mantology (man-tol'ō-ji), *n.* [*< Gr. μάντις, a diviner (μαντεία, divination), + -λογία, < λέγειν, speak: see -ology.*] The act or art of divination or prophesying. [Rare.]

mantoni, mantoont, *n.* [*< Sp. manton, a shawl, < manta, a cloak: see mantle.*] A shawl or wrap.

I do hear there are bawds abroad, That bring cut-works, and mantoons, and convey letters To such young gentlewomen.

Webster, Devil's Law-Case, i, 2.

mantra (man'trā), *n.* [Skt., thought, a hymn or text of the Vedas, a spell, a charm. *< √ man, think: see mind*.] 1. A Vedic hymn of praise and prayer; collectively, the matter of the Samhita or first division of the Veda, as distinguished from the liturgical matter, called the *brahmana*.—2. A sacred text used as a charm or incantation by Brahmans and Yogis.

He [the Brahman] may play the mountebank or the conjurer, and with a stock of *mantras* and charms proceed to the curing of murrain in cattle, pip in chickens, and short-windedness in old women.

J. W. Palmer, The New and the Old, p. 375.

man-trap (man'trap), *n.* 1. A spring-trap or other engine for catching trespassers and marauders. Its use has been made unlawful in Great Britain except when set in a dwelling-house between sunset and sunrise.

2. Anything, such as an open hatchway on shipboard, or an insecure building, ladder, etc., likely to become the cause of injury or death to the unwary. [Colloq.]

mantua (man'tū-ā), *n.* [A corruption of *manteau*, formerly also *manto*, *mantoe*, and in the 17th century also *pron.* (as the Sc. form *manty* indicates) *pron. *mantue* (man'tū) (cf. *beauty*, *pron. bū'ti*), whence, appar. by association with *Mantua*, a town in Italy, the form *mantua*. There was no actual connection with *Mantua*; and the supposed analogy of *milliner*, ult. *< Milan*, is fallacious.] 1. A manteau; specifically, a woman's gown, especially one open in front, showing the petticoat and the lining of the mantua itself.

Condescending (tho' she is of a great House in France) to make *Mantua's* for the Improvement of the English.

Steele, Griet A-la-Mode, iii, 1.

A new *mantua* of genuine French silk. *Scott.*

Ribbons, *mantuas*, clocked stockings, and high-heeled shoes. *Thackeray, Virginians, xxxii.*

2. A loose cloak worn by women about 1850.

mantua-gown (man'tū-ā-goun), *n.* A loose outer garment worn by women. *E. Phillips.*

mantua-maker (man'tū-ā-mā'kër), *n.* One who makes women's gowns; a dressmaker.

By profession a *mantua-maker*; I am employed by the most fashionable ladies. *Addison, Guardian, No. 118.*

Mantua-maker's hem, a manner of uniting two pieces of material expeditiously, used by dressmakers, etc. The ridge of the seam is left standing, not sewed down flat to the stuff.

Mantuan (man'tū-an), *a. and n.* [*< L. Mantuanus, of Mantua, < Mantua (see def.).*] 1. *a.* Belonging or pertaining to the town of Mantua, or to the province or former duchy of Mantua, in northern Italy: frequently with reference to Virgil (born near Mantua) or his works.

And let your comment be the *Mantuan* Muse.

Pope, Essay on Criticism, l. 129.

Ages elaps'd ere Homer's lamp appear'd,

And ages ere the *Mantuan* swan was heard.

Cowper, Table-Talk, l. 557.

II. *n.* A native or an inhabitant of Mantua. **manty** (man'ti), *n.*; pl. *manties* (-tiz). A Scotch form of *mantua* or *manteau*.

My cousin's silk *manty*, and her gowd watch.

Scott, Heart of Mid-Lothian.

Manu (man'ō), *n.* [Skt., man, the supposed father of mankind: see *man*, *n.*] In *Hindu myth.*: (a) A legendary being, son of Vivasvat (the sun), and progenitor of the human race, to whom is later ascribed the noted legal text-book called the Laws of Manu, or the *Manava-dharma-śāstra*. (b) Later, also, one of a series of fourteen patriarchs or progenitors, presiding over successive periods or divisions of time, called *manvantaras*, each of 308,448,000 years.

manual (man'ū-āl), *a. and n.* [Formerly also *manuel*; ME. *manuel* (*n.*), *< OF. manuel, F. manuel = Sp. Pg. manual = It. manuale; < L. manūalis, of or belonging to the hand; neut. manūale, the case or covering of a book, ML. a hand-book, service-book, etc., < manus, the hand: see main*.] 1. *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to the hand; performed, made, or used by the hand; employing the hands: as, *manual* dexterity or skill; *manual* labor; a *manual* operation; the *manual* arts.

I find some collections made of agriculture, and likewise of *manual* arts.

Bacon, Advancement of Learning, II, 123.

Train'd to the *manual* fight, and bruiseful toil.

P. Whitehead, The Gymnasiad, i.

2. Having hands. [Rare.]

Persons deprived of hands beget *manual* slaves.

Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., vii, 2.

3. In *zool.*, of or pertaining to the manus or hand: distinguished from *pedal*: as, *manual* muscles, those which lie wholly in the hand.—**Manual acts** (*eccles.*), the acts performed by the priest in consecrating the eucharist, such as the fraction or breaking of the bread, making the sign of the cross, laying his hand on the paten, etc.—**Manual alphabet**, the letters made with the fingers and hand, used by the deaf and dumb in conversation. See *deaf-mute*.—**Manual benefice**. See *benefice*, 2.—**Manual coverts**. See *covert*, 6.—**Manual exercise**, in the military art, the exercise of handling the rifle and other arms with precision according to prescribed method: as, the sergeant drilled his squad in *manual exercise*.—**Manual keyboard**. See II, 3(b).—**Manual seal**, a signet used for impressing a seal by hand.

There is my gage, that *manual* seal of death, That marks thee out for hell.

Shak., Rich. II., iv, 1, 25.

Sign manual [*< OF. seing manuel*], an autograph signature; especially, a signature to an official document executed by the hand of a sovereign or magistrate.

The treasurer obliged himself to procure some declaration under his majesty's *sign manual*.

Clarendon, Civil Wars.

II. *n.* 1. A small book, such as may be carried in the hand or conveniently handled; especially, a book of convenient size containing the elements of a science, a collection of rules, or the like, designed for use as a text-book or as a reference-book: as, a *manual* of laws.—2. Specifically, an office-book of the medieval Catholic Church in England, containing the form to be observed by priests in the administration of the sacraments of communion (out of mass), baptism, penance, marriage, and extreme unction, and in churchings, burials, etc. It corresponds to the Roman Catholic office-book called the *ritual*. The name *manual* (ML. *manuale*) was sometimes used in France also.

The *Manual* had in it all the services that a parish priest has to perform, with the musical notation where needed, and the full rubrics for the administration of the Sacraments.

Rock, Church of our Fathers, III, ii, 213.

3. In *music*: (a) In a musical instrument, a key or lever for the hands or fingers; a digital.

See *key*¹, 4 (b), and *keyboard*. (b) In organs, a keyboard for the hands: opposed to *pedal*: as, an organ with two *manuals*. Abbreviated *ML.*—4. A fire-engine worked by hand, as distinguished from the more modern steam fire-engine. See *fire-engine*.

manualist (man'ū-āl-ist), *n.* [*< manual + -ist.*] An artificer; a workman. *Minshew.* [Rare.]

manualiter (man'ū-āl-i-tër), *adv.* [NL., *< L. manualis, manual*: see *manual*.] With the manuals, and without the pedals: a direction in organ-playing.

manual-key (man'ū-āl-kē), *n.* In an organ, one of the keys in a manual, in contradistinction to a *pedal-key*, which is operated by the foot.

manually (man'ū-āl-i), *adv.* By hand; by means of the hands.

manuary (man'ū-ā-ri), *a. and n.* [*< L. manuarius, of the hand (as a noun, a manual laborer), < manus, the hand: see manual, main*.] Cf. *maner*¹.] 1. *a.* Done or carried on by the hand; manual.

In *manuary* crafts, though they be all good, yet that is accounted most noble that is most necessary.

Lyly, Euphues, Anat. of Wit, p. 158.

II. *n.* 1. One who labors with his hands; a handicraftsman; an artificer; an artisan.

There are some special gifts of the Spirit, which we call charismata, which do no more argue a right to the sonship of God than the *manuaries* infused skill of Bezaleel and Aholiab could prove them saluts.

Bp. Hall, Sermon on Rom. viii, 14.

2. A consecrated glove.

Some *manuaries* for handlers of relics.

Latimer, Works, I, 49. (Davies.)

manubial (mā-nū'bi-āl), *a.* [*< L. manubialis, of or belonging to booty, < manubie, money obtained from the sale of booty, also booty, spoils, < manus, the hand: see manual.*] Belonging to spoils; taken in war.—**Manubial column**. See *column*.

manubria, *n.* Plural of *manubrium*.

manubrial (mā-nū'brī-āl), *a.* [*< manubrium + -al.*] In *anat.*, of or pertaining to a manubrium; having the character of a manubrium; resembling a handle: as, the *manubrial* part of the sternum.

manubriated (mā-nū'brī-ā-ted), *a.* [*< manubrium + -ate*¹ + *-ed*.] Having a manubrium, as a sternum: used chiefly in ornithology.

manubrium (mā-nū'brī-um), *n.*; pl. *manubria* (-i). [= Sp. Pg. *manubria*, *< L. manubrium*, a handle, haft, hilt, *< manus, the hand: see manual*.] 1. In some technical uses, a handle or haft. Specifically—2. In *anat.* and *zool.*: (a) The presternum, or first piece of the sternum, of most mammals; the anterior, or in man the upper, segment of the sternum, corresponding to the first pair of ribs, and succeeded by a piece or pieces collectively called the *gladiolus* or *mesosternum*. See *cut* under *sternum*. (b) In birds, a small process, often forked, of the fore border of the sternum, in the middle line, at the root of the keel. See *cut* under *epipteura*. (c) The handle of the malleus; the process of the outer ear-bone, connected with the inner surface of the tympanic membrane. See *cut* under *ossiculum*. (d) In hydrozoans, the sac or polypite which projects from the center of the concavity of the nectocyalx of a medusa or the gonocyalx of a medusiform gonophore. See *medusoid*.—3. In *bot.*, a cylindrical cell which arises from the center of the inner face of each of the eight shields that compose the wall of the antheridium in the *Characeae*. Also called *handle*. Compare *head*, 6 (e), and *head-cell*.

From the center of the inner face of each shield a cylindrical cell, termed a handle or *manubrium*, projects inwards nearly to the center of the globe.

Bennett and Murray, Cryptogamie Bot., p. 177.

4. In *organ-building*, a stop-knob or handle.

manucaption (man-ū-kap'shən), *n.* [*< ML. manucapto(n-), < L. manus, hand, + capto(n-), taking: see caption.*] In *old law*, a writ for the appearance or bringing in of a person who could not be admitted to bail by the sheriff or an inferior magistrate.

This *manucaption* was intended to secure the attendance of the members.

Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 424.

manucaptor (man-ū-kap'tor), *n.* [*< ML. manucaptor, < L. manus, hand, + captor, a taker (hunter): see captor.*] In *old law*, one who stands bail for the appearance of another; a surety.

For each of them [newly chosen representatives] *manucaptors* or bailsmen were provided, who were bound for their obedience to the writ, and the names of the *manucaptors* were entered in the return.

Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 424.

manucode (man-ū-kōd), *n.* [*< Manucodia.*] A bird of Paradise of the genus *Manucodia* of Boddaert; a chalybean. The term has also been used for some of the true birds of Paradise of the genus *Paradisea* of Linnaeus or *Manucodia* of Brisson.

Manucodia (man-ū-kō-di-ā), *n.* [NL. (Boddaert, 1783), a misprint for *Manucodiata*, *q. v.*] A genus of sturnoid passerine birds, either included in the family *Paradisidae* or placed in *Sturnidae*, and typical of a subfamily *Manucodiinae* (also called *Phonygama* by Lesson in 1828, and *Chalybeus* by Cuvier in 1829); the manucodes or chalybeans. There are several species of these beautiful birds, with glossy blue-black plumage, inhabiting the Papuan region, or New Guinea and the islands zoologically related thereto. The longest and best-known of these is *M. viridis*, called *M. chalybeus* by Boddaert, and *Chalybeus* by Cuvier. *M. keraudreni* (Lesson), *M. gouldi* (Gray), *M. atra* (Lesson), *M. pyrrhoptera* (Temminck), *M. moreletii* (Schlegel), and *M. obiensis* (Bernatzen) are others; the last three form a separate subgenus called *Lycocorax* by Bonaparte in 1853.

manucodiata (man-ū-kō-di-ā-tā), *n.* [NL., from a Malay name *manuk-devata*, a bird of Paradise, lit. 'bird of the gods.' Cf. *manuque*.] 1. An old and disused name for a bird of Paradise.

The male and female *Manucodiata* (read *manucodiata*), the male having a hollow in the back, in which it is reported the female both lays and hatches her eggs. *Ecelyn*, Diary, Feb. 4, 1645.

2. [*cap.*] A genus of Paradise birds established by Brisson in 1760, equivalent to the Linnean genus *Paradisea*. Two species were included by Brisson under this generic name, *Manucodiata major* and *M. minor*, corresponding respectively to the *Paradisea apoda* and *P. regia* of Linnaeus, neither of which pertains to the later genus *Manucodia*. [Not in use.]

Manucodiinae (man-ū-kō-di-ā-nē), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Manucodia + -inae.*] A subfamily of birds named by Cabanis in 1847 from the genus *Manucodia*. The term is little used; but by G. R. Gray (1870) it is employed for a subfamily of *Sturnidae* composed of the two genera *Astrapia* and *Manucodia*.

manuducen (man-ū-dū-sent), *n.* [*< ML. manuducere* (t-s), ppr. of *manuducere*, lead by the hand. *< L. manus*, the hand, + *ducere*, lead; see *duct*.] One who leads by the hand; a manuductor. [Rare.]

manuduction (man-ū-duk'shon), *n.* [= Sp. *manuducción*, *< ML. manuductio* (n-), *< manuducere*, lead by the hand; see *manuducen*.] A leading by the hand; the act of guiding; careful guidance. [Archaic.]

The only door to enter into the kingdom of God was war, by the *manuduction* of the Spirit.

Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 151.

It is amusing to see the imperial air with which he enounces his behests to applicants for his *manuduction*.

F. Hall, Recent English, p. 112.

manuductor (man-ū-duk'tor), *n.* [= F. *manuducteur* = Sp. *manuductor*, *< ML. manuductor*, *< manuducere*, lead by the hand; see *manuducen*.] One who leads by the hand; a leader; a guide; specifically, in *medieval music*, one who indicated the rhythm to a choir by beating time with his hand or by striking pieces of wood or shell together; a conductor. [Archaic.]

Love be your *manuductor*; may the tears

Of penitence free you from (all) future fears.

Jordan, Poema.

manuductory (man-ū-duk'tō-ri), *a.* [*< manu-* *ductor*: see *-ory*.] Leading by or as by the hand; serving as a guide, or for guidance. *Bp. Wordsworth*, Church Hist., I. 229.

manufact (man-ū-fakt'), *n.* [*< L. manufactus*, made by hand; see *manufacture*.] Manufacture.

A great part of the linen *manufact* is done by women and children.

Maydman, Naval Speculations, p. 312.

T' encourage woolen *manufact*.

D'Urfe, Collin's Walk, iii.

manufactory (man-ū-fak'tō-ri), *a. and n.* [*< L. manus*, the hand, + **factorius*, adj., neut. LL. *factorium*, an oil-press, later a factory; see *factory*. Cf. *manufacture*.] 1. *a.* Of or pertaining to manufacturing; employed in manufacturing; as, a *manufactory* operation. *Swift*.

Servile and *manufactory* men, that should serve the uses of the world in handicrafts.

Lord, Hist. Banians (1680), p. 70. (*Latham*.)

II. *n.*; pl. *manufactories* (-riz). 1. The act of manufacturing; manufacture.

To give ease and encouragement to *manufactory* at home.

Bolingbroke, Spirit of Patriotism, p. 190. (*Latham*.)

2. A building in which goods are manufactured; more generally, any place where articles for use or consumption are regularly made: more comprehensive in scope than *factory*. See *factory*, 4.

manufactural (man-ū-fak'tūr-al), *a.* [*< manu-* *facture + -al*.] Pertaining or relating to manufactures; as, *manufactural* demand. *W. Taylor*.

manufacture (man-ū-fak'tūr), *n.* [Formerly also *manifature*; = F. *manufacture* = Sp. Pg. *manufatura*, *< ML. manufatura*, a making by hand, *< L. manufactus*, prop. as two words, *manu* *factus*, made by hand: *manu*, abl. of *manus*, hand; *factus*, pp. of *facere*, make; see *main*³, *manual*, and *facture*.] 1. The operation of making goods or wares of any kind; the production of articles for use from raw or prepared materials by giving to these materials new forms, qualities, properties, or combinations, whether by hand-labor or by machinery: used more especially of production in a large way by machinery or by many hands working coöperatively.

They have here [at Antab] a considerable *manufacture* of coarse stamped calicoes.

Pococke, Description of the East, II. i. 155.

By means of trade and *manufactures* a greater quantity of subsistence can be annually imported into a particular country than what its own lands, in the actual state of their cultivation, could afford.

Smith, Wealth of Nations, iv. 2.

2. Anything made for use from raw or prepared materials; collectively, manufactured articles; figuratively, anything formed or produced; a contrivance.

The peasants are clothed in a coarse kind of canvas, the *manufacture* of the country.

Addison.

The tendency for a long time appears to have been to discourage domestic linguistic *manufactures*, and promote the importation of foreign wares.

G. P. Marsh, Lects. on Eng. Lang., xii.

3. A place or building in which manufacturing operations are carried on; a factory. *E. Phillips*, 1706.

manufacture (man-ū-fak'tūr), *v.*; pret. and pp. *manufactured*, ppr. *manufacturing*. [= F. *manufacturer* = Sp. Pg. *manufacturar*; from the noun.] I. *trans.* 1. To make or fabricate, as anything for use, especially in considerable quantities or numbers, or by the aid of many hands or of machinery; work materials into the form of: as, to *manufacture* cloth, pottery, or hardware; to *manufacture* clothing, boots and shoes, or cigars.

Manufactured articles were hardly to be found.

Macaulay, Hist. Eng., xii.

2. Figuratively, to produce artificially; elaborate or get up by contrivance or special effort; hence, to make a show of; simulate: as, to *manufacture* words or phrases; a *manufactured* public opinion; *manufactured* grief or emotion.

Sunday journals will presently begin to pour out . . . gloomy crop news *manufactured* for the benefit of speculators.

New York Tribune, Jan. 18, 1885.

3. To use as material for manufacture; work up into form for use; make something from: as, to *manufacture* wool into cloth.

II. *intrans.* To be occupied in manufacturing; fabricate or elaborate something.

Plants are essentially characterized by their *manufacturing* capacity—by their power of working up mere mineral matters into complex organic compounds.

Huxley, Anim. and Veg. Kingdoms.

manufacturer (man-ū-fak'tūr-ēr), *n.* One who manufactures; one who is engaged in the business of manufacturing.

manufacturing¹ (man-ū-fak'tūr-ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *manufacture*, *v.*] The act or process of making articles for use; the system of industry which produces manufactured articles.

manufacturing² (man-ū-fak'tūr-ing), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *manufacture*, *v.*] Pertaining to or concerned in manufacture; industrial: as, a *manufacturing* community.

manul, *n.* [Native name.] A wild cat of Tatar and Siberia, *Felis manul*, of about the same size as the common European wildcat, *F. catus*, but with longer legs. It is of a yellowish color with whitish variegations, the tail ringed and the head striped with black.

Manulea (mā-nū'lē-ā), *n.* [NL. (Linnaeus, 1767), so called in allusion to the five lobes of the corolla; *< L. manus*, hand.] A genus of plants of the natural order *Scrophulariaceae*, type of the tribe *Manuleae*, distinguished by the five-parted or -cleft calyx, the slender suberect corolla, the lobes of which are often notched, and the entire style. There are about 25 species, which are herbs, rarely shrubs, and all natives of southern Africa. The flowers are small, generally orange-colored, disposed in simple or compound racemes. The fruit is a capsule with the valves two-cleft at the apex.

Manuleæ (mā-nū'lē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Endlicher, 1836), for *Manuleae*, *< Manulea + -æ*.] A tribe of plants of the natural order *Scrophulariaceae*,

distinguished by having the lower leaves almost always opposite, the fifth stamen much reduced or rarely perfect, the anthers one-celled, the capsule dehiscent into valves, and the inflorescence centripetal. The tribe includes 8 genera and about 100 species, which are mostly herbs, the majority being natives of southern Africa. Written *Manuleæ* by Bentham (1846).

manumiset, **manumisset** (man-ū-mīz', -mīs'), *v. t.* [Also *manumize*; *< L. manumissus*, pp. of *manumittere*, manumit: see *manumit*.] Same as *manumit*.

Whether, then, being my *manumised* slave,

He owed not himself to me?

Massinger, Maid of Honour, v. 2.

The episcopal reformation has *manumized* kings from the usurpation of Rome.

Dryden, Ded. of Plutarch's Lives.

manumission (man-ū-mīsh'on), *n.* [*< F. manumission* = Sp. *manumisión* = Pg. *manumissão* = It. *manumissione*, *< L. manumissio* (n-), the freeing of a slave, *< manumittere*, pp. *manumissus*, free, manumit: see *manumit*.] Liberation from slavery, bondage, or restraint; a setting free; emancipation. [To complete the usual legal ceremony of manumission in ancient Rome, the master turned the slave around and released him from his hand before a magistrate.]

Then whereto serves it to have been enlarg'd

With this free *manumission* of the mind?

Daniel, Musophilus.

Languages, by a regardless Adoption of some new Words, and *Manumission* of old, do often vary, yet the whole Bulk of the Speech keeps intire.

Howell, Letters, iv. 19.

Villeins might be enfranchised by *manumission*, which is either express or implied: express, as where a man granted to the villein a deed of *manumission*.

Blackstone, Com., II. vi.

manumit (man-ū-mīt'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *manumitted*, ppr. *manumitting*. [= OF. *manumetre*, *manumetre*, *manumiter* = Sp. *manumitir* = It. *manomettere*, *manimettere*, *< L. manumittere*, release from one's power, set at liberty, free, enfranchise, *< manus*, hand, power, + *mittere*, send; see *mission*.] To release from slavery; liberate from personal bondage or servitude; set free, as a slave; emancipate.

The Christian masters were not bound to *manumit* their slaves, and yet were commended if they did so.

Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 202.

That Poem which you pleased to approve of so highly in Manuscript is now *manumitted*, and made free Denizen of the World.

Howell, Letters, ii. 78.

=Syn. *Enfranchise*, *Liberate*, etc. See *emancipate*.

manumize, *v. t.* See *manumise*.

manumotive (man-ū-mō'tiv), *a.* [*< L. manus*, hand, + NL. *motivus*, moving; see *motive*.] Movable or moved by hand. [Rare.]

Since the development of the lighter machines of the present day, the idea of a *manumotive* carriage, so familiar to our forefathers, has been frequently mooted.

Bury and Hübler, Cycling, p. 425.

manumotor (man-ū-mō'tor), *n.* [*< L. manus*, hand, + *motor*, a mover; see *motor*.] A small wheel-carriage so constructed that a person sitting in it may move it in any direction by hand-power.

manurable (mā-nūr'a-bl), *a.* [*< manure + -able*.] 1. That may be cultivated; cultivable.

This book [Doomsday] in effect gives an account not only of the *manurable* lands in every manor, town, or vill, but also of the number and natures of their several inhabitants.

Sir M. Hale, Orig. of Mankind, p. 235.

2. That may be manured, or enriched by manure; capable of fertilization.

manurage (mā-nūr'āj), *n.* [*< manure + -age*.] Cultivation.

Now of the Conquerour this Isle hath "Brutaine" unto name,

And with his Troians Brute began *manurage* of the same.

Warner, Albion's England, iii. 14.

manurance (mā-nūr'ans), *n.* [*< manure + -ance*.] 1. Cultivation. [Archaic.]

The culture and *manurance* of minds in youth hath . . . a forcible, though unseen, operation.

Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 258.

The tenant is entitled to that species of product only which grows by the industry and *manurance* of man, and to one crop only of that product.

L. A. Goodeve, Modern Law of Real Property, p. 11.

2. Application of manure; manuring. [Rare.]

I will see . . . if they will not grow in this soil, even with less toil and *manurance*.

Thoreau, Walden, p. 177.

manure (mā-nūr'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *manured*, ppr. *manuring*. [*< ME. menuren*, *maynoyren*, *< OE. manoveren*, *manoveren*, manage, handle, lit. work by hand; see *manoeuvr* and *mainor*.] 1. To manage; regulate by care or attention.— 2. To cultivate by manual labor; till; develop by culture.

Heaven and earth never agreed better to frame a place for mans habitation, were it fully *manured* and inhabited by industrious people. *Capt. John Smith, Works, I. 114.*
 3. To apply manure to; treat with a fertilizer or fertilizing materials or elements: as, to *manure* a field or a crop.

Mawene and un-made, *maynoyede* bott lyttyle, in awathes sweppene downe fulle of swete floures. There unbrydles theis bolde, and haytes theire horses. *Morte Arture (E. E. T. S.), I. 2567.*

With branches overgrown,
 That mock our scant *manuring*, and require
 More hands than ours to lop their wanton growth.

Milton, P. L., iv. 628.

The soil will in due time be *manured* by the overflowing of that river [the Nile], though they neither see nor know the true cause of it. *Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, I. xv.*

4. To serve as manure for.

The corps of half her senate
 Manure the fields of Theasaly. *Addison, Cato, II. I.*

manure (mā-nūr'), *n.* [*< manure, v.*] Any substance added to the soil with the view of rendering it more fertile; specifically, and as used in leases and other contracts relating to real property, the excrementitious product of live stock, with refuse litter, accumulated, and used for enriching the land. Animal substances employed as manures comprehend the putrefying carcasses of animals, ground bones, blood, the excrements of animals, as the dung of horses, cattle, sheep, poultry, etc., urine, guano (the decomposed excrement of aquatic birds, also of bats), the scrapings of leather and horn, the refuse of the shambles, the hair or wool of animals, etc. Liquid manure, consisting of town sewage, the drainings of dung-heaps, stables, and cow-houses, etc., is largely employed in many places. Almost every kind of vegetable substance, in one state or another, is used as manure. The principal mineral matters employed as manures are lime and other alkaline substances, chalk, sand, clay, marl, various antipates, phosphates, nitrates, etc.

manure-distributer (mā-nūr'dis-trib'ū-tēr), *n.* An agricultural machine for spreading a layer of manure evenly over the ground.

manure-drag (mā-nūr'drag), *n.* In *agri.*, a horse-fork with curved tines projecting downward, used for hauling manure from a wagon in unloading, for dragging it to a place convenient for piling or loading, or for distributing over a field and harrowing in manure that has been dumped in heaps. Also called *manure-hook*.

manure-drill (mā-nūr'dril), *n.* In *agri.*: (a) An attachment to a grain-drill which deposits powdered manure either in the seed-row or broadcast, as may be desired. (b) A form of watering-cart for distributing in streams over the surface of a field liquid manure carried in the box of the vehicle. *E. H. Knight.*

manure-fork (mā-nūr'fōrk), *n.* A fork, usually with four flat prongs, used for lifting and distributing manure.

manure-hook (mā-nūr'hūk), *n.* In *agri.*: (a) Same as *manure-drag*. (b) A hand-implement used for the same purposes as the manure-drag.

manure-loader (mā-nūr'lō'dēr), *n.* A form of horse-fork for loading into a wagon large bunches of stable-manure. *E. H. Knight.*

manurement (mā-nūr'mēnt), *n.* [*< manure + -ment.*] The art or process of manuring or cultivating; cultivation. *Sir H. Wotton, Reliquiae, p. 76.*

manurer (mā-nūr'ēr), *n.* One who manures lands.

manure-spreader (mā-nūr'spred'ēr), *n.* Same as *manure-distributer*.

Manuria (mā-nū'ri-ā), *n.* [NL, from an E. Ind. name.] 1. A genus of turtles, typical of the subfamily *Maururina*. Also *Manouria*.—2. [*l. f.*] A land-tortoise of this genus, *Manuria fusa*, inhabiting parts of the hill-country of India. In some respects it resembles a fresh-water turtle of the family *Clemmydidae*. The plastron has ten plates, disposed in five pairs; the two pectoral shields are small, angular, and removed toward the sides at the hinder edge of the axillae.

manurial (mā-nū'ri-āl), *a.* [*< manure + -ial.*] Of or pertaining to manure; serving for manure; fertilizing: as, the *manurial* value of phosphates.

To maintain its good tilth by the *manurial* products which it is now capable of supplying.

J. R. Nichols, Fireside Science, p. 104.

manurially (mā-nū'ri-āl-i), *adv.* As regards manure or its production.

Manuriana (mā-nū'ri-an'ā), *n. pl.* [NL, *< Manuria + -ana.*] In Gray's system of classification, a subfamily of *Testudinidae*, typified by the genus *Manuria*, including two Indian species of separate genera, more like the fresh-water tortoises than the other *Testudinidae*. Also *Manouriana*.

manus (mā-nūs), *n.*; *pl. manus.* [L., the hand, hence power: see *main*³, *manual*, etc.] 1. The hand. Technically, in *zool.* and *anat.*: (a) The dis-

tal segment of the fore limb of a vertebrate animal, including all beyond the forearm or foreleg (antebrachium). It is divided into three segments, the carpus, the metacarpus, and the phalanges. See *hand*. [The word is used to avoid the implication of any difference between "hand" as of a man and "fore foot" as of a quadruped; it is chiefly a morphological term, opposed to *pes*, which is the corresponding segment of the hind limb. Sometimes called *pes anticus*.] (b) The prehensile organ of a crustacean; the chela or great chelate claw, as of a lobster. (c) In *entom.*, the tarsus of the anterior leg. *Kirby.* (d) In *ichth.*, the pectoral fin.

2. In *Rom. law*: (a) Same as *dominium*, but more commonly used of power over persons.

Old blind Appius Claudius, or old Cato the Censor, was not stronger than the young men who were in his *manus*; and yet both of them ruled their respective households with absolute away. *W. E. Hearn, Aryan Household, p. 28.*

(b) More specifically, the power of a Roman husband over his wife: as, in *manu* (of a woman), under the marital authority.

manuscript (man'ū-skript), *a. and n.* [= F. *manuscrit* = Sp. *manuscrito* = Pg. *manuscrito* = It. *manoscritto*, *manuscrito*, *a.* and *n.*, *< ML. manuscriptus*, *a.*, *L. prop.* as two words, *manu scriptus*, written by hand, *ML. (neut.) manu scriptum*, *n.*, a book or paper written by hand; *< manu*, abl. of *manus*, hand, + *scriptus*, pp. of *scribere*, write: see *script*. Cf. *chirograph*, of like meaning.] 1. *a.* 1. Written with the hand; in handwriting (not printed).

In a *manuscript* account of the building of the palace, it is mentioned that at the entrance were two columns.

E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 250.

2. Consisting of writings or written books.

He expended upwards of £300 in arranging and improving the *manuscript* library at Lambeth.

Bp. Porteus, Abp. Secker, p. 55.

II. n. 1. A book, paper, or instrument written by hand with ink or other pigment, or with a pencil or the like; a writing of any kind, as distinguished from anything that is printed. Especially—2. Such a book, paper, or instrument so written before the introduction and general adoption of printing in the fifteenth century, or in a style in vogue before the invention of printing. The oldest surviving manuscripts are Egyptian, of which some are at least 3,500 years old. Ancient manuscripts are written on papyrus, parchment, or vellum, and are usually in the form of a long band which was rolled for convenience about a rod. Greek manuscripts are in uncial, cursive, or minuscule characters. The uncials are the oldest form, and resemble modern capitals. The cursive characters are derived from the uncials, though they came to differ much from these in shape, and are used in manuscripts from the second century before Christ. The minuscule writing is that practised with few or no exceptions since the ninth century; the forms of the earliest printed Greek closely resemble it. Latin manuscripts are in capital, uncial, cursive, or minuscule characters. The capitals are the earliest form, but their use was not entirely discontinued until the Carolingian epoch. The uncials, of which the letters are characterized by their rounded shape, were developed very early, attained their highest perfection in the fourth century, and continued in use until the ninth century. The cursive writing was developed from the uncial; it appears in the graffiti found scratched on the walls of Pompeii, Rome, etc., and is the parent of many old systems of writing, as the Lombard and Merovingian. The minuscule style was developed in the eighth century, in the monastery of St. Martin at Tours, and reached its perfection in the twelfth century. In this style are written the splendid manuscripts of the middle ages, produced for the most part in monasteries, and enriched with superbly illuminated initial letters and elaborately painted miniatures. Upon the introduction of printing, the minuscule writing supplanted models to the earliest type-makers. *Palimpsest manuscripts* are manuscripts written in antiquity or in the early middle ages upon papyrus or vellum from which earlier writing had been erased. Modern science has been successful in deciphering the imperfectly effaced characters of many such manuscripts, and has recovered in this way some of our most valuable remnants of classic literature. The three most important Biblical manuscripts extant are the Alexandrian Codex, the Vatican Codex, and the Sinaitic Codex. (See *codex*.) These are of course all uncials. See *capital*, *cursive*, *majuscule*, *minuscule*, *uncial*. Often abbreviated *MS.*, plural *MSS.*

manuscript (man'ū-skript), *v. t.* [*< manuscript, n.*] To write by hand. [Rare.]

manuscriptal (man'ū-skript-āl), *a.* [*< manuscript + -al.*] Pertaining to or of the nature of manuscript; found or occurring in manuscript or manuscripts. [Rare.]

The more absurd the *manuscriptal* letter,
 They paint, from thence, some fancy'd beauty better.

Byron, Epistle to a Friend.

A *manuscriptal* painting of the 9th century in the Cotton Library.

Encyc. Brit., XII. 394.

manustupration (man'ū-stū-prā'shon), *n.* Masturbation.

manutenency, **manutenancy** (man'ū-ten'en-si, -an-si), *n.* [*< OF. maintenance*, *ML. maintainentia*, *< maintainen(-t-)* *s. ppr.* of *manutencere*, hold in hand, maintain: see *maintain*. Cf. *maintenance*.] 1. Maintenance. *Abp. Sancroft, Sermons, p. 83.*—2. A writ used in cases of maintenance.

manutergium (man'ū-tēr'ji-um), *n.*; *pl. manutergia* (-jī). Same as *maniple*. 4.

manway (man'wā), *n.* 1. A manhole. [Eng.]—2. In *coal-mining*: (a) A small passageway used by the miners, but not for transportation of the coal. (b) The passage used as an airway or chute.

man-worship (man'wēr'ship), *n.* The worship of man; undue reverence or extreme adulation paid to a man.

manworth, *n.* The price of a man's life or head, which was paid to the lord for the killing of his vassal. *Bailey, 1731.*

manworthy (man'wēr'wū), *a.* Worthy of a man; becoming a man. [Rare.]

Where is it in advance to a better and more *manworthy* order of things?

Coleridge.

Manx, Manks (mangks), *a. and n.* [A contr. of earlier *Manisk*, *< Man*, the Isle of Man (W. *Manaw*, *L. Mona* (Cæsar, Pliny), *Monapia* (Pliny), *Gr. Μονόπαιδα* (Ptolemy), cf. *W. Mon*, *L. Mona*, Anglesey), + *-isk*, mod. E. *-ish*. Cf. *Welsh, Scotch, Erse*, similarly contracted. Cf. *Man-nian*.] 1. *a.* Of or belonging to the Isle of Man, situated in the Irish Sea, between England and Ireland, or to its language.

Yf any suche *Maniske* or Iryshe Roge Vascabounde or Beggar ben already or shall at any tyme hereafter be set on Land in any parte of England or of Wales, the same shalbe conveyghed to the next port in or neer whiche they were landed, and from thence be transported.

Laws of Eliz. (1572), quoted in Ribbles-Turner's [Vagrants and Vagrancy, p. 109.]

Manx cat. See *cat.*—**Manx puffin**, the shearwater, *Puffinus anglorum*.

II. n. 1. The native language of the inhabitants of the Isle of Man, which belongs to the Gadhelic branch of the Celtic tongues, and is thus closely allied to the Irish and the Gaelic.—2. *pl.* Natives or inhabitants of the Isle of Man; Manxmen.—3. [*t. c.*] The shearwater, *Puffinus anglorum*.

Manxman (mangks'man), *n.*; *pl. Manxmen* (-men). A man of the Isle of Man. See *Manx, n., 2.*

Manxwoman (mangks'wūm'an), *n.*; *pl. Manxwomen* (-wūm'en). A woman of the Isle of Man. See *Manx, n., 2.*

many¹ (men'i), *a.*; compar. *more*, superl. *most* (formerly regularly *maniest*). [*< ME. many, mony, manī, moni, manī, etc.*, *< AS. manig, monig, manig* = OS. *manag, maneg* = OFries. *monich, manich, monch, manch* = MD. *meneg, D. menig* = MLG. *mannich, mennich* = OHG. *manag, manac, MHG. mance, G. manniq* (in comp.), usually contr. *manch* = Icel. *mangr* (for **mangr*) = Sw. *mānga* = Dan. *mange* = Goth. *manags, many*. Root unknown; according to one view, lit. as if **manny*, i. e. 'containing men' (involving the notion of a crowd of persons), *< AS. mon*, etc., *man*, + *-ig*, an adj. suffix, E. *-y*. But this ignores the similar and prob. cognate forms Ir. *minic* = Gael. *minig* = W. *mynych*, frequent, and OBulg. *mānogā, mmoqā* = Sloven. *mnog* = Serv. *mnoshina* = Bohem. *mnohy*, etc., = Russ. *mnogie*, *pl.* many; and there is no instance in which an AS. or Goth. adj. formed from a noun by adding the suffix *-ig* or *-ags* has developed another noun by the formative orig. contained in the noun *many* (AS. *menig*): see *many*², *n.* Whatever the root, it is clear that the word has no connection with L. *magnus*, great: see *main*².] 1. Being or consisting of a large number of units or individuals; numerous: often used alone, the noun being understood. See *many*¹, *n.*

To Winchester and to Wyeh ich wente to the felre,
 With many maner marchaundise as my mayster hihte.

Piers Plowman (A), p. 120.

Many are the afflictions of the righteous. Ps. xxiv. 19.
 For many shall come in my name, . . . and shall deceive many. Mat. xxiv. 5.

He is not the best wright that bewes the *maniest* speals.

Ray, Proverbs (2d ed., 1678), p. 369.

Eadne. Is there none else here?
 Melantius. None but a fearful conscience; that's too many.

Beau. and Fl., Maid's Tragedy, iv. 1.

2. Being one of a large number; belonging to an aggregate or category, considered singly as one of a kind: followed by *a*, *an*, or *another*, used distributively. The phrase *many a one*, so used, was formerly *many one* without the article.

I've met w' *mony* a gentle knight,
 That gae me sic a fill.

King Henry (Child's Ballads, I. 151).

Full *many* a gem of purest ray serene
 The dark unfathomed caves of ocean bear.

Gray, Elegy.

So she, like *many* another babbler, hurt
 Whom she would soothe. *Tennyson, Guinevere.*

3. Being of a certain number, large or small; plural (especially in the phrase *the many* as opposed to *the one*): after a term of qualification (*as, so, too*, and especially *how* in interrogations): often with the qualified noun omitted: *as, how many people were there? how many will go? as many as the room will hold; not so many as before; too many men are dishonest.*

Behold *how many* things they witness against thee.

Mark xv. 4.

Dost thou conjure for wenches, that thou call'st for such store,
When one is one *too many*? Shak., C. of E., iii. 1. 35.

The Greek will drink as *many* Glasses as there be Letters in his Mistress's name. Howell, Letters, ii. 54.

4. Much. Halliwell. [Prov. Eng.]—*Many* onet. See def. 2.

Anthony, the full noble soucrayn,
Off paynyms hath ryght manyon slain.

Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), i. 2275.

Not *many*, not much. [Slang.]—*So many*. (a) Such a number or an equal number of: *as, packed together like so many herrings.*

All *so many* as his menne mighten areche.

Atkander of Macedoine (E. E. T. S.), i. 441.

The women of the place had fled, like *so many* frightened deer, to one of the principal churches.

Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 11.

(b) Such a number indefinitely or distributively: *as, he took so many of these, and so many of those, and so many of the others.*—*Too many*, too strong; too powerful; too able: *as, they are too many for us; he is too many, or one too many, for us.* [Colloq.] (*Many* is prefixed to a great number of participial adjectives, forming compounds which explain themselves: *as, many-armed, many-colored, many-cornered, many-eyed.*) = *Syn. I.* Manifold, multiplied, various, divers, sundry, frequent.

many¹ (men'i), *n.* [*< ME. manye, *menye, < AS. menig, menigo, manigu (= OS. menigi = MLG. menige, menie, menje = OHG. managi, manaki, menigi, meniki, MHG. menenge, G. menge = Icel. mengi = Sw. mængd = Dan. mængde = Goth. manageti), a crowd, many persons, < manig, many; see many¹, a. Many, n., is thus not merely the adj. used as a noun, but was formed from the adj. in early times, with a suffix now lost. Many¹ in the sense of 'crowd' became confused with many², menye, meiny, a retinue of servants: see meiny. In the collective use the noun many¹, with the def. art., is not easily distinguished from the adj. many¹ used in the plural as a noun.] 1. A multitude; a great aggregate; specifically, the mass of people; the general-ity; the common herd.*

O thou fond *many*, with what loud applause

Did'st thou beat heaven with blessing Holingbroke!

Shak., 2 Hen. IV., i. 3. 91.

The will of the *many*, and their interest, must very often differ.

Burke, Rev. in France.

2. A considerable number: with the indefinite article, and followed by *of* expressed or understood.

A *many* of us were called together before him, to say our minds in certain matters.

Latimer, 3d Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1549.

Like a *many* of these hisping hawthorn buds.

Shak., M. W. of W., iii. 3. 77.

They have not shed a *many* tears,

Dear eyes, since first I knew them well.

Tennyson, Miller's Daughter.

(The phrase *a many* (as well as *a pretty many*) is now rare or colloquial; yet *a good many* and *a great many* are still in common use.)

many² (men'i), *n.* See *meiny*.

manyberry (men'i-ber'i), *n.* Same as *hackberry*.

many-folded (men'i-fōl'ded), *a.* Having many folds, doublings, or complications.

His puissant armes about his noble breast,

And *many-folded* shield he bound about his wrist.

Spenser, F. Q., II. iii. 1.

many-headed (men'i-hed'ed), *a.* Having many heads. Applied to mythological beings fabled to have a number of heads on a single body, and in literature referring especially to the Lernean hydra, called the *many-headed monster*: a phrase hence sometimes used of an excited mob or the mass of the common people, considered as one body moved by many furious or irrational impulses.

So, with this bold opposer rushes on

This *many-headed monster*, multitude.

Daniel, Civil Wars, ii.

manyness (men'i-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being many in number; numerosness; multiplicity. *Mind*, XLI. 60. [Rare.]

manypplies (men'i-pliz), *n. sing. and pl.* [Also *manplies* and (Sc.) *monplies*; *< many¹ + ply, n.*] The third stomach of a ruminant, technically named the *omasum* or *psalterium*: so called from the many parallel folds or layers like the leaves of a book.

manyroot (men'i-rōt), *n.* A plant, *Ruellia tuberosa*, found in Texas, Mexico, California, the West Indies, and elsewhere. Its flowers are

large and blue, and its tuberous roots have emetic properties.

many-sided (men'i-sī'ded), *a.* Having many sides; hence, figuratively, having many aspects, qualities, or capabilities; of diversified range or scope; not narrowly limited.

The Bishop of Cyrene . . . was one of those *many-sided*, volatile, restless men who taste joy and sorrow . . . abundantly and passionately. Kingsley, Hypatia, xxi.

many-sidedness (men'i-sī'ded-nes), *n.* The condition of having many sides; hence, figuratively, the quality of being many-sided; diversity of character or capability; wideness of range or view.

manywise, manyways (men'i-wiz, -wāz), *adv.* In many different ways; multifariously; variously.

Manzanilla (man-zā-nīl'ā), *n.* [Sp., perhaps so called from a town near Seville.] Sherry of unusually dry and light character; specifically, a sherry produced in the district of San Lúcar de Barrameda in Spain.

manzanita (man-zā-nē'tā), *n.* [Sp., dim. of *manzana*, apple.] One of several shrubs or small trees of the genus *Arctostaphylos*, found in the western United States. These are, especially, *A. tomentosa*, a shrub from 2 to 6 feet high; *A. pungens*, the most common manzanita, abounding everywhere on dry ridges, whether on the coast or at great elevations; and *A. glauca*, the great-berried manzanita, distinguished by its larger solid fruit, with a large five-celled stone.

maor (mā'r), *n.* [Gael. *maor*, *maer*, a steward, perhaps < ML. *major*, a steward, etc.: see *major*, *mayor*.] Anciently, in Scotland, a steward of crown or fiscal lands, whose rank afterward became that of a thane. See *maormor*.

Maori (mā'ō-ri or mou'ri), *n. and a.* [*< Maori*, lit. 'native,' 'indigenous.'] I. *n.* 1. One of the primitive inhabitants of New Zealand, a Polynesian race of the Malay family, distinguished for their natural capacity and vigor. Most of them now profess Christianity, but they have vigorously though unsuccessfully resisted English dominion.—2. The language of the Maoris.

II. *a.* Of or belonging to the primitive inhabitants of New Zealand, or to their language.

—*Maori rat*. See *rat*.

maormor (mār'mōr), *n.* [Gael. *< maor*, *maer*, a steward, + *mor*, great.] Anciently, in Scotland, a royal steward of high dignity and power, placed over a province instead of a thane. After the introduction of feudalism the maormors became earls. Also written *mormar*.

As to the office of *Mormar*, there seems little doubt that, like the Maor, he was a royal official resembling the "Graphio" amongst the early Franks, and the Scandinavian "Jarl," acting as a royal deputy, and retaining in early times the third part of the royal revenue and prerogatives. Book of Deer.

Maoutia (mā'ō-ti-ā), *n.* [NL. (Weddell, 1854), named after E. Lemaout, a French botanist.] A genus of urticaceous plants, belonging to the tribe *Urticeae* and the subtribe *Bahmerieae*. It is characterized by the minuteness or absence of the perianth in the female flowers, by flowers borne in small panicle heads, and by tufted or plumose stigmas. There are 8 species, natives of eastern India, the Malay archipelago, and the South Pacific islands. They are shrubs with alternate petioled leaves that are sometimes three-nerved and crenate; the flowers are small, disposed in little heads, generally in the axils of the leaves, sometimes terminal. See *grass-cloth* and *ramie*.

map¹ (map), *n.* [Early mod. E. *mappe*, < OF. (also F.) *mappe* = Sp. *mapa* = Pg. *mappa*, *mapa*, a map = It. *mappa*, a map, prop., as in OF. F. It., a napkin, = D. *map*, *mappe*, map, portfolio, = G. Dan. *mappe*, portfolio; < L. *mappa*, a napkin, table-cloth, a cloth or handkerchief to give the signal in racing; said to be of Punic origin. Hence ML. *mappa mundi* (> OF. *mappe-monde*, > ME. *mappemounde*, q. v.), a map of the world, a map being compared, with regard to its folding or to its being spread out on a table, to a napkin or table-cloth. The L. *mappa* became corrupted in ML. to *nappa*, > ult. E. *napery*, *napkin*, and *napron*, *apron*, q. v.] 1. A drawing upon a plane surface representing a part or the whole of the earth's surface or of the heavens, every point of the drawing corresponding to some geographical or celestial position, according to some law, of perspective, etc., which is called the *projection*, or, better, the *map-projection*. See *projection*. A map of the earth, or of a part of the earth, frequently exhibits merely the positions of countries, mountains, rivers, lakes, cities, etc., relatively to one another, and, by means of lines of latitude and longitude, relatively to every other point on the earth's surface. Maps may be so colored or shaded as to give a variety of information: for example, to indicate the geological structure, the amount of rainfall, the principal productions, or the languages spoken. There are thus geological, meteorological, linguistic, faunal, and other kinds of maps. In maps on a large scale, or those which are the

result of careful topographical surveys, the relief of the surface is generally indicated with more or less accuracy. This is done either by contour-lines or hachures, or by simple shading. By the latter method, as ordinarily practised, the indications of the relief of the surface are but rough in character. With sufficiently accurate data and a careful and artistic treatment, a close approach may, however, in this way be made to the effect obtained by photographing a model of the surface in question in an oblique light. From such a photograph the eye gets at once a very clear idea of the character of the surface.

Peering in *maps* for ports and piers and roads.

Shak., M. of V., i. 1. 19.

2. Figuratively, a distinct and precise representation of anything.

A lively *mappe* of the deadly and damnable state of sinners and sinners (without Christ).

Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 84.

Catchment-basin map. See *catchment*.—**Conform map-projection, conical map-projection**. See *projection*.—**Contour-line map**. See *contour-line*.—**Dissected map**. See *dissect*.—**Erratic map**. See *erratic*. = *Syn. I.* See *chart*.

map¹ (map), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *mapped*, ppr. *mapping*. [*< map¹, n.*] 1. To draw or delineate in a chart or map, as the configuration and position of any portion of land. Hence—2. Figuratively, to lay down as in a map; sketch, delineate, or describe minutely and accurately: often with *out*: *as, to map out a course of study or reading.*

I am near to the place where they should meet, if Pisa-nio have *mapped* it truly. Shak., Cymbeline, iv. 1. 2.

We map the starry sky. M. Arnold, Empedocles on Etna.

map² (map), *n.* A dialectal form of *map³*.

Not such *maps* as you wash houses with, but maps of countries. Middleton, Spanish Gypsy, ii. 2.

maple¹ (mā'pl), *n. and a.* [*< ME. mapel, mapylle, mapul, < AS. *mapol, *mapul, *mapel (= Icel. möpur), in comp. mapol-tréw, mapul-tréw, maple-tree, mapelhyrst, maple-grove, and in deriv. mapolder, mapulder, mapuldur, mabuldor, a maple-tree (a form extant in some place-names, as Mappledersham, Mappledurwell) (the p in these forms having appar. suffered an irreg. change from an orig. f), = MLG. masselter (bōm) = OHG. mazzaltra, mazzoltra, mazaltra, MHG. mazalter, mazolter, masholter, G. massholder, also masseller (the syllable -der, OHG. -tra, being a formative, and not, as usually asserted, a corruption of AS. tréw, E. tree); ult. origin unknown.] I. *n.* 1. A tree of the genus *Acer*, natural order *Sapindaceae*, peculiar to the northern temperate parts of the globe. The maples are often highly valuable, sometimes for their wood, in one or two cases for a sugar-product, and often as shade and ornamental trees. See *Acer*.*

2. The wood of this tree.—**Ash-leaved maple**. See *Negundo*.—**Bird's-eye maple**, the wood of the sugar-maple when full of little knotty spots somewhat resembling birds' eyes, much used in cabinet-work.—**Black sugar-maple**, the var. *nigrum* of *Acer saccharinum*, growing in lower ground.—**Broad-leaved maple**, a fine species, *Acer macrophyllum*, of California and Oregon, the wood of which is largely used locally for furniture, etc.—**Common maple** of England, *Acer campestre*.—**Curled maple**, a wood with undulating or contorted grain, obtained from the red maple, the sugar-maple, and the broad-leaved maple. It is used for gun-stocks, cabinet-work, etc.—**Dwarf maple**, *Acer glabrum*, a small tree or shrub of the western United States.—**Goose-foot maple**. Same as *striped maple*.—**Hard maple**. Same as *sugar-maple*.—**Italian maple**, *Acer opulifolium*.—**Japanese maple**, certain shrubby species, as *Acer japonicum*, *A. polymorphum*, from Japan, some with palmately lobed red leaves.—**Mountain-maple**, *Acer spicatum*, a small tree or shrub in North America from the St. Lawrence and Lake region southward.—**Norway maple**, *Acer platanoides*, a large tree of Norway and central Europe, often planted.—**Red or scarlet maple**, *Acer rubrum*, a large tree of the eastern half of the United States, Canada, etc. Its wood is brown, tinged with red, and is much used for cabinet-work, woodenware, etc. Its foliage is brilliant in autumn. Also called *swamp-maple*, *water-maple*.—**Rock-maple**. Same as *sugar-maple*.—**Silver or white maple**, *Acer dasycarpum*, a graceful fast-growing tree of good size, with sharply cut leaves, silvery beneath. It grows wild in eastern North America, and is also much cultivated for shade and ornament.—**Soft maple**, either the red or the silver maple.—**Striped maple**, *Acer pennsylvanicum*, a small slender tree, the bark light green striped with brown or black, and sometimes also with white: its range is about that of the mountain-maple. Also called *goose-foot maple*, *moosewood*.—**Sugar-maple**, *Acer saccharinum*, a tree of great economical worth and noble appearance, ranging from southern Newfoundland through the eastern half of the United States. Its heavy, hard, and tough wood is employed for furniture, shoe-last, inside finish, flooring, certain parts of ship-building, cabinet-work (especially in its curled and bird's-eye varieties), and numerous similar purposes. The sap of the living tree is drawn in early spring by tapping for the manufacture of a finely flavored sugar and syrup. Also called *rock-maple*, *sugar-tree*.—**Swamp-maple**. Same as *red maple*.—**Sycamore maple**, or simply *sycamore*, a name in England of *Acer pseudo-platanus*, a handsome tree of the mountains of central Europe and western Asia, frequently planted. Its wood is valued for fuel, domestic utensils, etc.—**Vine-maple**, *Acer circinnatum*, a small tree found from Oregon to British Columbia, the stems often prostrate and forming dense thickets.

II. *a.* Consisting or made of, or derived from, maple or the maple-tree.

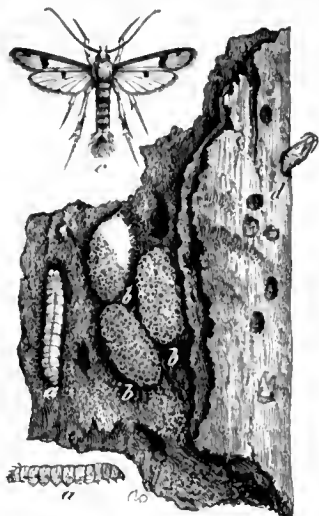
For who would rob a hermit of his weeds,
His few books, or his beads, or maple dish,
Or do his gray hairs any violence?

Milton, Comus, l. 391.

Maple honey, a thick, uncrystallized residuum obtained from the sap of the sugar-maple after evaporation and crystallization. — **Maple molasses**. Same as *maple syrup*. [U. S.] — **Maple sugar**, sugar obtained by evaporation from the sap of the maple. See *sugar-maple*. — **Maple syrup**, a delicate and finely flavored syrup obtained by evaporating maple sap or dissolving maple sugar. [U. S.]

maple², *n.* See *maple*.

maple-borer (mā'pl-bōr'ēr), *n.* One of the different insects which bore the wood of maples.



Sixteen-legged Maple-borer (*Aegeria aceris*).

a, a, larva, dorsal and lateral views; *b, b, b*, cocoons exposed by detachment of bark; *c*, moth; *d*, skin of chrysalis as it is often left remaining in the hole of exit. (All natural size.)

Such are *Aegeria* (or *Sesia*) *aceris* in its larval state, *Tremex columba*, and *Plagionotus speciosus*.
maple-cup (mā'pl-kup), *n.* Same as *mazer*.

The Mayor of Oxford also [claims to be] butter and to receive three maple-cups.

List of Claims to Service at Coronation of George IV.

maple-disease (mā'pl-di-zōz'), *n.* A disease of the white or silver maple, the red maple, and the striped maple, caused by a fungus, *Phyllosticta acericola*, which attacks their leaves. See *Phyllosticta*.

maple-tree (mā'pl-trē), *n.* [*<* ME. **mapel-tre*, *<* AS. *mapoltrēac*, *mapultrēac*, maple-tree, *<* **mapol*, maple, + *trēac*, tree.] Same as *maple¹*.

map-lichen (map'li'ken), *n.* *Lecidea geographica*: so called from its figured thallus.

map-measurer (map'mezh'ūr-ēr), *n.* An instrument for measuring distances on a map. It consists of a small graduated wheel fitted to a handle, which is rolled over the surface of the map, each revolution of the wheel indicating a known distance.

map-mounter (map'moun'tēr), *n.* A workman who backs maps with canvas, varnishes them, and fixes them on rollers, etc. *Simmonds*.

mappemounder, *n.* [ME., *<* OF. and F. *mappe-monde* = Sp. *mapamundi*, *<* ML. *mappa mundi*, a map of the world: see *map¹*, *n.*] A map of the world.

mappery (map'ē-ri), *n.* [*<* *map¹* + *-ery*.] The art of planning and designing maps; in the quotation, the study of maps; planning with the aid of maps.

They call this bed-work, *mappery*, closet-war.

Shak., T. and C., l. 3. 205.

mappist (map'ist), *n.* [*<* *map¹* + *-ist*.] A drawer or maker of maps; a map-maker. [Rare.]

Learned Mappists on a Paper small

Draw (in Abridgement) the Whole Type of All.

Sylvester, Little Barts, l. 311.

The mappist Collins calls the river between Oxford and Wallingford the Isis. *The Academy*, Jan. 28, 1888, p. 63.

mapple (map'pl), *n.* [Formerly also *maple*; *<* ME. *mappel*, dim. of *map²*, *q. v.*] A small mop or broom of birch twigs, used by scullery-maids in scrubbing out pots, pans, etc.

As broad as scullers maples that they make cleane their boates with. *Nashe*, *Lenten Stuffe* (Harl. Misc., VI. 144).

mapstick, *n.* See *mopstick*.

map-turtle (map'tēr'tl), *n.* A common pond-turtle of the United States, *Malaclemmys geographica*: so called from the markings of the shell.

maquereller, *n.* Same as *mackerel²*.

maqui (mā'kē), *n.* [*<* Sp. *maqui*; a native name in Chili.] A Chilean evergreen or subevergreen

shrub, *Aristotelia Maqui*, of the natural order *Tiliaceae*. Its wood is used by the natives to make musical instruments, the tough bark serving for strings. From its acid berries a wine is made which is used in malignant fevers. It is sometimes cultivated for ornament.
mar (mār), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *marred*, ppr. *marring*. [*<* ME. *marren*, *merren*, *<* AS. **merran*, *myrran*, *mirran*, in comp. *ā-merran*, *ā-myrran* (*>* ME. *amerren*, *amarran*), hinder, waste, spoil, = OS. *merrian* = OFries. *meria* = MD. *merren*, *meren*, *maren*, D. *marren* = MLG. *marren*, *merren*, hinder, retard, bind, tie, = OHG. *marrjan*, *marren*, *merren*, MHG. *merren*, hinder, retard, G. dial. *merren*, entangle, = Icel. *merja*, bruise, crush, = Goth. *marzjan*, cause to stumble; hence, from Teut., ML. *marrire*, hinder, annoy, injure, *>* Sp. *marrar* = Pr. *marrir* = OF. *marrir*, *marir*, hinder (intr. lose one's way, stray), annoy, injure. Cf. *moor²*, which is from the D. word cognate with F. *mar*, and *maraud*, which is perhaps from the OF. form of the verb.] 1. To deface or disfigure; injure by cutting, breaking, abrading, crushing, etc.; impair in form or substance.

His visage was so *marred* more than any man, and his form more than the sons of men. *Isa. lli. 14.*

I pray you, *mar* no more trees with cutting love-songs in their barks. *Shak., As you Like it, iii. 2. 276.*

Should he mistake his tools as they do theirs, he would *marre* all the work he took in hand.

Milton, *Apology for Smectymnua*.

2. To impair in quality or attributes; affect injuriously; damage the character, value, or appearance of; harm.

I pray you, *mar* no more of my verses with reading them ill-favourably. *Shak., As you Like it, iii. 2. 278.*

How will it *mar* his mirth, abate his feast!

B. Jonson, *Sad Shepherd*, i. 2.

You may hoth make the law, and *mar* it presently.

Fletcher, *Wife for a Month*, ii. 4.

mar (mār), *n.* [*<* *mar*, *v.*] A blot; a blemish; an injury.

I trust my will to write shall match the *marres* I make in it. *Ascham*, To Edward Raven, May, 1551.

mara (mā'rā), *n.* [S. Amer.] The Patagonian cavy, *Dolichotis patagonica*. See *cavy*.

marablanet, *n.* A corruption of *myrobalan*. *Ford*, *Sun's Darling*, ii. 1.

marabou¹ (mar'ā-bō), *n.* [Also *marabout*, *marbou*; *<* F. *marabout* = Sp. *marabú*: said to be of West African origin.] 1. A kind of stork, more commonly called *marabou-stork*. — 2. A kind of raw silk which is peculiarly white and can be dyed without being freed from its natural gum: so called from the resemblance of its delicate fibers to marabou-feathers.

marabou² (mar'ā-bō), *n.* [Louisiana F.] The variety of negro which springs from a mulatto and a griffe: so called by the French of Louisiana. *Bartlett*, *Americanisms*, p. 383.

marabou-feathers (mar'ā-bō-fēth'ēr-z), *n. pl.* Soft and downy feathers found under the wings and tail of the marabou-stork. They are much used for trimming women's gowns.

marabou-stork (mar'ā-bō-stōrk), *n.* A stork of the genus *Leptoptilus*, which furnishes the marabou-feathers of commerce. There are two species: the bird originally so named, *L. marabou*, a native of western Africa, and another, *L. argala*, common in India, where it is generally called the *adjutant-bird*. See *ent* under *adjutant-bird*.

Marabout¹ (mar'ā-bōt), *n.* [Also *Maraboot*; *<* F. *marabout* = Sp. *marabuto*, *morabito* = Pg. *marabuto*, *<* Ar. *morābit*, a hermit, devotee, *<* mo-, a formative, + *ribat*, a fortified frontier station, a religious house or hospice. Cf. *maravedi*, from the same ult. source.] A member of a Moorish priestly order or race of northern Africa, successors of the Morabits or Almoravides, a Mohammedan sect or tribe who ruled Morocco and part of Spain in the eleventh and twelfth centuries. The Marabouts are reputed as saints, prophets, and sorcerers, and exercise great influence over the Berbers and Moslem negroes. [Often written without a capital.]

In the oases of the Sahara are chapels built over the remains of marabouts, or Mahometan saints.

H. Spencer, *Prin. of Sociol.*, § 183.

marabout² (mar'ā-bō), *n.* Another form of *marabou¹*.

Maracaibo bark. See *bark²*.

marah (mā'rā), *n.* [Heb. *Marah*, bitterness, a name given to a place on the east of the Red Sea, from the bitterness of its waters (Ex. xv. 23); also written *Mara* (Ruth i. 20).] Bitter water; bitterness.

All their lives long, with the unleavened bread

And bitter herbs of exile and its fears

The wasting famine of the heart they fed,

And slaked its thirst with *marah* of their tears.

Longfellow, *Jewish Cemetery at Newport*.

maranade (mar'ā-nād), *v. t.* An erroneous spelling of *marinate*.

maranatha (mar'ā-nath'ā), *n.* [See *anathema*.] A Grecized form of an Aramaic expression meaning 'the Lord cometh' (or according to some 'the Lord hath come'), found in 1 Cor. xvi. 22 immediately after the word *anathema*, but having no grammatical connection with it.

marano (mā-rā'no), *n.* [Sp.] Formerly, in Spain, one of those Jews or Moors who, to avoid persecution, publicly professed conversion to Christianity, while privately continuing in the practices and beliefs of their own religion.

marant (mar'ant), *n.* [*<* *Maranta*.] In Lindley's system, a plant of his order *Marantaceae*.
Maranta (ma-ran'tā), *n.* [NL. (Plumier, 1703), named after B. Maranta, a Venetian physician and botanist of the 16th century.] 1. A genus of monocotyledonous plants of the natural order *Zingiberaceae*, type of the tribe *Maranteae*. It is distinguished by the one-celled ovary, the slender-branched inflorescence, and the narrow involute bracts, closely surrounding the branches. They are herbaceous plants with fleshy tubers, sheathing leaves, and a few-flowered inflorescence, the flowers having a cylindrical corolla-tube, and a petaloid filament bearing a one-celled anther. There are about 15 species, indigenous to tropical America, but several species are widely cultivated for their fleshy tubers. The pure kind of starch known as *arrowroot* is obtained from the tubers of *M. arundinacea* and of several other species, by maceration, washing, and drying. (See *arrowroot*.) Several species have highly ornamental foliage, as *M. (Calathea) zebra*, the zebra-plant, whose leaves are 2 feet long and 6 inches wide, of a deep rich green, purple-shaded, and with a velvety appearance. See also *thurite-fiber*.

2. [*c.*] A plant of this genus.

Marantaceae (mar-an-tā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Lindley, 1833). *<* *Maranta* + *-aceae*.] An old order of plants, typified by the genus *Maranta*, now included in the natural order *Zingiberaceae*, and nearly equivalent to the two tribes *Maranteae* and *Cannaceae*.

marantaceous (mar-an-tā'shins), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or resembling plants of the *Marantaceae* (*Maranteae*).

Maranteae (ma-ran'tē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Bentham and Hooker, 1883). *<* *Maranta* + *-eae*.] A tribe of monocotyledonous plants of the natural order *Zingiberaceae*, the ginger family. The cells of the ovary have but one ovule, and the embryo is much curved. The tribe embraces 12 genera, of which *Maranta* is the type, and about 150 species, all natives of the tropics.

marast, *n.* An obsolete form of *marish*.

marasca (ma-ras'kū), *n.* [*<* It. *marasca*, *amarasca*, a black, hard, sour cherry, egriot (*maraseo*, *amarasco*, the tree), *marasca*, *amarasca*, cherry-wine, *<* *amaro*, bitter, sour, *<* L. *amarus*, bitter.] A small black wild cherry, a variety of *Prunus avium*, from which maraschino is distilled.

maraschino (mar-as-kē'nō), *n.* [Also *marasquino* (*<* Sp. Pg. *marasquino*) and *marasquin* (*<* F. *marasquin*); *<* It. *maraschino*, *<* *marasca*, a kind of cherry: see *marasca*.] A cordial originating in Dalmatia, where it is distilled from or flavored with the marasca cherry, peculiar to that region; hence, a similar cordial produced in other regions from other kinds of cherry. The finest bears the name of *maraschino* of Zara, in which town it is reputed to be manufactured.

marasmic (ma-raz'mik), *a.* [*<* *marasm(us)* + *-ic*.] Pertaining or relating to marasmus; affected with marasmus: as, a *marasmic* tendency; a *marasmic* patient.

Marasmius (ma-ras'mi-us), *n.* [NL. (Fries, 1836-8), *<* Gr. *μαρσμός*, a wasting, withering, from the fact that the species are not putrescent, but dry or wither up with drought.] A large genus of agaricaceous fungi, having a tough leathery pileus, which dries up with drought and is revived again on the application of water. The spores are white, and subelliptical in shape. About 300 species are known, of which number many are edible. *M. oreades* is the English champignon or fairy-ring mushroom. See *champignon*.

marasmoid (ma-raz'moid), *a.* [*<* *marasm(us)* + *-oid*.] Resembling or affected with marasmus.

marasmus (ma-raz'mus), *n.* [= F. *marasme* = Sp. Pg. It. *marasmo*, *<* NL. *marasmus*, *<* Gr. *μαρσμός*, a wasting, withering, decay, *<* *μαρῖναι*, put out, quench, weaken, cause to pine or waste away.] In *pathol.*, a wasting of the flesh. The term is usually restricted to cases in which the cause of the wasting is obscure.

Pining atrophy,

Marasmus, and wide wasting pestilence.

Milton, P. L., xl. 487.

Marasmus senilis, progressive atrophy of the aged.

marasquino, *n.* See *maraschino*.

marasset, *n.* An obsolete form of *marish*.

Marathi (ma-rā'thi), *n.* [Marathi *Marāthī*.] The language of the Mahrattas. Also written *Mahratti*. See *Mahratta*.

Marathonian (mar-a-thō'ni-an), *a.* and *n.* [*L. Marathon*, < *Gr. Μαράθων*, *Marathon* (see *def.*) (prob. so called from being overgrown with fennel, < *μάραθρον*, *μάραθος*, *μάραθρον*, > *L. marathrum*, fennel), + *-ian*.] *1.* *a.* Of or pertaining to Marathon in Attica, the site of the famous battle in which the Athenians and Plataeans overthrew the Persians in 490 B. C.: as, the *Marathonian* bull overcome by Theseus; the *Marathonian* mound or tumulus (the burial-place of the Greeks killed in the battle, still existing).

II. n. Same as *Macedonian*, 2.

Marattia (ma-rat'i-ä), *n.* [*NL.* (Swartz, 1806), named after J. F. Maratti of Vallombrosa in Tuscany, a writer on ferns.] *A* genus of ferns, typical of the order *Marattiaceae*. They are coarse-habited plants, having large scaly rhizomes and ample twice- or thrice-pinnate fronds, with oblong pinnales, bearing the sori in lines near the margin. Many fossil ferns showing both fronds and fructification closely resembling those of this genus occur, chiefly in Triassic (Rhetic) strata, and were called *Marattiopsis* by Schimper, who united with that genus all the forms which had been called *Angiopteridium*, since found very abundant in the Mesozoic beds of India, and quite recently in the Potomac formation of Virginia.

Marattiaceae (ma-rat'i-ä'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [*NL.* (Kaulfuss, 1824), < *Marattia* + *-aceae*.] *An* order of eusporangiate ferns, typified by the genus *Marattia*. They are found in South America, the eastern Pacific islands, South Africa, and southern Asia. They differ from the true ferns on the one hand by the absence of the jointed ring of the spore-case, and from the *Ophioglossaceae* on the other by the circinate venation. By some authors they are regarded as a distinct class, of equal rank with the true *Filices* and *Ophioglossaceae*. Called *Danaeaceae* by Agardh.

maraud (ma-rād'), *v. i.* [*F. marauder*, play the rogue, go about begging or pilfering, < *maraud*, a rogue, knave, scoundrel; origin uncertain; perhaps, with suffix *-aud*, *-old*, < *OF. marir*, *marrir*, lose one's way, stray, etc., *tr. hinder*, annoy: see *mar*, *v.*] *To* rove in quest of plunder; make an excursion for booty; go about for robbery: used especially of the despoiling action of soldiers in time of war, or of organized bands of robbers or pirates.

But war's the Borderers' game.
Their gain, their glory, their delight,
To sleep the day, *maraud* the night.

Scott, *Marmion*, v. 4.

maraud (ma-rād'), *n.* [*< maraud*, *v.*] *Spoliation* by marauders. [*Rare.*]

While it would expose the whole extent of the surrounding country to *maraud* and ravage. *Ireing.*

marauder (ma-rā'dér), *n.* One who marauds; a rover in quest of booty or plunder; a plunderer; especially, one of a number of soldiers or of an organized band engaged in spoliation.

Joining a corsair's crew,
O'er the dark sea I flew
With the marauders.

Longfellow, *Skeleton in Armor*, vi.

= *Syn.* *Freebooter*, etc. See *robber*.

maravedi (mar-a-vā'di), *n.* [= *F. maravedi*, *maramedi* (Cotgrave), < *Sp. maravedi* (= *Pg. maravedim*), also *morabitino* (= *Pg. morabitino*), a coin so called, < *Ar. Murābitin*, the name of a Moorish dynasty (Sp., with the *Ar. art.*, *Almoravides*) which reigned in Spain at the close of the 11th and in the first half of the 12th century, during which time the coin was first struck at Cordova; *pl.* of *morābit*, a hermit, marabout: see *Marabout*.] *1.* A gold coin struck in Spain by



Obverse.

Maravedi.

Reverse.

the Moorish dynasty of Almoravides in the eleventh and twelfth centuries. It weighed about 60 grains.—*2.* In later times, the smallest denomination of Spanish money, varying in value from a little less to a little more than half an English farthing or quarter of a United States cent. A copper coin the maravedi circulated till the end of the eighteenth century; as a money of account it was abolished in 1848.—*Not worth a maravedi*, worthless.

maray, *n.* Same as *moray*.

marble (mār'bl), *n.* and *a.* [*< ME. marble*, *marbil*, *marbelle*, *marbule*, *merbyl*, also *marbre*, < *OF. marbre*, *marbre*, *F. marbre* = *Pr. marme*, *marbre* = *Sp. marmól* = *Pg. marmore* = *It. marmo* = *AS. marmar*-(*stān*), *marman*-(*stān*) = *D. marmer*,

marmel = *OHG. marmul*, *MHG. marmel*, *mermel*, *G. marmel*, also *märmel*, *mürmel*, *marmor* = *Leel. marmari* = *Sw. Dan. marmor* = *OBulg. mramorū* = *Bulg. Serv. mramor* (also *mermer*, < *Türk.*) = *Bohem. mramor* = *Pol. marmur* = *Russ. mramorū* = *White Russ. marmur* = *Lith. marmoras* = *Hung. marmar* = *Türk. mermer*, < *L. marmor*, rarely *marmur*, *marble*, < *Gr. μάρμαρος*, a stone or rock of a white or bright appearance, later esp. (sc. *λίθος*) *marble*, < *μαρμαρίζω*, sparkle; cf. *μαίρα*, the dog-star, lit. 'sparkler.' Hence ult. *marver*, *marmoset*.] *I. n. 1.* Limestone in a more or less crystalline or crystalline-granular condition. Any limestone, however, even if very compact or showing only traces of a crystalline structure, may be called *marble* if it is capable of taking a polish, or if it is suitable or desirable for ornamental and decorative purposes. The presence of magnesium carbonate associated with the calcium carbonate, forming dolomitic limestone or even pure dolomite, does not in any way influence the nomenclature of the rock; indeed, such presence cannot usually be known except from chemical analysis. Marble is a material of great importance in architecture, not only for exterior use, but for interior decoration in large, costly monumental structures. Thirty-three varieties of ornamental stone are used in the interior of the Grand Opera House in Paris, and a large proportion of these may be classed as marbles. The value and beauty of marble depend largely on its coloration. Perfectly pure carbonate of lime, dolomitic limestone, and dolomite are all colorless, and white marbles—or at least such as are only slightly tinged with color—are very abundant. White marble such as is used for statuary (for which purpose it must be obtained in large blocks free from flaws or defects of any kind, and perfectly uniform in tint) is extremely rare. Among the finest statuary-marbles are those used in the masterpieces of Greek sculpture, of which that from the island of Paros is generally admitted to surpass all others, especially in the possession of a certain amount of translucence by which the artistic effect of the work is heightened. The Parian quarries seem, however, to have been practically exhausted. The Pentelican marble, obtained from quarries near Athens, stood next to the Parian in ancient times, and its quarries are still apparently inexhaustible. At the present time the artistic world is supplied with statuary-marble from quarries in the Apennine mountains overlooking the Bay of Spezia, and in the vicinity of Carrara, Massa, and Serravezza. From this marble were carved the finest works of Michelangelo. These quarries, which have been extensively worked for 2,000 years, furnish, in addition to the white, a large amount of variegated marble, especially of the variety known as *bardiglio*. The number and variety of colored and variegated marbles used for various artistic and architectural purposes is very great. Entirely black marble capable of taking a fine polish is rare; much more common are varieties irregularly shaded with gray, bluish-gray, or dove-colored tints. Bright colors—red, yellow, green, and blue—are much rarer than the less brilliant shades, but they are seen in some marbles, and are occasionally so blended and interbanded as to produce extremely beautiful effects. These brilliant colorations are chiefly due to the presence of iron in various combinations; dark and grayish shades are generally caused by the presence of a greater or less amount of organic matter. In many varieties of marble the presence of organic remains embedded in the rock adds greatly to its attractiveness. Joints and stems of encrinurids, as well as many other kinds of fossils, occur in this way, and by contrast of their color with that of the material in which they are inclosed, as well as by the gracefulness of their forms, produce a very fine effect. Fragments of shells embedded in calcareous rocks sometimes exhibit a brilliant display of iridescent coloration: such marbles are known as *lunachelles*, or, sometimes, *fire-marbles*. A beautiful effect is occasionally produced as the result of deposition of the calcareous material in stalagmitic form, so that when cut and polished the marble exhibits concentric zones of various tints; varieties having this structure are frequently called *onyx marble*. The vicinity of the Mediterranean is the classic region of marbles. Italy, France, and Spain are rich in beautiful varieties, and these are seen in the greatest number and to the best advantage in the architectural works of ancient and modern Rome. For this reason many of the rarest and most attractive marbles are best known by Italian names, and these names are frequently applied to varieties occurring far away from the Mediterranean, from either real or fancied similarity to the Italian marbles. Some of the best-known and most highly prized classic variegated marbles are the following. *Africano*, from the island of Chios, is a lunachelle, or shell-marble, exhibiting a great variety and brilliancy of coloration, reddish and purplish tints predominating. *Bardiglio* is common in the Apennine quarries, of a grayish- or bluish-white color, traversed by darker veins of the same. *Brocatel* and *brocatellone* are extremely variegated marbles, with numerous interlacing veins of yellow, violet, and crimson tints, on a yellowish ground; marble bearing these designations has been and still is quarried in various places, and especially near Tortosa in Spain. *Cipollino* is a marble with more or less of a concretionary structure, of many tints and much variety in their arrangement, with corresponding names, such as *cipollino verde*, *mandorlato* (having almond-shaped patches of color), *rosso*, etc.; a fine example of this marble may be seen in the columns of the Braccio Nuovo of the Vatican. *Fiore di persico* is an exquisitely beautiful marble, with a reddish and crimson shading on a white base: called by the ancients *marmor Molossium*, because coming from the region inhabited by the Molossi, in what is now Albania, on the eastern coast of the Adriatic. *Giallo antico* or *Numidian marble* is an

extremely beautiful marble quarried in northern Africa; it was highly esteemed and extensively used by the Romans. The tints are variable, red and yellow predominating; the different varieties were designated by names indicating the prevailing tint. *Giallo di Siena* is a beautiful yellow marble of various depths of color, with darker veins, in which violet hues predominate: when these veins are very numerous the marble becomes a *brocatel*. *Pavonazzo* and *pavonazetto* are various red and purplish marbles and breccias, some of the latter being also true marbles, but having a more or less brecciated character. The most beautiful pavonazetto is that called by the Romans *marmor Synadicum* or *Phrygian marble*, from the locality where it was obtained; it is characterized by a very irregular venation of dark-red with bluish and yellowish tints, ramifying through a translucent alabaster-like base, which is sometimes almost opaline in its play of colors. *Rosso antico* is a marble of very deep red color, sometimes of various shades, occasionally streaked or clouded with dark-purple or whitish tints. The original locality of the classic rosso antico has not been discovered, but some modern red marbles closely resemble this variety. Some of the most highly prized French colored marbles bear names peculiar to France. (See *grotte*, *portor*, *sarrancolin*.) The Devonian and Carboniferous of England and Ireland furnish a considerable number of ornamental marbles. Devonshire and Derbyshire are the counties in which the best-known English varieties are obtained. The finest Irish variegated marbles are quarried near Armagh, and at various localities in county Cork, also at Killarney, and on the islands of the Kenmare river; and marble called *Siena* is obtained from several places in King's county and near Shannon Harbor in Galway. The most important quarries of white and grayish marble in the United States are those in the Lower Silurian of Vermont and western Massachusetts. There are very extensive marble-works at Rutland in Vermont, at Lee in Massachusetts, and at many other points in the same geological formation. Some of the variegated marbles found on the islands and near the shores of Lake Champlain are very handsome, but they are not extensively worked. The most popular colored marble in the United States at the present time is the Tennessee, a light-grayish stone beautifully mottled with shades of pinkish red. This marble has been extensively employed in the capitols at Washington and Albany.

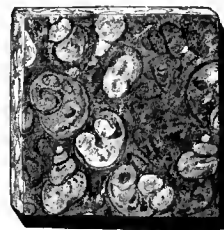
There is a Vessel of *Marble*, under the Table, to reserve the Oyle. *Mandeville*, *Travels*, p. 124.

2. A piece of sculptured or inscribed marble, especially if having some interest as an object of study or curiosity, and more particularly if ancient; any work of art in marble: as, the *Elgin marbles*.—*3.* A little ball of marble or other stone, or of baked clay, porcelain, or glass, used by children in play; an alley.—*4.* In *glass-blowing*, a block or thick piece of wood in which are formed hemispherical concavities, used in the manufacture of flasks, etc., to shape the fused glass gathered upon the end of the glass-blower's pipe into an approximately spherical form by pressing and turning it over in the concavities preparatory to the blowing. See *marver*. [In this sense improperly spelled *marbel*.]—*5t.* *Marble-silk*.

Then came the lord treasurer with a C. gret horse and ther cotes of *marbll*.

H. Machyn, *Diary*, quoted in *Rock's S. K. Textiles*, p. 77.

6t. pl. A venereal disease, probably bubo. *R. Green*.—*Egina marbles*, or *Eginetan marbles*. See *Eginetan*.—*Artificial marble*, a composition of alum, gypsum, isinglass, and coloring materials worked into a paste, molded into form, and allowed to harden.—*Arun-del marbles*, or *Arun-delian marbles*, also known as the *Oxford marbles*, a collection of ancient sculptures, inscriptions, and other antiquities, purchased by Sir William Petty at Smyrna in 1624 for the Earl of Arundel, whose grandson, at the instance of Evelyn, presented a portion of it to the University of Oxford. The most valuable object in this collection is the inscribed slab called the *Parian Chronicle*, from having been kept in the island of Paros. In its perfect state, the inscription contained a chronicle of the principal events in Grecian history from the time of the mythical Cecrops to the archonship of Diognetus (264 B. C.); but the part of it covering the last ninety years is now lost, and much of what remains is corroded and defaced.—*Elgin marbles*, a collection of ancient sculptures, for the most part of the school of Phidias and from the Parthenon at Athens, taken to England during the first years of the nineteenth century by the Earl of Elgin, and now preserved in the British Mu-



Shell-marble.



Specimen Slab of the Elgin Marbles.—A central piece of the Parthenon frieze, with figures of Athena and Hephaestus.

seum. These sculptures are the finest surviving work of ancient artists, and comprise the greatest part now in existence of the sculptured decoration of the Parthenon, including the splendid fragments of the pediment statues, a great number of metopes, and an extended series of the blocks carved in low relief of the cella frieze. The removal of the marbles, many of which were torn violently from their original positions upon the Parthenon, to the further damage of that monument, was in itself an act of vandalism; but their transportation to England at a time when Greece was accessible with difficulty opened the

eyes of the world to the preëminence of Greek work. It was one of the first steps toward securing an accurate knowledge of Hellenic ideals, and has thus influenced contemporary civilization. — **Entrochal marble.** See *entrochal*. — **Hymettian marble.** See *Hymettian*. — **Kilkenny marble,** a variety of fine black marble containing shells, much used for mantelpieces. — **Ligneous marble.** See *ligneous*. — **Madrepore marble.** See *madrepore*. — **Marezzo marble,** an imitation of marble and other fine-veined stones in solid slabs, the base of which is cement. — **Pergamene marbles, or Pergamum marbles,** two series of sculptures in high relief and of an original type of Greek art, forming part of the decoration of the great altar of Zeus and Athena, erected at Pergamum by King Eumenes II. (197–159 B. C.) in commemoration of splendid victories over the invading Gauls. Abundant remains of these sculptures have been unearthed since 1875 by Karl Humann, and are now in the Berlin Museum. See *Pergamene art*, under *Pergamene*. — **Petworth marble,** also called *Sussex marble* (both names arising from its being worked at Petworth in Sussex), a variously colored limestone occurring in the Weald clay, containing the remains of fresh-water shells.

II. a. 1. Consisting of marble: as, a *marble pillar*. — **2.** Veined or stained like marble; variegated in color; marbled.

The appendix shall be printed by itself, stitched, and with a *marble cover*. *Swift*.

3. Resembling or comparable to marble in some particular; hard and cold, crystalline, frigid, insensible, etc.

Nor hath the scalding noon-day sun the pow'r
To melt that *marble ice*. *Carew, The Spring.*

Through the pure *marble* air his oblique way
Amongst innumerable stars. *Milton, P. L., III. 564.*

marble (mār'bl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *marbled*, ppr. *marbling*. [*< marble, n.*] To give an appearance of marble to; stain or vein like variegated marble: as, to *marble paper*; a book with *marbled edges*. See *marbling*, 3. Specifically, in *bookbinding*, to marble is to apply to paper or book-edges variegated colors in imitation of colored marble, or in any other irregular form.

Those fine covers of books that, for their resemblance to speckled marble, are wont to be called *marbled*. *Boyle, Works, III. 448.*

marble-breasted (mār'bl-bres'ted), *a.* Insensible; hard-hearted. [*Poetical.*]

Live you the *marble-breasted* tyrant still.
Shak., T. N., v. 1. 127.

marble-constant (mār'bl-kon'stant), *a.* Immoveable as marble; firm; constant. [*Poetical.*]

Now from head to foot
I am *marble-constant*. *Shak., A. and C., v. 2. 240.*

marble-cutter (mār'bl-kut'ēr), *n.* One who hews marble; a worker in marble; also, an instrument or a machine for cutting marble.

marbled (mār'bld), *a.* [*< marble + -ed.*] **1.** Having veins and cloudings like variegated marbles.

A fine *marbled* stone, white, blue, and ruddy.
R. F. Burton, To the Gold Coast for Gold, III.

2. In *zoöl.*, variegated with different colors, like marble; dappled; clouded. — **Marbled beauty,** a small whitish moth, *Bryophila perla*, dappled with bluish gray. — **Marbled glaze.** See *glaze*. — **Marbled guillemot,** a murrelet, *Brachyrhampus marmoratus*, inhabiting the North Pacific ocean, in summer of a blackish color variegated with tawny and chestnut-brown. — **Marbled lizard,** the marbled. — **Marbled tiger-cat,** a large wild cat of Asia, *Felis marmorata*, about two feet long, and of variegated coloration.

marble-edged (mār'bl-ējd), *a.* Having edges, as a book, stained with variegated colors in imitation of marbled paper.

marble-handsaw (mār'bl-hand'sā), *n.* A toothless blade fitted at the back with a block-handle, used with sand for cutting slabs of marble into pieces. *E. H. Knight.*

marblehead (mār'bl-hed), *n.* The fulmar petrel, *Fulmarus glacialis*. See *cut* under *fulmar*.

marbleheader (mār'bl-hed'ēr), *n.* Same as *marblehead*.

marble-hearted (mār'bl-här'ted), *a.* Having a heart like marble; hard-hearted; cruel; insensible; incapable of being moved by pity, love, or sympathy.

Ingratitude! thou *marble-hearted* fiend.
Shak., Lear, I. 4. 281.

marbleize (mār'bl-iz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *marbleized*, ppr. *marbleizing*. [*< marble + -ize.*] To give the appearance of marble, or a marbled appearance, to.

The *marbleized* iron shelf above the stove-pipe hole supported two glass vases. *Uwells, Annie Kilburn, xl.*

Marbleized glass. See *glass*.

marble-paste (mār'bl-päst), *n.* A white porcelainous paste used for figures, busts, and the like, especially at the factory of Lunéville in the eighteenth century.

marble-polisher (mār'bl-pol'ish-ēr), *n.* **1.** (*a*) A block of sandstone used to rub a marble slab

in the preliminary operation of polishing; also, a linen cushion with which the polishing is carried to completion by the agency of emery-dust or powder of calcined tin. (*b*) A marble-rubber. — **2.** A machine for polishing marble. Its chief element is a grinding-cylinder composed of several collars upon a mandrel. The slab of marble is placed on a table, and the cylinder, which is fed with the polishing-powder, rotates above it, with a longitudinally reciprocating motion as well as one of simple revolution. For columns a large lathe is used, the stone shaft being revolved in contact with rubbers held in the tool-rest. See *marble-rubber*.

marbler (mār'blēr), *n.* **1.** One who works in marble; a quarrier or a cutter of marble.

The charter . . . bears the date of 1551, though the *marblers* (of Purbeck in England) always persist that they possess an earlier one. *Harper's Mag., LXX. 244.*

2. One who stains or otherwise marks in imitation of marble; especially, one who marbles paper.

marble-rubber (mār'bl-rub'ēr), *n.* A rubber for "surfacing," smoothing, and polishing flat marble slabs. It consists of a flat sole with a superimposed tray having holes through which water and sand are supplied to the sole as needed. It is used with a combined reciprocating and rotary motion.

marble-saw (mār'bl-sā), *n.* A machine for cutting marble. It consists of a single thin iron blade, or of several blades arranged in a gang, set in a frame, and reciprocated by pitmans and eccentrics. The blades are constantly fed with sand and water. Such machines will cut a block of marble into several slabs simultaneously, or can be arranged to cut out pyramidal blocks, or to shape a cylinder or a frustum of a cone.

marble-scourer (mār'bl-skour'ēr), *n.* An implement for scouring marble floors, constructed and acting on the same principle as the marble-rubber, but having a handle by which the workman, in a standing position, can conveniently operate it.

marble-silk (mār'bl-silk), *n.* A silk having a weft of several colors, so woven that the whole web looks like marble, stained or veined irregularly. *D. Rock, S. K. Textiles.*

marblet (mār'blēt), *n.* [*< marble + -et.*] An iguanian lizard of South America, *Polychrus marmoratus*.

marble-thrush (mār'bl-thrush), *n.* The mistle-thrush: so called from its marbled breast. *C. Swainson. [North Hants, Eng.]*

marblewood (mār'bl-wūd), *n.* A large tree of the ebony family, *Diospyros Kurzii*, native in British Burma and the Andaman Islands. Its wood is grayish, interlaid with black, and is used for cabinet-work.

marble-worker (mār'bl-wēr'kēr), *n.* One who works in marble; a workman who cuts, hews, or polishes marble; a marbler. — **Marble-workers' file.** See *file*.

marbling (mār'bling), *n.* [*Verbal n. of marble, v.*] **1.** The art or process of variegating in color, in imitation of marble, or with veins and cloudings of any sort. — **2.** Any marking resembling that of veined or variegated marble; hence, any mottling, veining, or clouding of a surface: as, the *marbling* of flesh-meat caused by alternations of fat and lean. — **3.** The art or practice of staining paper or the cut edges of a book with variegated colors, usually in some conventional imitation of marble. It is done in a trough of water covered by a layer of gum tragacanth mixed with a little ox-gall. The fluid colors are sprinkled or spattered over this layer with a brush, either in the arrangement intended for use or in a manner which will admit of producing the desired figuration by drawing a brass comb over the surface. The dampened paper, held by the ends, is lightly passed in a curve over this surface, taking up the colors, and finished by sizing and burnishing or calendering.

marbly (mār'bli), *a.* [*< marble + -y.*] Resembling marble in structure or appearance.

Great smooth *marbly* limbs.
Browning, The Bishop Orders his Tomb.

marbret, *n.* A Middle English form of *marble*.

Marbury's case. See *case*.

marc, *n.* See *mark*.

marc (märk), *n.* [*< F. marc, residuum, dregs, grounds, mash, etc., perhaps < L. emarcus (or its Celtic original), a kind of wine of middling quality.*] The refuse matter which remains after the pressing of fruit, as grapes or olives; as applied to apples, pomace.

To make this liquor (cidierkin), the *marc* is put into a large vat, with a proper quantity of boiled water which has just become cold; the whole is left to infuse for forty-eight hours, and then pressed.

Spon's Eneye, Manuf., I. 417.
marcando (mär-kän'dō), *a.* [*It., ppr. of marcare, mark: see mark, v.*] In *music*, distinct and decisive: applied to single notes and passages, and sometimes to a whole movement, to be so rendered. Also *marcato*.

marcantant, *n.* See *mercantant*.

marcasite (mār'ka-sit), *n.* [Formerly also *marcassite, marchasite, marchsite; < F. marcassite = Sp. marquesita = It. marcassita, marchesita; with term. -ite*; said to be of Ar. origin (?).] **1.** As used by the early mineralogists, the crystallized forms of iron pyrites, including more particularly the isometric species now called *pyrite*. This mineral was frequently used for personal decoration in the eighteenth century. It takes a good polish, and is cut in facets like rose diamonds. It was made into pins, watch-cases, shoe- and knee-buckles, and other ornaments.

Also great pieces of chrysal, amethysts, gold in y^e mine, and other metalls and *marcantes*. *Evelyn, Diary, June 21, 1650.*

Half the ladies of our acquaintance . . . carry their jewels to town, and bring nothing but paste and *marcasites* back. *Goldsmith, She Stoops to Conquer, III.*

2. In recent use, the orthorhombic iron pyrites, or iron disulphid, FeS₂. It has a lower specific gravity than ordinary pyrite, and on an untarnished surface a somewhat paler color, in consequence of which it is often called *white iron pyrites*. The crystallized varieties take various imitative forms called *cockscorn pyrites, spear pyrites, etc.*; the massive kinds are often radiated, concretionary, etc. Marcasite is much more liable to alteration than ordinary pyrite, passing by oxidation into iron sulphate or copperas. The two kinds of iron pyrites often occur together, and the greater the proportion of marcasite the more the liability to alteration; this has been shown (Julien) to be an important element in the durability of building-stones containing pyrite.

marcasitic (mär-ka-sit'ik), *a.* [*< marcasite + -ic.*] Pertaining to marcasite; of the nature of marcasite.

marcasitical (mär-ka-sit'i-kal), *a.* [Formerly also *marchasitical; < marchasite + -al.*] Same as *marcasitic*.

The place that abounds with these *marcasitical* minerals. *Boyle, Works, III. 333.*

marcassin (mär'ka-sin), *n.* [*< F. marcassin, a young wild boar, a grise.*] In *her.*, the young wild boar, used as a bearing. This bearing is distinguished from the boar by having the tail hanging down and not curled round in a ring.

marcato (mär-kä'tō), *a.* [*It., ppr. of marcare, mark: see marcando.*] Same as *marcando*.

marceline¹ (mär'se-lin), *n.* [*< F. marceline; so called from St. Marcel in Piedmont, where the original specimen was found.*] In *mineral.*, an altered form of rhodonite, or silicate of manganese, in which the manganese protoxid has been converted into sesquioxid.

marceline² (mär'se-lin), *n.* [Also *marcelline; < F. marceline (a trade-name ?).*] A thin silk fabric used for linings, etc., in women's costume.

Marcellian (mär-sel'i-an), *a.* and *n.* [*< Marcellus (see def.) + -ian.*] **I. a.** Pertaining to Marcellus of Ancyra in Asia Minor, or to his doctrines.

II. n. One of the professed followers of Marcellus, Bishop of Ancyra in the fourth century. The Marcellians held the doctrine, nearly agreeing with that of the Sabellians, that the Holy Spirit and the Word, or Logos, are merely impersonal agencies and qualities of God, and that the incarnation of the Logos is temporary only. It has been doubted by some whether Marcellus held the views ascribed to him.

marcelline, *n.* See *marceline*².
Marcellinist (mär-se-lin'ist), *n.* [*< Marcellina (see def.) + -ist.*] An adherent of Marcellina, a female Gnostic of the second century, and a teacher of Gnosticism in Rome. Also *Marcellinian*.

Marcellus group. [Named from the town of Marcellus, in New York.] The lowest division of the Upper Devonian, according to the classification of the New York Geological Survey. It is a thin shaly rock, often containing carbonaceous matter.

marcescent (mär-ses'ent), *a.* [= *F. marcescent, < L. marcescent(-)s, ppr. of marcescere, wither, pine, fade, decay, ineffect of marcere, wither, droop, shrivel, be feeble or languid, faint.*] Withering; fading; decaying. Specifically — (*a*) In *bot.*, withering, but not falling off till the part bearing it is perfected: as, a *marcescent* perianth. (*b*) In *entom.*, appearing shriveled or withered, as the apices on certain *Hemiptera*.

marcescible (mär-ses'i-bl), *a.* [= *F. marcescible = Pg. marcescibilis = It. marcescibile, < L. as if *marcescibilis, < marcescere, wither, fade: see marcescent.*] That may wither; liable to decay; ephemeral; transient.

Marcgravia (märk-grä'vi-ä), *n.* [NL. (Plumier, 1703), named after Georg Marcgraf (17th century), who traveled in South America and wrote, with W. Pison, a work on the natural history of Brazil.] A genus of dicotyledonous polypetalous plants of the natural order *Ternstroemiaceae*, type of the tribe *Marcgraviaceae*. It is peculiar in having the petals stuck together in a hood-like

maas, numerous stamens, and sac-shaped bracts at the apex of the usually umbelliform spike.

Marcgraviaceæ (märk-grā-vi-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Jussieu, 1809), < *Marcgravia* + *-aceæ*.] A former order of plants, now made a tribe of the *Ternstræmiaceæ* under the name *Maregravia*.

Marcgraviæ (märk-grā-vi'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Choisy, 1824), < *Marcgravia* + *-æ*.] Originally, a suborder of plants of the *Marcgraviaceæ*; now, a tribe of the *Ternstræmiaceæ*, typified by the genus *Marcgravia*. It embraces 5 genera of tropical American plants with imbricate or coherent hood-shaped petals, anthers fixed by the base, and numerous stamens. They are climbing or epiphytic woody plants, with flowers in terminal racemes, frequently intermixed with peculiar-shaped bracts.

march¹ (mārch), *n.* [*< ME. marche*, partly (*a*) < AS. *meare* (gen. dat. *meorce*), border, bound, mark; partly (*b*) < OF. *marche*, F. *marche* (= Pr. Sp. Pg. It. *marca*, ML. *marca*), border, bound, frontier, the Rom. forms being from the OHG. cognate with AS. *meare*: see further under *mark*¹, *n.*] A frontier or boundary of a territory; a border; hence, a borderland; a district or political division of a country coterminous with the boundary-line of another country. In Scotland the term is commonly applied to the boundaries, or the marks which determine the boundaries, of coterminous estates or lands, whether large or small. The word is most familiar historically with reference to the boundaries between England and Wales and between England and Scotland. The latter were divided into two parts, the western and the middle marches, each of which had courts peculiar to itself, and a kind of president or governor, who was called *warden of the marches*. See *mark*¹, 13.

Also from the dede See, to gon Estward out of the Marches of the Holy Lond, . . . is a strong Castelle and a fair.

Mandeville, Travels, p. 104.

For in the marches here we heard you were,
Making another head to fight again.

Shak., 3 Hen. VI., ii. l. 140.

These low and barren tracts were the outlying marches of the empire.

Motley, Dutch Republic, l. 18.

Riding the marches, a ceremony in which the magistrates and chief men of a municipality ride on horseback in procession along the boundaries of the property of the corporation: a practice still observed occasionally in some of the burghs of Scotland, the original object of which was to preserve in the memory of the inhabitants the limits of their property.

march¹ (mārch), *v. i.* [*< ME. marchen*, also *marken*, *merken*, < AS. *meareian*, fix the bounds or limits of a place, < *meare*, border, bound, mark: see *mark*¹, *v.*, and cf. *march*¹, *n.*] 1. To constitute a march or border; be bordering; lie continuously parallel and contiguous; abut.

He may, zif that he wole, go thorghe Almayne, and thorghe the Kyngdom of Hungary, that *marchethe* to the Lond of Polayne.

Mandeville, Travels, p. 6.

Of all the Inhabitants of this Isle, the Kentish men are most ciuiltest, the which country *marcheth* altogether vpon the sea.

Lyly, Euphues and his England, p. 247.

You must not quarrel with the man whose estates *march* with your own.

Mrs. Oliphant, The Ladies Lindores, p. 40.

2. To dwell adjacent; neighbor.

She displayed so much kindness to Jeanie Deans (because she herself, being a Merse woman, *marched* with Mid-Lothian, in which Jeanie was born).

Scott, Heart of Mid-Lothian, xxviii.

march² (mārch), *v.* [*< ME. marchen* = D. *marcheren* = G. *marschiren* = Sw. *marschera* = Dan. *marschere*, < OF. *marcher*, F. *marcher* (= Sp. Pg. *marchar* = It. *marciare*), walk, march, proceed, move on; perhaps < OF. *marche*, border, frontier (see *march*¹, *n.*); according to another view, < ML. **marcare*, hammer, hence beat the ground with the feet, tramp, march (< *marcus*, a hammer); cf. *tramp*, *jog*, *pace one's beat*, and similar expressions. Neither view is satisfactory.] I. *intrans.* 1. To walk with measured steps, or with a steady regular tread; move in a deliberate, stately manner; step with regularity, earnestness, or gravity: often used trivially, as in the expression, he *marched* off angrily.

When thou didst *march* through the wilderness, . . . the earth shook.

Ps. lxxviii. 7, 8.

So wrought this nimble Artist, and admir'd
Herself to see the Work march on so fast.

Beaumont, Psyche, iii. 63.

2. Specifically, to walk with concerted steps in regular or measured time, as a body or a member of a body of soldiers or a procession; move in uniform order and time; step together in ranks.

Let our trains
March by us, that we may peruse the men
We should have coped withal.

Shak., 2 Hen. IV., iv. 2. 93.

The great Achilles *march'd* not to the field
Till Vulcan that impenetrable shield
And arms had wrought.

Waller, Instructions to a Painter.

3. To move in military order, as a body of troops; advance in a soldierly manner: as, in the morning the regiment *marched*; they *marched* twenty miles.

This worthy chevalrie

All *merchant* to the field.

Battle of Batrines (Child's Ballads, VII. 224).

Heavy marching order, light marching order. See *heavy*¹, *light*².—**Marching orders**, orders to march.

The Duke's in Belgium already, and we expect *marching orders* every day.

Thackeray, Vanity Fair, xx.

Marching regiment, in Great Britain, an infantry regiment of the line: generally used in a disparaging sense.

—**To march to the length of**. See *length*.

II. *trans.* 1. To cause to move in military order, or in a body or regular procession: as, to *march* an army to the battle-field.

On the marriage-bed

Of smiling peace to *march* a bloody host.

Shak., K. John, iii. l. 246.

2. To cause to go anywhere at one's command and under one's guidance: as, the policeman *marched* his prisoner to the lockup.

march² (mārch), *n.* [= D. G. Dan. Sw. *marsch*, < F. *marche* = Sp. Pg. *marcha* = It. *marcia*, walk, gait, march; from the verb.] 1. A measured and uniform walk or concerted and orderly movement of a body of men, as soldiers; a regular advance of a body of men, in which they keep time with each other and sometimes with music; stately and deliberate walk; steady or labored progression: used figuratively in regard to poetry, from its rhythm resembling the measured harmonious stepping of soldiery.

Waller was smooth, but Dryden taught to join

The varying verse, the full resounding line.

The long majestic *march* and energy divine.

Pope, Imit. of Horace, II. i. 269.

2. An advance from one halting-place to another, as of a body of soldiers or travelers; the distance passed over in a single course of marching; a military journey of a body of troops: as, a *march* of twenty miles.

I have trod full many a *march*, sir,

And some hurts have to shew, before me too, sir.

Beau. and FL., Knight of Malta, ii. 2.

Such stiff-neck'd abjects as with weary *marches*
Have travell'd from their homes, their wives, and children.

Ford, Perkin Warbeck, iii. 1.

3. Progressive advancement; progress; regular course.

There methinks would be enjoyment more than in the *march* of mind.

Tennyson, Locksley Hall.

4. A military signal to move, consisting of a particular drum-beat or bugle-call.

If drummes once sound a lustie *march* indeede,

Then farewell bookes, for he will trudge with speede.

Gascoigne, Fruits of War.

5. In music, a strongly rhythmical composition designed to accompany marching or to imitate a march-movement. The rhythm is usually duple, but it may be triply compound. Marches generally consist of two contrasted sections, the second of which (commonly called the *trio*) is softer and more flowing than the first, and is followed by a repetition of the first. Rapid marches are often called *quicksteps* or *military marches*. Slow marches are also called *processional marches*, and are further distinguished as *funeral* (or *dead*), *nuptial*, *triumphal*, etc.

6. In weaving, one of the short laths placed across the treadles beneath the shafts of a loom.

E. H. Knight.—7. In the game of euchre, a taking of all five tricks by one side.—**Flank march**. See *flank*¹.—**Forced march**, a march vigorously pressed in certain emergencies in time of war, as to effect a rapid concentration of troops or a strategical combination. It is exhausting to even the best troops, and as a rule should not exceed thirty miles a day; special care is supposed to be taken to avoid such exhaustion just before going into action. The troops are relieved by changing the gaits, alternating the double with the quick time, and in the cavalry the horses are relieved for fifteen minutes every hour by the dismounting and marching of the men. Any distance over twenty miles a day is reckoned a *forced march*.—**March past**, the march of a body of soldiers in front of a reviewing officer or some high dignitary.

Between 2,000 and 3,000 troops mustered on the ground, and their *march past* was an event of the highest political significance.

Martin, Gates of Herat, iii.

Rogue's march, music played in derision to accompany the expulsion from a regiment of a soldier who is drummed out, or of any obnoxious person ignominiously expelled from a community.—**To steal a march**. See *steal*.

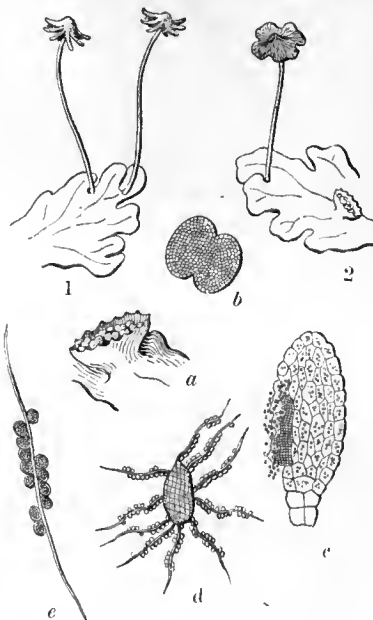
March³ (mārch), *n.* [*< ME. March*, *Marche*, *Mershe*, *Marz*, < OF. *march*, *mars*, F. *mars* = Pr. *mars*, *marz* = Sp. *marzo* = Pg. *março* = It. *marzo* = D. *Maart* = MLG. *Mertze*, *Merse*, *Martze*, LG. *Merte* = OHG. *Merzo*, *Marçeo*, MHG. *Merze*, G. *März* = Sw. *Mars* = Dan. *Marts* = OBulg. *marŭtŭ*, Bulg. *mart* = Serv. *marach*, *mrach* = Pol. *marzec* = Little Russ. *marec* = Gr. *Μάρτιος*, < L. *Martius*, se. *mensis*, March, lit. the month of Mars, < *Mars* (*Mart*), Mars: see *Mars*, *martial*, etc.] The third month of our year, consisting of thirty-one days. It was the first month of

the ancient Roman year till the adoption of the Julian calendar, which was followed by the Gregorian; previous to the latter it was reckoned the first month in many European countries, and so continued in England till 1752, the legal year there before that date beginning on the 25th of March.—**Mad as a March hare**. See *hare*¹.—**March ale**, ale brewed in March.—**March beer**, beer brewed in the month of March. Spring and autumn were considered the best seasons for brewing; hence, beer for keeping was brewed when possible either in March or in October.—**March meeting**. See *meeting*.

merchant, marchandisè. Obsolete forms of *merchant*, *merchandise*.

Marchant, *n.* An obsolete form of *merchant*.

Marchantia (mär-kan'ti-ä), *n.* [NL., named after Nicolas Marchant, a French botanist (died 1678).] 1. A genus of plants of the class *Hepaticeæ*, and type of the order *Marchantiaceæ*.



Common Liverwort (*Marchantia polymorpha*).

1, the female plant; 2, the male plant; 3, a cupule with the gemmae; 4, one of the gemmae; 5, the antheridium, opened; 6, part of sporangium with the elaters, carrying the spores; 7, cluster with spores.

M. polymorpha, the common liverwort, is the most widely diffused species. See *liverwort*.—

2. [*l. c.*] A plant of this genus.

Marchantiaceæ (mär-kan-ti-ä'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Marchantia* + *-aceæ*.] Cryptogamic plants, forming an order of the *Hepaticeæ*. The frond is never leafy, and is frequently forked; the male organs are immersed in sessile or stalked discoid or peltate receptacles, and the capsules are disposed symmetrically on the under side of stalked wheel-shaped receptacles.

Marchantieæ (mär-kan-ti'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Marchantia* + *-æ*.] Same as *Marchantiaceæ*.

marchasitet, *n.* See *marcasite*.

marchasiticalt, *a.* See *marcasitical*.

marchaundt, marchaundisè. Obsolete forms of *merchant*, *merchandise*.

marchaundysè, *n.* An obsolete variant of *merchandise*.

marchant, *n.* An obsolete form of *merchant*.

march-ditch (mārch'dich), *n.* A ditch or trench forming a landmark; a boundary.

The dank region of the unknown, whose *march-ditch* was the grave.

George MacDonald, Warlock o' Glenwarlock.

marcher¹ (mārch'èr), *n.* [*< march*¹ + *-er*.] An officer who defended the marches or borders of a territory.

We deny not that there were Lordships *Marchers*, nor that some statutes are restrained to them.

Bacon, Works, X. 374.

Lords marchers of England, the noblemen who lived on the marches of Wales and Scotland, and had their laws and regal power, until their office was abolished by 27 Henry VIII.

marcher² (mārch'èr), *n.* [*< march*² + *-er*.] One who marches.

A path
Inviting you, distinct with footprints yet
Of many a mighty *marcher* gone that way.

Browning, Paracelsus.

marchet (mārch'et), *n.* [Also *merchet*; < ML. *marcheta*, *marchetum*, *mercheta*, *merchetum*, etc., < ME. *market*, *merket* (= OHG. *mercat*, etc.), trade, market; see *market*.] A pecuniary fine anciently paid by a tenant, serf, or bondsman to his lord for the liberty of disposing of a daughter in marriage. This payment, called in law Latin *mar-cheta* or *mercheta mulierum* (the mark-fee of women), was exacted in England, Scotland, and most other countries of Europe. See the quotation.

He [Malcolm III. of Scotland] abrogated that wicked law, established by King Ewin the third, appointing half a mark of silver to be paid to the lord of the soil, in redemption of the woman's chastity, which is used to be paid yet unto this day, and is called the *marshes* of woman.
Holmshed, Hist. Scotland, an. 1086.

marchioness (mār'shōn-es), *n.* [Formerly also *marchionisse*; < ML. *marchionissa*, fem. of *marchio* (n-), a prefect of the marches, < *marcha*, *marca*, a boundary, march: see *march*¹. Cf. *marquis*.] 1. The wife or widow of a marquis. — 2. A size of slate measuring 22 inches by 11.

marchisatet, *n.* An obsolete form of *marquisate*.

marchland (mārč'h'land), *n.* [*< march*¹ + *land*¹.] A border-land; territory lying on the marches or borders of adjoining countries.

Our special hearth and cradle is doubtless to be found in the immediate *marchland* of Germany and Denmark.
E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects., p. 30.

march-line (mārč'h'lin), *n.* [*< march*¹ + *line*².] A boundary-line between adjacent countries.

If he did not everywhere know where the *march-line* fell, at least he knew perfectly where it ought to fall.
George MacDonald, What's Mine's Mine, p. 323.

March-mad (mārč'h'mad), *a.* Extremely excited or excitable, like a March hare (see *hare*¹); rash; foolhardy.

Keep him dark,
He will run *March-mad* else; the fumes of battles
Ascend into his brains.
Fletcher, Mad Lover, i. 1.

marchman (mārč'h'man), *n.*; pl. *marchmen* (-men). A man who lives on the marches or border-land of two countries; a borderer.

Now Bowden Moor the *march-man* wou,
And sternly shook his plumed head,
As glanced his eye o'er Hildon.
Scott, L. of L. M., i. 30.

The great Anglican kingdom of the Mercians—that is, the *Marchmen*, the people on the march or frontier—seems to have been the youngest of all.
E. A. Freeman, Old Eng. History, p. 39.

march-movement (mārč'h'mōv'mēnt), *n.* In music, the characteristic rhythm of a march, namely duple or quadruple.

marchpane (mārč'h'pān), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *marchpain*, *marchpane* (= D. *marcipein*, *marcipein* = G. *marcipan*, *marcipan* = Dan. Sw. *marciipan*), < OF. *marcipain*, F. *marcipain* = Sp. *mazapan* = Pg. *maçapão* = It. *mazapane*; according to Minshew, < L. **Martius panis*, bread of Mars, "having towers, castles, and such like on them," < *Martius*, of Mars (see *martial*), + *panis*, bread. Some see in the first element a corrupt form of Gr. *μαζα*, a barley-cake.] 1. A confection made of pounded pistachio-nuts or almonds, with sugar, white of egg, etc. It was made into various ornamental devices.

And whanne Dynor was Don, the Duke sent to the Pilgrims gret basons full of *Marchepans*.
Torkington, Diary of Eng. Travell, p. 13.

Epigrams that were sent usually for new years gifts or to be printed or put upon their banquetting dishes of silver plate, or of *march panes*.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 47.

Good thou, save me a piece of *marchpane*.
Shak., R. and J., i. 5. 9.

Hence—2. Something very fine or dainty.
Phi. The very *march-pane* of the court, I warrant you.
Phi. And all the gallants came about you like flies, did they not?
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, iv. 1.

march-time (mārč'h'tim), *n.* Same as *march-movement*.

march-treason (mārč'h'trē'zn), *n.* Treason against a march; betrayal to an enemy of a march or border, or of any peculiar interest of a bordering territory.

Not a thane within reach but he knew his family and connections, and how many of his ancestors had fallen . . . by the hand of the executioner for *march-treason*.
Scott, Monastery, Int.

march-ward (mārč'h'wārd), *n.* A warden of the marches; a marcher.

Marciant, *a.* An obsolete spelling of *Martian*.
marcid (mār'sid), *a.* [= OF. *marcide* = Pg. It. *marcido*, < L. *marcidus*, withered, shrunken, < *marcere*, wither: see *marcescent*.] 1. Withered; shrunken; wasted away.

He on his own fish pours the noblest oil; . . .
That, to your *marcid* dying herbs assigned,
By the rank smell and taste betrays its kind.
W. Boscawen, in Dryden's tr. of Juvenal's Satires, v. 123.

2. Causing or accompanied by wasting and feebleness.

A burning colliquative fever, the softer parts being melted away, the heat continuing its adustion upon the drier and fleshy parts, changes into a *marcid* fever.
Harvey, (Latham.)

marcidity (mār-sid'i-ti), *n.* [*< marcid* + *-ity*.] A wasted or withered condition; leanness; meagerness. *Perry.*

Marcionist (mār'shōn-ist), *n.* [*< Gr. Μαρκίωνιστής*, < *Μαρκίων*, Marcion: see *Marcionite* and *-ist*.] Same as *Marcionite*.

Marcionite (mār'shōn-it), *n.* and *a.* [*< LL. Marcionitus*, < Gr. *Μαρκίωνιτης*, < *Μαρκίων*, L. *Marcion*, < *Μάρκος*, L. *Marcus*, a personal name.] 1. *n.* A follower of Marcion of Sinope, a Gnostic religious teacher of the second century, and the founder at Rome of the Marcionite sect, which lasted until the seventh century or later. Marcion taught that there were three primal forces: the good God, first revealed by Jesus Christ; the evil matter, ruled by the devil; and the Demiurge, the finite and imperfect God of the Jews. He rejected the Old Testament, denied the incarnation and resurrection, and admitted only a gospel akin to or altered from that of St. Luke and ten of St. Paul's epistles as inspired and authoritative; he repeated baptism thrice, excluded wine from the eucharist, inculcated an extreme asceticism, and allowed women to minister. See *Cerdonian*.

II. *a.* Pertaining to or characterized by the principles of Marcion: as, the *Marcionite* Church.

Marcionitic (mār-shō-nit'ik), *a.* [*< Marcionite* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to the Marcionites or their doctrines.

Marcionitism (mār'shōn-it-izm), *n.* [*< Marcionite* + *-ism*.] The doctrines of the Marcionites. *Encyc. Brit., XV, 485.*

Marcobrunner (mār'kō-brūn-ēr), *n.* [G.] A wine produced in a vineyard in the commune of Erbach, near Wiesbaden, and taking its name from a neighboring fountain called the Markbrunnen. It ranks among the best of German wines.

Marcomannic (mār'kō-man'ik), *a.* [*< Marcomanni* + *-ic*.] Relating to the Marcomanni, an ancient German tribe which harassed the Roman empire at intervals from the time of Cæsar to the fourth century.

marcor, marcour (mār'kōr), *n.* [*< L. marcor*, decay, faintness, languor, < *marcere*, wither, decay, fade, faint: see *marcescent*.] The state of withering or wasting; leanness; loss of flesh. *Sir T. Browne, [Rare.]*

Marcosian (mār'kō'si-an), *n.* [Appar. irreg. < Gr. *Μάρκος*, L. *Marcus*, the name of the founder.] A follower of Marcus, perhaps of Ephesus, a heresiarch of the second century. The leading features of his system were a ritual imitating the Christian eucharist (at which he apparently caused a miraculous change in the color and quantity of the wine), ministrations and prophecy of women, a cabalistic use of numbers and letters, antinomian licentiousness, and a Gnostic system of eons. He is known chiefly from the writings of Irenæus, and his followers were not numerous.

marcour, *n.* See *marcor*.

marid (mārd), *n.* Same as *merd*.

martert, mardert, *n.* Same as *marten*¹.

Mardi gras (mār'dē grā), [F., lit. 'fat Tuesday': so called from the French practice of parading a fat ox (*bœuf gras*) during the celebration of the day: *mardi* (< L. *Martis dies*, day of Mars), Tuesday; *gras*, fat: see *grease*.] Shrove Tuesday; the last day of carnival; the day before Ash Wednesday (the first day of Lent), which in some places, as in New Orleans, is celebrated with revelry and elaborate display.

mare (mār), *n.* [*< ME. marc, merc, meerc, mure*, < AS. *merc*, *myrc* = OFries. *merie* = D. *merrie* = MLG. *merie* = OHG. *merihā*, *merhā*, MHG. *meriche*, *merhe*, G. *mähre* = Icel. *merr* = Sw. *mär* = Dan. *mar*, a mare; fem. to AS. *meor*, *meorh* = OHG. *marah*, *marh*, *marc*, MHG. *marh*, *marc* = Icel. *marr* (Goth. not recorded), a horse, steed, = Ir. Gael. *marc* = W. *marc* = Corn. *marc* (Old Celtic *márkos*, in Pausanias), a horse, stallion. The Teut. forms may, however, be derived from the Celtic. The base form has disappeared from E. and G., except as found in the disguised compound *marshal*.] 1. The female of the horse, or of other species of the genus *Equus*.

With him ther was a Flowman was his brother, . . .
In a tabard he rood upon a *mare*.
Chaucer, Gen. Prolog. to C. T., l. 541.

2. A few ears of grain left standing and tied together, at which the harvesters throw their sickles till the knot is cut. *Hallucell.* [Herefordshire, Eng.].—*Crying the mare*, an old harvest sport in Herefordshire. *Blount.* See def. 2.—*Mare's nest*, an absurd or ridiculous imagined discovery; something of apparent importance which a person fancies he has discovered, but which turns out to be a delusion or a hoax. Formerly also *horse-nest*.

Why dost thou laugh?
What *mare's nest* hast thou found?
Fletcher, Bonduca, v. 2.

It [the average German mind] finds its keenest pleasure in divining a profound significance in the most trifling things, and the number of *mare's-nests* that have been

stared into by the German Gelehrter through his spectacles passes calculation.

Lovell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 292.

Money makes the mare go, the outlay of money keeps things going; money will succeed where everything else fails. (Slang.)

I'm making the *mare go* here in Whitford, without the money too sometimes. *Kingley, Two Years Ago, Int.*

Shanks' mare, one's own legs, as a means of conveyance. (Slang.)—**The gray mare is the better horse**, the wife rules the husband. (Slang.)—**Timber mare**. Same as *horse*¹, 5 (b).

mare¹ (mār), *n.* [*< ME. mare, more*, < AS. *mara*, an incubus, = MLG. *mare*, *mār*, LG. *marc*, *mar*, *mor* = OHG. *maro*, *mar*, MHG. *mar*, G. dial. *mahr*, *mar* = Icel. *mara* = Sw. *marä* = Dan. *mare*, nightmare; cf. OF. *marc*, an incubus, also in comp. *cauchemar*, *cochemarc*, *cauchemar*, F. *cauchemar*, nightmare, < OF. *caucher*, < L. *calcare*, tread upon, + *mare*, incubus; cf. Pol. *marä*, a vision, dream, nightmare; Bohem. *mura*, incubus; prob. lit. 'crusher,' from the root of AS. *mirran*, *myrran*, hinder, mar, orig. 'crush': see *mar*¹.] Oppressed sleep; incubus, formerly regarded as an evil spirit of the night that oppresses persons during sleep: new used only in the compound *nightmare*.

Mushrooms cause the incubus, or the *mare* in the stomach. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

mare², *a.* and *adv.* An obsolete form of *more*¹.

Mareca (ma-ré'kä), *n.* [NL., < Braz. *maraca* (Maregrave), native name of a teal.] A genus of ducks of the family *Anatidae* and subfamily *Anatinae*; the widgeons. The common widgeon of Europe is *M. penelope*; that of America is *M. americana*. See *widgeon*. Also written *Marica*.

marechal (mar'e-shal), *n.* [F. *maréchal*, marshal: see *marshal*.] A kind of powder used for the hair in the eighteenth century.

His hair powdered with *marechal*, a cambric shirt, etc. *Smollett, Roderick Random.*

mare clausum (mā'rē klā'sum), [L.: *mare*, sea; *clausum*, neut. of *clausus*, closed: see *mer*¹ and *close*², a.] A closed sea; a sea closed to navigation; a sea or a part of the high seas within the jurisdiction of a particular nation, as distinguished from the open sea, where all nations have equal right. The phrase is not a geographical one, but a technical legal term, the subject of which has always been in controversy in international law; and its meaning therefore varies in extent according as it is used by those who claim or who resist an extension of territorial jurisdiction over otherwise open seas.

mareist, *n.* A Middle English form of *marish*.
marekanite (mar'e-kan-it), *n.* [*< Marekanka* (see def.) + *-ite*².] A variety of obsidian, found in small spherules in the vicinity of the Marekanka, near Okhotsk in Siberia. It is a form of pearlstone.

Maremmese (mar-e-mēs' or -mēs'), *a.* [*< It. Maremma* + *-ese*.] Of or pertaining to the Maremma, certain marshy tracts extending along the coast of Tuscany in Italy, reaching back from six to eighteen miles from the sea. The soil is of wonderful fertility, but the atmosphere is so pestilential as to render these districts uninhabitable in the warm season.

marena (ma-rē'nā), *n.* [NL., < G. *maräne*, *moräne*, said to be so called from Lake Morin, in Brandenburg, Prussia.] A coregonine fish, *Coregonus maræna*, better known as *C. lavaretus*: same as *lavaret*.

marennin (ma-ren'in), *n.* See the quotation.

Navicula ostrearum contains a light-blue pigment, which it is proposed to call *marennin*, which is diffused throughout the protoplasm. *Jour. of Micros. Soc., 2d ser., VI, 1. 53.*

Mareotic (mar-ē-ot'ik), *a.* [*< L. Marcoticus*, < Gr. *Μαρκετικός*, < *Μαρκετός* (sc. *λίμνη*), also *Μάρεια*, *ἡ λίμνη ἡ Μάρεια*, Lake Mareotis, < *Μάρεια*, *Μάρην*, < Egypt. *Mer* or *Mir*, a city in Egypt, or the lake *Mareotis* (see def.) + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to Lake Mareotis in Lower Egypt, or the region in which it is situated: as, *Mareotic wine*.

mares, *n.* Plural of *mare*³.

mareschal (mar'e-shal), *n.* An obsolete form of *marshal*: used archaically, especially with reference to a marshal of France.

O William, may thy arms advance,
That he may lose Dinant next year,
And so be *mareschal* [in ed. 1766, 'constable'] of France.
Prior, Taking of Namur in 1695.

mare's-nest (mār's-nest), *v. i.* [*< mare's nest* (see under *mare*¹).] To discover mare's nests; make absurd discoveries; imagine that one has made an important discovery which is really no discovery at all, or is a hoax.

He's always *mare's-nesting*.

Lever, Davenport Dunn, I. 206. (Hoppe.)

maresset, *n.* A Middle English form of *marish*.

mare's-tail (mārz'tāl), *n.* and *a.* **I. n. 1.** (*a*) A plant of the genus *Hippuris*: most properly *H. vulgaris*. [In old herbars this was *female horsetail*. In contrast with *Equisetum fluviatile*, a stronger plant, called *male horsetail*. But later writers say *mare's-tail*, as if the meaning had been *female-horsetail*.] (*b*) The horsetail, *Equisetum*. See *bottle-brush*, 2.

The pretty *mare's-tail* forest, fairy pines. Tennyson, *Aylmer's Field*.

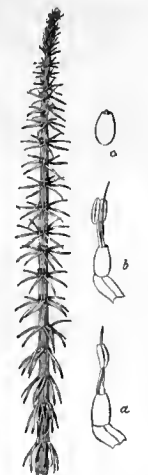
2. *pl.* Long straight fibers of gray cirrus cloud, an indication of the approach of stormy weather.

A light blue sky and a crescent of *mare's-tails* over the mastheads. W. C. Russell, *Jack's Courtship*, xxii.

3. In *anat.*, the cauda equina (which see, under *cauda*).

II. a. Like a mare's tail; of the kind called *mare's-tails*: said of clouds.

Streaks of *mare's-tail* clouds in the sky. Huxley, *Nineteenth Century*, [XIX. 202.]



Flowering Branch of Mare's-tail (*Hippuris vulgaris*). *a*, a flower before anthesis; *b*, a flower after anthesis; *c*, the fruit.

marewet, *n.* An obsolete form of *marrow*¹.

Marezzo marble. See *marble*.

margarate (mār'gā-rāt), *n.* [*< margar(ite) + -ate¹*.] In chem., a salt of margaric acid.

margaret (mār'gā-ret), *n.* [*< Margaret*, a fem. name, = *F. Marguerite* = *Sp. Pg. Margarita* = *It. Margarita*, *Margherita*, *< L. margarita*, *< Gr. μαργαρίτης*, a pearl: see *margarite*. The name *Margaret*, redne'd to *Mag*, *Madge*, dim. *Muggie*, etc., is familiarly applied to several birds, etc.: see *madgel*, *mag¹*, *magpie*, etc.] Same as *madgel*.

margaret-grunt (mār'gā-ret-grunt), *n.* Same as *margate-fish*.

margaric (mār-gar'ik), *a.* [*< margar(ite) + -ic*.] Pertaining to or resembling pearl.—**Margaric acid**, *C₁₇H₃₄O₂*, an acid formerly erroneously supposed to be present in certain fats. It has a fatty aspect, and is insoluble in water, but readily soluble in hot alcohol; the latter, as it cools, deposits the acid in pearly scales, whence its name. It probably does not occur in nature.

margarin, **margarine** (mār'gā-rin), *n.* [*< margar(ite) + -in², -ine²*.] A peculiar pearl-like substance extracted from hogs' lard; the solid fatty matter of certain vegetable oils. The purest margarin is obtained from the concrete part of olive-oil. It is a mixture of stearin and palmitin.

margarita (mār-gā-rī-tā), *n.* [NL. (in def. 1) *< LGr. μαργαρίτης*, a crumb of the sacramental bread, lit. a pearl], *< Gr. μαργαρίτης*, a pearl: see *margarite*.] 1. In the *Gr. Ch.*: (*a*) The vessel in which the consecrated oblate is kept. (*b*) A portion of the oblate which is placed in the cup as a symbol of the union of the body and blood of Christ. See *commixture*.—2. [*cap.*] A genus of top-shells of the family *Trichidae*. It is represented by a number of species in the colder seas.

Margaritacea (mār'gā-rī-tā-sē-ā), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *margaritaceus*, pearly: see *margaritaceus*.] In old systems, a family of bivalves whose shells are pearly or nacreous inside; the pearl-oysters: same as *Arviculide* or *Pteriiide*. In De Blainville's classification (1825), this family consisted of the genera *Vulsella*, *Malilus*, *Perna*, *Crenatula*, *Inoceramus*, *Capillus*, *Pulvinatus*, *Gervillia*, and *Arvicula*, thus corresponding somewhat to the *Malleacea* of Lamarck. Also *Margaritacea*.

margaritacean (mār'gā-rī-tā-sē-an), *a.* and *n.* [As *margaritaceus* + *-an*.] **I. a.** Margaritaceous; margaritiforous; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Margaritacea*.

II. n. A member of the *Margaritacea*.

margaritaceous (mār'gā-rī-tā'shi-us), *a.* [*< NL. margaritaceus*, pearly, *< L. margarita*, a pearl: see *margarite*.] Resembling mother-of-pearl; pearly; glossy-white with purple, green, and blue reflections.

Margaritana (mār'gā-rī-tā-nā), *n.* [NL., *< L. margarita*, a pearl: see *margarite*.] A genus of river-mussels of the family *Unionida*. It is closely related to *Unio*, chiefly differing in some details of the hinge-teeth, and a species, *M. margaritifera*, is notable as a pearl-oyster, producing pearls of commercial value. Also called *Alasmodon*.

margarite (mār'gā-rīt), *n.* [*< ME. margarite*, *margrite* (also *margery*, *q. v.*) (cf. AS. *meregrot*, *meregrotta* = OS. *merigrota* = OHG. *marigroiz*, a pearl, forms simulating AS. *mere*, etc., sea, + *greot*, etc., sand, gravel, grit), *< OF. marguerite*,

marguerete, *F. margarite*, *marguerite* = *Sp. Pg. margarita* = *It. margarita*, *margherita*, a pearl, *< L. margarita*, rarely *margaritum*, = *Bulg. margarit* = *Russ. margaritū*, *< Gr. μαργαρίτης*, a pearl, also *μαργαρον*, a pearl, *< μαργαρος*, the pearl-oyster; cf. *Pers. murvari* (*> Turk. mervarid*), a pearl.] 1. A pearl. [Obsolete or poetical.]

Rich orient pearl,
More bright of hue than were the *margarites*
That Caesar found in wealthy Albion.
Greene, *Orlando Furioso*.

2. A mineral of micaceous structure, separable into thin laminae which are rather brittle. It has a grayish or reddish color and a pearly luster on the cleavage-surface (hence called *pearl-mica*). In composition it is a silicate of aluminum and calcium. It is a common associate of corundum. It is one of the so-called *brittle micas*.

3. In *lithol.*, an arrangement of the devitrification products (globulites) of a glassy material into forms resembling strings of beads: a term introduced by Vogelsang.—4. Same as *margarita*, 1.

margaritic (mār-gā-rīt'ik), *a.* [*< margarite + -ic*.] Pertaining to or resembling pearl or margarite; margaric.—**Margaritic acid**, one of the fatty acids which result from the saponification of castor-oil.

margaritiforous (mār'gā-rīt'f'ō-rus), *a.* [*< L. margaritifera*, pearl-bearing, *< margarita*, a pearl (see *margarite*), + *ferre* = *E. bear¹*.] Pearl-bearing; producing pearls; margaritaceous.

margaritite (mār'gā-rītīt), *n.* [*< NL. Margaritites*, a generic name of such shells, *< L. margarita*, a pearl: see *margarite*.] A fossil pearl-oyster or some similar margaritiforous shell.

Margarodes (mār-gā-rō-dēz), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. μαργαρόδης*, pearl-like, *< μαργαρον*, a pearl (see *margarite*), + *εidos*, form.] 1. A genus of scale-insects of the family *Coccidae*. *M. formicarum*, so named from its pearly appearance and from its living with ants, is known in the Bahamas as the *ground-pearl*. Its scaly covering has caused it to be mistaken for a mollusk. These insects are sometimes strung like beads in necklaces. The genus is probably the same as *Porphyrophora* of Brandt (1833); it was named the same year by Guiling.

2. A genus of pyralid moths, typical of the family *Margarodidae*, erected by Guenée in 1854, having the wings immaculate, neither fasciate nor marginate, and the body stout. They occur in most parts of the world, more abundantly in tropical countries. *M. quadridentatus* of the United States feeds in the larval state on the privet.

Margarodidae (mār-gā-rō-dī-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Margarodes* + *-idae*.] A family of pyralid moths named from the genus *Margarodes*, having ample, entire, silky, semi-hyaline, iridescent or pearly wings, often bordered and seldom marked. The abdomen of the male has an apical tuft which is often bifid. It is a large wide-spread family of some 20 genera, as *Phaeclura*, which contains the moths whose larvae are known in the United States as *melon-caterpillars* and *pickle-worms*.

margarodite (mār'gā-rō-dīt), *n.* [*< Gr. μαργαρόδης*, pearl-like (see *Margarodes*), + *-ite²*.] A variety of muscovite, or common potash-mica, affording, upon ignition, a small percentage of water.

margaron, **margarone** (mār'gā-ron, -rōn), *n.* [= *F. margarone*; as *margar(ite) + -on, -one*.] A solid white fatty matter which crystallizes in pearly scales, and is obtained by distilling margaric acid with excess of lime.

margaryize (mār'gā-rī-iz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *margaryized*, ppr. *margaryizing*. [*< Margary* (see def.) + *-ize*.] In the antiseptic treatment of timber, to impregnate (the wood) with a solution of sulphate of copper. The word is derived from the name of the inventor of the process, J. J. Lloyd Margary.

margate-fish (mār'gāt-fish), *n.* A fish, *Hæmulus gibbosus* or *album*, inhabiting the Caribbean Sea and Florida Keys. Its color is pearly-white, somewhat olivaceous above, with obsolete spots on some of the scales; the mouth is orange within, and the lips and a faint blotch on each side of the snout are light-yellow. It reaches a length of 2 feet or more, and is one of the most important food-fishes of Havana and Key West. Also called *market-fish*, *maggot-fish*, *margaret-grunt*.

Margaux (mār-gō'), *n.* [*F.*: see def.] Claret produced in the commune of Margaux, in the department of the Gironde in France. Its better grades closely resemble the Château Margaux. See *château*.

margay (mār'gā), *n.* [= *F. margay*; *< Braz. margay*.] A South American tiger-cat, *Felis tigrina*, or *F. margay*; also, some related species. They are small spotted and striped cats resembling the ocelot, ranging from Mexico to Paraguay. The margay is about 2 feet long, the tail from 12 to 18 inches; it has been domesticated and made useful in destroying rats, like the common house-cat. Also *marjay*.

marge (mārj), *n.* [*< F. marge* = *Pr. marge* = *D. marge*, *< L. margo* (*margi-*), border, margin: see *margin*.] Same as *margin*. [Poetical.]

By this the Muse arrives

At Eli's isled *marge*.

Dayton, *Polyolbion*, xxii. 1632.

The drum, suspended by its tattered *marge*,
Once rolled and rattled to the Hessian's charge.

O. W. Holmes, *Metrical Essay*.

marged (mārjd), *a.* [*< marge + -ed²*.] Bordered; having a margin.

From that gold-sanded, flower-marged shore.
The Week, VI. 186.

margent (mār'jēnt), *n.* and *a.* [A var. of *margin*, with unorig. -t as in *parchment*, *tyrant*, etc.] **I. n. 1.** A margin. [Obsolete or archaic.]

The beached *margent* of the sea.
Shak., *M. N. D.*, ii. 1. 85.

Be not deceav'd, Readers, by men that would overawe
your ears with big names and huge Tomes that contra-
dict and repeal one another, because they can cramme a
margent with citations. Milton, *Apology for Smectymnus*.

By the *margent* of the sea

I would build myself a home.

R. H. Stoddard, *By the Margent of the Sea*.

2. Gloss; marginal comment.

See at the bar the booby Bettesworth, . . .
Who knows of law nor text nor *margent*. Swift.

II. a. Marginal.

Margent notes upon a French text.

R. Saltoun, *To Winthrop* (1643).

Here, peradventure, my witless youth may be taxed with
a *margent* note of presumption, for offering to put up any
motion of applause in the behalf of so excellent a poet.
Nash (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 496).

margent† (mār'jēnt), *v. t.* [*< margent, n.*] To note or enter on the margin; margin.

I present it [England's Eliza] in one whole entire hymne,
distinguishing it only by succession of yeaes, which I have
margented through the whole story.

Mir. for Mags., p. 775, Pref.

margery†, *n.* [*< ME. margery*, *margerye*, *< OF. margerite*, *marguerite*, vernacular form of *marguerite*, var. of *margarite*, a pearl.] A pearl.

margery-pearl†, *n.* [*< ME. margery perl*.] Same as *margery*. Prompt. Parv., p. 214.

And seyde, "noll mittere man *margerye-pertis*
Amanges hogges, that han hawes at wille."

Piers Plowman (B), x. 9.

margin (mār'jin), *n.* [Also *marge* (*< F.*), formerly also *margin* (and *margent*, *q. v.*); *< ME. margin*, *margyne*, *< OF. margine* (usually *marge*, *F. marge*) = *Sp. margen* = *Pg. margem* = *It. margine*, a border, margin, = *Serv. margini*, a hill (as a boundary, an ant-hill, mole-hill), *< L. margo* (*margi-*), edge, brink, border, margin: see *mark¹*.] 1. A bordering or bounding space; a border; a space between one edge or line and another, as that along a river between the edge of the water or of its bed and a real or imaginary outer line, or the like, or that between the edges of a leaf or sheet of paper and those of the printing or writing on it. In some plants the leaf (then called *marginate*) has a distinct margin or border of different formation or coloration from the main body. In the case of a book, *margin* alone usually means the clear space between the print and the outer edge of the leaf, called distinctively the *front margin*; the head or top *margin* is at the top of the page, the tail or bottom *margin* at the foot, and the back *margin* on the inner side against the back. Parts of these margins, especially at the sides, may be occupied by marginal notes, remarks, or the like. An *opened margin* is one where the leaves have been opened or separated, as with a folder, but not trimmed; an *uncut margin* has not been cut anywhere; a *rough-cut margin* has only the more protruding ragged edges cut off with scissors; in a *cropped margin* too much paper has been cut away; in a *bed margin* part of the print has been cut away.

We came into the road, where I saw an antient way
about eighteen feet broad, paved with large round stones,
having a *margin* on each side, partly of hewn stone.

Poore, *Description of the East*, II. i. 80.

Thus on Mæander's flowery *margin* lies

The dying swan.

Pope, *R. of the L.*, v. 65.

With plates of brass the cors'let cover'd o'er
(The same renown'd Asteropæus wore)
Whose glitt'ring *margins* rais'd with silver shine
(No vulgar gift), Enmelus! shall be thine.

Pope, *Iliad*, xxiii. 641.

Starts, when he sees the hazel quiver

Along the *margin* of the river.

Whittier, *Mogg Megone*, II.

Specifically—(*a*) In an engraving, the paper left blank outside the plate-mark. (*b*) In *entom.*, properly, the outer part of a surface or distinct portion of the integument, as distinguished from the central part or disk. In this sense *margin* is not to be confounded with *edge*, which is used to denote the extreme boundary of a part: but where distinction is unnecessary, the two terms are often used synonymously. (*c*) In *conch.*, the edge or entire outline of a bivalve shell. (*d*) In *bot.*: (1) The edge. (2) A distinct border, different from the body of the organ, as the membranous expansion surrounding some seeds or seed-vessels; a narrow wing.

2. In *joinery*, the flat part of the stiles and rails of framed work. Doors which are made in two widths

or leaves are called *double-margined*, in consequence of the stiles being repeated in the center; and so are also those doors which are made to imitate two-leaved doors.

3. Latitude, scope, or range; freedom from narrow restriction or limitation; room or provision for enlarged or extended action.

Their *margin* of effective operation is strictly limited; still, such a *margin* exists, and they (trades-unions) have turned it to account. *Rae*, Contemporary Socialism, viii.

4. Allowance made, security given, or scope afforded for contingencies, as profit or loss in trade, error of calculation, change of circumstances, diversity of judgment or opinion, etc.

There is always *margin* enough in the statute for a liberal judge to read one way and a servile judge another. *Emerson*, Fugitive Slave Law.

5. In speculative dealings on the exchanges:

(a) The sum in money, or represented by securities, deposited by a speculator or trader with his broker as a provision against loss on transactions made on account. This margin is usually reckoned at 10 per cent. of the par value of stocks or bonds, and 10 cents per bushel or barrel on grain or oil. If the price rises or falls to a satisfactory extent, a sale or purchase is made, and the gain is the customer's profit, less the broker's charges; if the price falls below or rises above the margin furnished, and the purchase is to be protected in expectation of a future rise or fall, the customer is required to furnish ("put up") more margin to cover the difference.

The banks refused to loan upon any except first-class collateral, and commission-houses regarded the market as in a somewhat dangerous condition for speculators on *margin*. *Appleton's Ann. Cyc.*, 1886, p. 342.

(b) A deposit made by each of two brokers, parties to a contract, when one is "called up" (as it is termed) by the other. This mutual deposit (usually of 5 per cent.) is made in some bank or trust company agreed upon, and remains subject only to a joint check or draft during the continuance of the contract upon which it has been called.—*Cardinal, costal, dentate, dilated margin*. See the adjectives.—*Dislocated margin*. See *dislocate*.—*Double margin*, a margin in which there is a fine groove along the outer side, the margin being thus composed of two parallel edges or carinae with the groove between them.—*Eroded margin*. See *erode*.—*Filate, incrassate, inferior, inner, etc., margin*. See the adjectives.—*Margin draft*. See *margin-draft*.—*Margin of a course*, in *arch.*, that part of the upper side of a course of slates which is left uncovered by the next superior course.—*To make margin*, in *printing*, to determine the proper amount of margin to be given to printed pages by the selection of blanks or of low furniture of suitable sizes.—*Syn.* 1. Confine, limit, skirt. See *rim*.

margin (măr'jin), *v. t.* [*F. marginer* = *Sp. Pg. marginar* = *It. marginare*, < *L. marginare*, furnish with a border, < *margo* (*margin-*), a border; see *margin*, *n.*] 1. To furnish with a margin; form or constitute a margin to; border.

The ice-bern rivers . . . were *margin*ed occasionally with spires of discolored ice.

Kane, *Sec. Grinnell Exp.*, II, 150.

2. To enter in the margin, as a note in a book.—*To margin up*, to put up margins, as a provision against loss by a broker who has purchased and holds stocks, etc., on behalf of a customer; cover loss on account of depreciation of prices.

The concern then had \$42,500,000 locked up on the Bourse, having trebled its liabilities in the vain attempt to *margin* up after a fall begun in September, 1881.

Amer. Economist, III, 176.

marginal (măr'ji-nal), *a.* [= *F. marginal* = *Sp. Pg. marginal* = *It. marginale*, < *NL. marginalis*, < *L. margo* (*margin-*), *margin*; see *margin*.] Pertaining to a margin; situated on or near the margin; specifically, written or printed in the margin of a page: as, a *marginal* note or gloss.

To come into the dim reflexion of hollow antiquities sold by the seeming bulk, and there be fain to club quotations with Men whose learning and belief lies in *marginal* stuffings. *Milton*, Church-Government, II, Pref.

The passage itself is set down in the *marginal* notes. *Pope*, Temple of Fame, Adv't.

Inner marginal cell. See *inner*.—**Marginal bodies**, *marginal vesicles*, in hydroid polyps, differentiated sensory organs attached to the edge of the umbrella. Those which are pigmented are supposed to have a visual function, those which have hard concretions to be auditory. (See *cut under theocyst*.) Different kinds of marginal bodies have special names.—**Marginal bones or ossicles**, supernumerary digital phalanges lying along the inner or the outer border of the flipper of an Ichthyosaur. (See *cut under Ichthyosauria*.) The marginal bones furnish a remarkable instance of more than the normal five digits of vertebrates.—**Marginal cell**, in *entom.*, a cell or space of the wing anterior to the marginal vein and attaining the apical margin.—**Marginal finger**, the index-finger.

Would I had seen these graved with thy great sire,
Ere lived to have men's *marginal* fingers point
At Charalols, as a lamented story!

Messinger and Field, Fatal Dowry, III, 1.

Marginal fringes, in *ornith.* See *fringe*.—**Marginal gemination**. See *gemination*.—**Marginal gyrus**. See *gyrus*.—**Marginal line**, in *entom.*, a variously waved or angulated line running across the anterior wing near the apical margin, distinguished in many moths.—**Marginal lobe, lobule**. See *lobe*.—**Marginal notes**, notes printed on the front margin or fore edge of the leaf. (Often called *side notes*.—**Marginal vein or nervure**, in *entom.*, a vein of an insect's wing, extending more or less longitudinally

toward the apical margin. It may arise from the pterostigma and form a curved line, as in some *Hymenoptera* (in which case it is also called the *radial vein*), or it may be a posterior fork of the costal vein, as in certain *Diptera*.—**Marginal vesicles**. See *marginal bodies*.

marginalia (măr'ji-nā'li-ä), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, neut. pl. of *marginalis*, *marginal*; see *marginal*.] 1. Marginal notes.—2. In sponges, spicules forming a collar round the osculum. *F. E. Schulze*.—**marginalize** (măr'ji-nal-iz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *marginalized*, ppr. *marginalizing*. [*< marginal* + *-ize*.] *I. trans.* To furnish with marginal notes. [Rare.]

Augustine's Confessions, in the same library, he [Archbishop Leighton] similarly *marginalized*.

F. Jacox, Literary Life, p. 104.

II. intrans. To make marginal notes. [Rare.]

Byron could *marginalize* with similar fertility and facility.

F. Jacox, Literary Life, p. 112.

marginally (măr'ji-nal-i), *adv.* In the margin, as of a book.

marginant (măr'ji-nant), *a.* In bot., becoming marginate.

marginate (măr'ji-nät), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *marginated*, ppr. *marginating*. [*< L. marginatus*, pp. of *marginare*, furnish with a border; see *margin*, *v.*] To furnish with a margin or margins.

marginate (măr'ji-nät), *a.* [*< L. marginatus*, pp.; see the verb.] Having a margin. Specifically, in *entom.*: (a) Having the margin of a distinct color: as, *marginate* with purple. (b) Having a distinct margin or edge, as the pronotum of many beetles.—**Marginate abdomen**, in *entom.*, an abdomen that is compressed and has the sides of the dorsal segments elevated, as in many *Staphylinidae*; or projecting beyond the wing-covers in a sharp ridge, as in many *Hemiptera* and *Orthoptera*, and a few *Coleoptera*.

marginated (măr'ji-nät-ed), *a.* Same as *marginate*.

margin-draft (măr'ji-n-draft), *n.* In masonry, a plane chiseled surface adjoining the edge or edges of a hewn block, as that about the joints of a usual variety of ashlar, in which the margin-draft incloses the middle part of the face, which may either be dressed or left rough.

margined (măr'jind), *a.* [*< margin* + *-ed*.] Marginate; specifically, in bot., having a distinct and projecting edge or wing, as the borders of many flat seeds.—**Margined fruit-bat**, *Cynopterus marginatus*, a small East Indian species, about 4 inches long, whose ears are marginate or edged with white.

Marginella (măr'ji-nel'i), *n.* [*NL.*, dim. of *L. margo* (*margin-*), edge, border; see *margin*.]

The typical genus of the family

Marginellidae. There are some 200 species, found in all warm seas, of small size, with smooth oval shells having a small respiratory notch. The best representatives of the genus have an evident spire, as *M. nubiculata*; some others, with sunken spire, as *M. lineata*, form a subgenus *Persicula*.

Marginellacea (măr'ji-nel'i-sē-ä), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Marginella* + *-acea*.] Same as *Marginellidae*.

Marginellidae (măr'ji-nel'i-dē), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Marginella* + *-idae*.] A family of gastropods, typified by the genus *Marginella*.

The animal has only radicular teeth, tentacles approximate at base, eyes above their base, and a large foot. The shell is involute or obovate, with a short or sunken spire, polished porcellaneous surface, and has several distinct plaits on the columellar lip.

marginelliform (măr'ji-nel'i-fōrm), *a.* [*< NL. Marginella* + *L. forma*, form.] Having the character of a *Marginella* or related mollusks.

marginelloid (măr'ji-nel'oid), *a.* [*< NL. Marginella* + *-oid*.] Of or pertaining to the *Marginellidae*, or to the group which that family represents.

marginicidal (măr'ji-ni-si'dgl), *a.* [*< L. margo* (*margin-*), border, + *cadere*, cut, + *-al*.] In bot., a term descriptive of that mode of dehiscence in which the carpels separate along their external line of junction, not, however, splitting the septa or partitions, as in septicial dehiscence, but breaking away from them.

marginiform (măr'ji-ni-fōrm), *a.* [*< L. margo* (*margin-*), edge, border, + *forma*, form.] Like a border, edge, or margin; forming a mere rim of something: as, the *marginiform* ears of some spermophiles. *Cones*.

margining (măr'ji-ning), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *margin*, *v.*] Margins collectively; also, the form or character of a margin; marks or colors bordering a surface: as, a black *margining*.

marginirostral (măr'ji-ni-ros'tral), *a.* [*< L. margo* (*margin-*), edge, border, + *rostrum*, bill, beak; see *rostral*.] Bordering or fringing the bill: applied by Macgillivray to feathers situ-



Marginella nubiculata.

ated about the basal margin of the bills of birds. [Scarcely in use.]

margin-line (măr'jin-lin), *n.* *Naut.*, a line or edge parallel to the upper side of the wing-transom in a ship and just below it, where the butts of the after bottom-planks terminate.

margin-tailed (măr'jin-täld), *a.* Having the tail margined: specifically applied to a South American otter, *Pteronura sandbachii*, in which the tail is alate.

margosa (măr-gō'sä), *n.* [*E. Ind.*] An East Indian tree, *Azadirachta indica* (*Melia Azadirachta*). Its fruit yields a concrete fixed oil. Also called *nim* or *necm*.—**Margosa bark**. See *bark*.

margrave, margraviate (măr'grä-vät, măr-grä-vi-ät), *n.* [*< margrave* + *-ate*.] The territory of a margrave.

margrave (măr'gräv), *n.* [Formerly also (after G.) *markgrave*, *maregrave*, < *F. margrave* = *D. markgraaf* = *MLG. markgräve* = *Dan. markgreve* = *Sw. markgreve*, < *MLG. maregrāve* (*OHG. maregrāro*), *G. markgraf*, < *mark*, a march or border, + *graf*, a count; see *march*¹ and *grave*.] A German title (*markgraf*), 'count or earl of a mark' or border province: equivalent to *marquis*. The margraves were originally military governors or guardians by appointment (first in the time of Charles the Great), but their office soon became hereditary. From the twelfth century onward the margraves were princes of the empire, and some of them became electors. The title ceased to be used in its territorial sense in 1806, when there were nine margraves, but was retained for some time as a title of courtesy for younger sons.

The chief and head of them [commissioners] was the *Margrave* (as they call him) of Bruges.

Sir T. More, Utopia, tr. by Robinson (1551), Prol.

The *margrave*, who was the high executive officer of the little commonwealth, marched down to the cathedral.

Molloy, Dutch Republic, I, 561.

margraviate, *n.* See *margrave*.

margravine (măr'grä-vēn), *n.* [*< F. margravine* (= *D. markgravin* = *MLG. markgrävinne* = *MLG. maregrävin*, *maregrävinne*, *G. markgräfin* = *Sw. markgräfinna* = *Dan. markgræinde*), fem. of *margrave*, *margrave*: see *margrave*.] The wife of a margrave.

marguerite (măr'ge-rēt), *n.* [*< F. marguerite*, a daisy, a pearl, < *L. margarita*, < *Gr. μαργαρίτης*, a pearl; see *margaret*, *margarita*.] 1. The common European daisy, *Bellis perennis*.—2. A species from Teneriffe, *Chrysanthemum frutescens*, also called *Paris daisy*, closely resembling the common oxeye daisy, but with leaves more dissected. It is successful as a winter bloomer, while the latter is not. There is a popular yellow variety, *golden marguerite*. See *cut under Chrysanthemum*.—**Blue marguerite**, *Detria (Agathaea) caelestis*.

marguetté (măr'ge-tä'), *a.* In her., same as *decked*, 3.

Margyricarpus (măr'ji-ri-kär'pus), *n.* [*NL.* (Ruiz and Pavon, 1794), < *Gr. μαργαρίτης*, a pearl, + *καρπός*, fruit, erroneously for *Margaroitocarpus*.] A genus of rosaceous shrubs belonging to the tribe *Potrieae*, characterized by hermaphrodite flowers which are axillary and solitary and have a calyx without bracts, no petals, two stamens, and one carpel. They are bushy, rigid, leafy shrubs, with pinnate leaves, and small, inconspicuous flowers sessile in the axils. There are 4 species, natives of South America. *M. retusus* is sometimes cultivated under the name of *pearl-berry* or *pearl-fruit*.

marlager, *n.* An obsolete form of *marriage*.

marialite (mar'i-al-it), *n.* [Formation not known.] A kind of scapolite found near Naples. It is essentially a silicate of aluminium and sodium with some sodium chlorid. See *scapolite*.

Marian¹ (mä'ri-an), *a.* [*< L. Marianus*, < *Marius* (see *def.*), the name of a Roman gens.] Of or pertaining to Caius Marius, a noted Roman general (died 86 B. C.), or his followers.

When ordered by Sulla to put away his wife, who was connected with the *Marian* party, he [Cæsar] refused to obey, although he lost by the refusal his wife's dowry, his priesthood, and his fortune. *Encyc. Brit.*, IV, 634.

Marian² (mä'ri-an), *a.* [*< ML. Marianus*, < *LL. Maria*, Mary; see *marry*², *marry*².] 1. Of or pertaining to the Virgin Mary: as, the *Marian* doctrine of the Roman Catholic Church.—2. Of or pertaining to Queen Mary of England, daughter of Henry VIII.

Of all the *Marian* martyrs, Mr. Philpot was the best-born gentleman. *Fuller*.

The fate of the English Protestants, exiles under the *Marian* administration, was, as the day arrived, to be the lot of the English Papists under the government of Elizabeth.

I. D. Israel, Amen. of Lit., II, 62.

Marian³ (mar'i-an), *n.* [Also *Marian*; < *OF. Marion*, dim. of *Marie*, Mary; see *marry*². Cf. *mariet*, *marionette*.] 1. See *Maid Marian*.—2. Same as *mariet*. *Cotgrave*.

Marianism (mā'ri-an-izm), *n.* [*< Marian² + -ism*]. The adoration of the Virgin.

mariche, *n.* [*E. Ind.*] An imp or demon.

In these parts are huge woods, harbours of Lions, Tigers, Ownces, and *Mariches*, which have Maidens faces and Scorpions tails. *Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 459.*

maricolous (mā-rik'ō-lus), *a.* [*< L. mare, the sea, + colere, dwell.*] Inhabiting the sea; oceanic or pelagic in habitat, as an animal or a plant.

marid (mar'id), *n.* [*Ar. marid, rebellious, rebel.*] In *Mohammedan myth*, an evil jinn or genie or demon of the most powerful class.

It is only when he cannot bring his lovers together, or having done so cannot find enough fires of trouble to test their constancy, that the Arab "raconteur" introduces his genie, "afrit," or "marid," or changes his hero into an ape. *Edinburgh Rev., CLXIV. 195.*

marie¹, *v.* A Middle English form of *marry*¹. **marie**², *interj.* A Middle English form of *marry*². **marie**³, *n.* [*Var. of marrow*²; in this form, in the second quot., confused with *Mary*, a woman's name.] A companion; mate; attendant.

What's become o' your *maries*, Malsry?
Willie and Lady Malsry (Child's Ballads, II. 59).

Yestreen the Queen had four *Maries*,
The night she'll hae but three;
There was Marie Seaton, and Marie Beaton,
And Marie Carmichael, and me.

The Queen's Marie (Child's Ballads, III. 118).

mariet (mar'i-et), *n.* [*< OF. mariette, in pl. "Mariets, f., mariets, marians, violets, Coventry bells" (Cotgrave), also a kind of Campanula, F. mariette, dim. of Marie, Mary: see marry*².] An old name for the canterbury-bell, *Campanula Medium*; also called *Marian's violet*, translating the old Latin name *Viola Mariana*.

marigenous (mā-rij'e-nus), *a.* [*< L. mare, the sea, + -genus, produced: see -genous.*] Produced in or by the sea. [*Rare.*]

marigold (mar'i-göld), *n.* [*< Mary, i. e. the Virgin Mary, + gold. Cf. D. goudbloem = G. goldblume, marigold, lit. 'gold-flower'; Gael. lus Mairi, marigold, lit. 'Mary's plant.'*] 1. Properly, a composite plant of either of the genera *Calendula* and *Tagetes*. *C. officinalis* is the common garden- or pot-marigold, of some use in dyeing and medicine. (See cut under *bract*.) The species of *Tagetes* bear the name of *African* or *French marigold*, though their origin is in South America and Mexico. *T. erecta*, the specific African marigold, is stout and erect, with club-shaped peduncles and orange- or lemon-colored heads. *T. patula*, the specific French marigold, has cylindrical peduncles and narrower heads, the rays orange or with darker stripes. The Cape marigolds, from South Africa, are species of *Dimorphotheca*, formerly classed under *Calendula*. *D. pluvialis*, with white rays, closes in dark weather. The name is also applied to various other chiefly golden-flowered plants, commonly with an adjective or in composition.

A Garland braided with the Flowery foulds
Of yellow Citrons, Turn-Sols, *Mary-goulds*.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, II, The Magnificence.

The *marigold*, that goes to bed w' the sun.

Shak., W. T., iv. 4. 105.

Fair is the *marigold*, for pottage meet.

Gay, Shepherd's Week, I. 45.

2*t.* A piece of gold money: so called from its color.

I'll write it, an' you will, in short-hand, to despatch immediately, and presently go put five hundred *marigolds* in a purse for you. *Cowley, Cutter of Coleman Street.*

Corn-marigold, in Great Britain, *Chrysanthemum segetum*, growing among crops. Also called *field-marigold*, *wild marigold*.—**Fetid marigold**, an ill-smelling American weed, *Dysodia chrysanthemoides*.—**Fig-marigold**, a plant of the genus *Messembryanthemum*.

marigold-finch (mar'i-göld-finch), *n.* The golden-crested wren, *Regulus cristatus*.

marigold-window (mar'i-göld-win'dō), *n.* In arch., same as *rose-window*. [*Rare or obsolete.*]

marigraph (mar'i-gráf), *n.* [*< F. marigraph, < L. mare, the sea, + Gr. γράφειν, write.*] A self-registering instrument for making a continuous record of the height of the tides; a tide-gage.

marigraphic (mar-i-gráf'ik), *a.* [*< marigraph + -ic.*] Pertaining to or obtained by means of a marigraph.

marikin (mar'i-kin), *n.* Same as *marikina*.

marikina (mar-i-kē'nā), *n.* [*NL., from a native name.*] A sort of squirrel-monkey, the silky marmoset or tamarin, *Midas* or *Jacchus rosalia*. It is of a bright-yellowish color with long hair about the head, making a kind of mane. It inhabits the region of the upper Amazon, and was formerly in much request as a pet. Also called *silly monkey* and *lion-monkey*.

marinade¹ (mar-i-nād'), *n.* [*< F. marinade, pickle, < marin, of the sea: see marine and -ade*¹.] 1. A compound liquor, generally of wine and vinegar, with herbs and spices, in which fish or meats are steeped before cooking to improve their flavor.—2*t.* Pickled meat, either flesh or fish. *E. Phillips, 1706.*

marinade¹ (mar'i-nād'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *marinated*, ppr. *marinating*. [*< marinade, n.*] Same as *marinate*.

marinade² (mar-i-nād'), *n.* [*Cf. marinade*¹.] In the West Indies, a little cake made of the edible core of the cabbage-palm.

Those delicious little cakes called *marinades*, which you hear the colored peddlers calling out for sale. *Harper's Mag., LXXVII. 327.*

Marinæ (mā-rī'nē), *n. pl.* [*NL. (Bentham and Hooker, 1883), fem. pl. of L. marinus, marine.*] A series of monocotyledonous marine plants of the natural order *Hydrocharideæ*, characterized by having the cotyledon project beyond the thick radicle. It embraces the genera *Enhalus*, *Thalassia*, and *Halophila*, natives of the Indian and South Pacific oceans. Also called *Thalassieæ*.

marinaget, *n.* [*< OF. marinage (= Sp. marinaje); < marin, marine, + -age.*] Seamanship.

And with helpe of our ores within the borde, and by other cratte of *marynage*, with grete dyfficulite and fere they kepte the Galye frome the shore.

Sir R. Guyllorde, Pylgrymage, p. 68.

marinal (mā-rē'nā), *a.* [*< marine + -al.*] Of the sea; saline; bitter. [*Rare.*]

These here are festival, not *marinal* waters.

Rev. T. Adams, Works, I. 168.

marinate (mar'i-nāt'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *marinated*, ppr. *marinating*. [*Var. of marinade*¹, *v.*, as if *< marine + -ate*².] To salt or pickle, as fish, and then preserve in oil or vinegar.

Why am I styled a cook, if I'm so loath
To *marinate* my fish, or season broth?

W. King, Art of Cookery.

They set before us . . . a *Marinated* ragout flavoured with cumin-seed.

R. F. Burton, tr. of Arabian Nights, I. 278.

marine (ma-rē'n'), *a. and n.* [*In present pron. after mod. F., but found in ME., marine, marylne, < OF. and F. marin = Sp. Pg. It. marino, of the sea; fem. as a noun, F. marine = Sp. Pg. It. marina, the sea-shore, sea, shipping interests, etc.; < L. marinus, of or belonging to the sea, < mare, the sea, = AS. mere, a lake, = E. mere: see mere*¹.] 1. *a.* Of or pertaining to the sea; characteristic of the sea; existing in or formed by the sea: as, a *marine* picture or view; the *marine* fauna and flora; *marine* deposits left by ancient seas; *marine* tides.—2. *Relating to or connected with the sea; used or adapted for use at sea; acting or operating at sea: as, a marine* chart; a *marine* league; a *marine* engine; *marine* forces.—3*t.* *Relating to navigation or shipping; maritime; nautical; naval.*

The code of maritime laws, which are called the laws of Oleron, and are received by all nations in Europe as the ground and substruction of all their *marine* constitutions, was confessedly compiled by our King Richard the First.

Blackstone, Com., I. xiii.

4. *In zool., technically, inhabiting the high seas; oceanic; pelagic: distinguished from maritime or littoral.*—**Fleet marine officer.** See *fleet*².—**Marine acid, hydrochloric acid.**—**Marine barometer.** See *barometer*.—**Marine belt.** Same as *three-mile limit* (which see, under *mile*).—**Marine boiler,** a boiler specially adapted to use in steamboats and steamships. Maximum heating-surface with a minimum of cubic space occupied by the entire boiler and furnace is a distinctive feature of marine boilers, in which also the best proportion of grate to heating-surface, arrangement of parts to secure active water-circulation, strength, durability, and convenience in firing are points to which the greatest attention is paid. Corrugated plates for direct fire-surface and forced-draft are prominent characteristics of modern marine boilers of the best types.—**Marine corps.** See *corps*².—**Marine cotton.** Same as *adenos*.—**Marine ducks,** the sea-ducks; the subfamily *Fuligulinae*.—**Marine engine,** a steam-engine adapted for use in sea-going steamers.—**Marine engineering.** See *naval engineering*, under *engineering*.—**Marine glue, governor, guard, hospital.** See the nouns.—**Marine insurance.** See *insurance*, 1.—**Marine league.** See *league*².—**Marine officer,** an officer of the marine corps.—**Marine railway,** a railway, extending from the shore into the sea, on which vessels are hauled up to be repaired or are transported from one body of water to another.—**Marine sauce, Porphyra vulgaris,** a common seaweed.—**Marine soap,** a kind of soap well adapted for washing with sea-water, made chiefly of cocoanut-oil.—**Marine store,** a place where old ships' materials, as canvas, junk, iron, etc., are bought and sold: applied also to shops where any old articles, as iron, grease, ropes, etc., are bought and sold. In Great Britain the keeper of the store must have his or her name with "Dealer in Marine Stores" painted distinctly, in letters not less than six inches long, over the door. He must register his purchases, not buy from a person apparently under sixteen, and not cut up any cable or article exceeding five fathoms in length without an order from a justice of the peace.—**Marine surveyor,** a civil officer who surveys ships for insurance, repairs, etc.—**Marine wolf, in her,** a bearing resembling a sort of seal, the head of which is made ferocious with projecting tusks, etc.—*Syn. Naval, Nautical, etc. See maritime.*

II. *n.* 1*t.* The sea-shore.

I do you to wite that thei hane had stronge bataille before logres in the playn a-gein the Salmes, that all the

contrey hadde robbed, and all the *maryne* and the portes toward Dover. *Mertin (E. E. T. S.), II. 230.*

Every evening they solace themselves along the *Marine*, the men on horse-back, and the women in large Carosses. *Sandys, Travels, p. 192.*

2. *Shipping in general; the maritime interest as represented by ships; sea-going vessels considered collectively, either in the aggregate or as regards nationality or class: as, the mercantile marine of a country; the naval marine.*

Holland is rapidly increasing her steam *marine*.

D. A. Wells, Our Merchant Marine, p. 31.

3. *In France, specifically, the naval establishment; the national navy and its adjuncts: as, the minister of marine, or of the marine.*

The first [factions] wished France . . . to attend solely to her *marine*, . . . and thereby to overpower England on her own element. *Burke, A Regicide Peace, II.*

4. *A soldier who serves on board of a man-of-war; one of a body of troops enlisted to do military service on board of ships or at dockyards. In the United States and British services, they are clothed and armed similarly to infantry of the line.*

5. *An empty bottle. See the quotation.*

I have always heard that empty bottles were, especially among army men, called *marines*. I remember that some sixty years ago a good story used to be told, I think, of the Duke of York. His Royal Highness, at some military convivial meeting, little thinking of giving offence to the susceptibilities of any man present, ordered a servant to "take away those *marines*." *N. and Q., 7th ser., VI. 38.*

6. *In painting, a sea-piece; a marine view.*

On the right hand of one of the *marines* of Salvator, in the Pitti Palace, there is a passage of sea reflecting the sunrise. *Ruskin.*

Royal marines, troops who serve on British ships of war.—*Tell that to the marines, that will do for the marines*, expressions signifying disbelief in some statement made or story told. They originated in the fact that, owing to their ignorance of seamanship, the marines were formerly made butts of by the sailors.

mariné (mar-i-nā'), *a.* [*F., < marine, the sea: see marine.*] *In her,* having the lower part of the body like the tail of a fish: said of any beast. Compare *sea-lion*.

marined (ma-rēnd'), *a.* Same as *mariné*.

marineer, *n.* An obsolete or archaic form of *mariner*. *Chaucer; Coleridge.*

mariner (mar'i-nēr), *n.* [*Early mod. E. also marriner; < ME. mariner, marylner, maroner, < OF. (F. and Pr.) marinier (= Sp. marinero = Pg. marinhoiro = It. mariniera, marinero), a seaman, < marin, of the sea: see marine.*] A seaman or sailor; one who directs or assists in the navigation of a ship. In law the term also includes a servant on a ship.

And [they] hadde goode wynde and softe, and goode *maroners* hem for to gide, till thei come to the Rochell without eny trouble or annoyance. *Mertin (E. E. T. S.), III. 379.*

Thanne the *Marryners* song the letany.

Turkington, Diary of Eng. Travell, p. 22.

Meantime his husy *mariners* he hastes

His shatter'd sails with rigging to restore.

Dryden, Annus Mirabilis, st. 65.

It is an ancient *mariner*.

And he stoppeth one of three.

Coleridge, Ancient Mariner.

Fly of the mariners' compass, the compass-card.—**Mariners' compass.** See *compass*, 7.—**Master mariner**, the captain of a merchant vessel or fishing-vessel. = *Syn. Seaman, etc. See sailor.*

marinership (mar'i-nēr-ship), *n.* [*< mariner + -ship.*] Seamanship.

Having noue experience in the feate of *marinershippe*.

Udall, tr. of Apophthegms of Erasmus, p. 6.

The Phenicians, famous for Marchandise and *Marrinership*, sailed from the Red Sea round about Afrike.

Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 90.

Marinism (ma-rē'nizm), *n.* [*< Marini (see def.) + -ism.*] Extreme mannerism in literature, like that of the school of Italian poets of the seventeenth century founded by G. B. Marini (1569-1625), which was characterized by extravagance in the use of metaphor, antitheses, and forced conceits.

Achillini of Bologna followed in Marini's steps. . . . In general, we may say that all the poets of the 17th century were more or less infected with *Marinism*.

Encyc. Brit., XIII. 511.

Marinist (ma-rē'nist), *n.* [*< It. Marinista; as Marini (see Marinism).*] A poet of the school of Marini.

There was for a time a large class of imitators of his [Marini's] style, called *Marinista*. *Amer. Cyc., XI. 167.*

marinorama (ma-rē-nō-rā'mā), *n.* [*Irreg. < L. marinus, of the sea, + Gr. ὅραμα, a view, < ὁράω, see.*] A representation of sea-views; an exhibition of scenes at sea in the manner of a panorama. [*Rare.*]

Mariolater (mā-ri-ol'a-tēr), *n.* [*< Gr. Μαρία, Mary, + λατρεῖν, worshiper: see idolater.*] One who worships or pays religious devotion to the Virgin Mary; one who practises Mariolatry.

Mariolatry (mā-ri-ol'ā-tri), *n.* [*< Gr. Maria, Mary, + latreia, worship. Cf. idolatry.*] The worship or religious veneration of the Virgin Mary: used with the intention of implying that it is equivalent to or trenches upon the worship due to God only (latría). The members of the Roman Catholic and Greek churches distinguish between the worship paid to God (latría) and that paid to the Virgin Mary (hyperdulia). See *dulia, latría, hyperdulia*. Also spelled *Maryolatry*.

marionette (mar'ē-i-ō-net'), *n.* [*< F. marionnette, puppet, also formerly 'little Marion,' dim. of Marion, Marion, dim. of Marie, Mary, for Mariolette, a dim. of Mariole, the name formerly given to little figures of the Virgin Mary: see marry².*] 1. A puppet moved by strings; one of a set of such puppets used to represent characters on a mimic stage.—2. The buffle or buffle-headed duck. *Audubon*. [Louisiana.]—3. A small complicated arrangement at the end of the batten in a ribbon-loom, for actuating the racks of the shuttles. It is curiously lifelike in its motions, whence the name.

Mariotte's law. See *law¹*.

mariposa-lily (mar-i-pō'sā-lil'i), *n.* [*< Sp. mariposa, a butterfly, + F. lily.*] A plant of the genus *Calochortus*. Also called *butterfly-tulip*.

mariput (mar'i-put), *n.* [Also *marput*; a native name.] The African zoril or zorille, *Zorilla capensis* or *striata*, a small animal striped with black and white, belonging to the family *Mustelidae* and subfamily *Zorillinae*, and resembling a skunk in color and odor. Having been described as *Fiverra zorilla*, it has been regarded erroneously as a kind of civet.

marischal (mar'ī-shal), *n.* [An obs. or Se. form of *marshal*.] Same as *marshal*. The dignity of *marischal* (afterward *earl marischal*) of Scotland was hereditary in the family of Keith for several centuries, till the attainder of its last incumbent in 1716.

marish (mar'ish), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. *mareshe, marise, marice, marresse, marresse*; *< ME. maresis, maresis, marais, marresse, marresse*; *< OF. mareis, marois, F. marais = Pr. mares = It. marese, < ML. *marensis, a marsh, < L. mare, a sea (lake), + term. -ensis, E. -ese (see mere¹ and -ese); these forms being mixed with OF. maresqs = Pr. marex (for *marse) < ML. mariscus, a marsh, appar. based on L. mare, sea (lake), as if < L. mare, sea, + term. -iscus, E. -ish¹, but prop. < MLG. mersch, marsh, mers, LG. marsch = G. marsch = Dan. marsk, a marsh, = AS. mersc, wet ground, of the same ult. formation: see marsh. Cf. morass.] I. *n.* A marsh. [Now only poetical.]*

Down to a *marays* faste by she ran.

Chaucer, Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 114.

The mosse and the *marasse*, this mountce to hie.

Morte Arthur (E. E. T. S.), l. 2014.

The firste nyght that thei departed from Cameloth that thei come to a Castell that stode in a *marasse*, so wele and so feire sittinge, an so cloo that it douted noon assaute.

Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 604.

It was built of a *Marish*, because of Earthquake.

Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 330.

Flanked with a ditch, and forced out of a *marish*.

B. Jonson, Underwoods, lxi.

And far through the *marish* green and still

The tangled water-courses slept.

Tennyson, Dying Swan.

II. *a.* Marshy. [Now only poetical.]

This Countrey of Moscouthe hath also very many and great riuers in it, and is *marish* ground in many places.

Hakluyt's Voyages, l. 247.

The frank sun of nature clear and rare

Breeds poisonous fogs in low and *marish* minds.

Lowell, Dara.

marish-beetle (mar'ish-bē'tl), *n.* Same as *marsh-beetle*.

Marist (mā'rist), *n.* and *a.* [NL. *Marista*, *< L.L. Maria, Mary* (see def.): see *marry²*.] I. *n.* A member of a Roman Catholic congregation devoted to the management of schools, instruction in industry and agriculture, etc. It was founded at Bordeaux in 1818, and has many establishments in France and other countries. Unlike the Brethren of the Christian Schools, the Marists receive pay from their pupils.

II. *a.* Pertaining or relating to the Virgin Mary; devoted to the service of the Virgin: as, *Marist monks*.

maritagium (mar-i-taj'i-um), *n.* [ML.: see *marriage*.] In feudal hist., the right of the king, upon the death of a tenant in capite, to dispose of the heiress (and, by a later extension of the right, of the heir, if male) in marriage. This right, which originated in the interest of the feudal superior to secure a fit tenant, grew to be a pecuniary resource, and was enforced by imposing on heirs and heiresses refusing to be thus disposed of, or marrying without royal consent, a forfeiture of double the value of the right of disposal thus denied.

marital (mar'i-tal), *a.* [= F. *marital* = Sp. *Pg. marital* = It. *maritale*, *< L. maritalis*, of or

belonging to married people, *< maritus*, of or belonging to marriage, as a noun, *maritus*, m., a husband, *marita*, f., a wife: see *marry¹*.] 1. Of or pertaining to a husband, or to marriage as it concerns the husband: as, *marital rights* or *authority*; *marital devotion*.

A husband may exercise his *marital* authority so far as to give his wife moderate correction.

Art of Tormenting. (Richardson.)

Hence—2. Pertaining to or of the nature of marriage; matrimonial; connubial.

It is said that *marital* alliance between these races is unnatural. N. A. Rev., CXLII. 439.

Marital affection (*affectio maritalis*), in *Rom. law*, the circumstance which distinguished marriage from concubinage, namely the intention to found a legal family, so that the children born of the connection should legally have a father; this is expressed by *liberum querendorum causa*. *Puchta*. = *Syn. Nuptial, Connubial*, etc. (See *matrimonial*.)

maritated (mar'i-tā-ted), *a.* [*< L. maritalis*, pp. of *maritare* (*> It. maritare*), marry: see *marry¹*.] Having a husband. *Bailey*, 1727.

maritim, *a.* See *maritime*.

maritimall (mā-rit'i-mal), *a.* [*< maritime + -al*.] Same as *maritime*.

Skill of warlike service, and experience in *maritimal* causes. *Hobinshed, Descrip. of Ireland*, Ep. Ded.

maritimate (mā-rit'i-māt), *a.* [*< maritime + -ate*.] Adjoining the sea; maritime.

Leaving his own name to some *maritimate* province on that side. *Raleigh, Hist. World*, l. 8.

maritime (mar'i-tim or -tim), *a.* [Formerly also *maritim*; *< F. maritime* = Sp. *maritimo* = *Pg. It. maritimo*, *< L. maritimus*, also *maritimus*, of or belonging to the sea, *< mare*, the sea: see *marine*.] 1. Of, pertaining to, or connected with the sea or its uses; having physical relation to the sea: as, *maritime dangers* or *pursuits*; a *maritime town* or *power*.

The borders *maritime*

Lack blood to think on't.

Shak., A. and C., l. 4. 51.

But the Mahometans made the midst of the land the seat of their Empire, both the better to keep the whole in subjection, and for fear of the Christians invading the *maritim* places. *Sandys, Travels* (1652), p. 85.

2. Relating to or concerned with marine navigation, employment, or interests: as, *maritime law*; a *maritime project*.

His youth and want of experience in *maritime* service.

Sir H. Wotton, Duke of Buckingham. (Latham.)

Even in the *maritime* reign of Queen Elizabeth, Sir Edward Coke thinks it matter of boast that the royal navy of England then consisted of three-and-thirty ships.

Blackstone, Com., l. xiii.

3. In zoöl., technically, inhabiting the sea-shore, living coöstinually; littoral: distinguished from *marine*.

Undrained and marshy land is, however, best suited to this bird [the pewee or lapwing], whose habits are partly *maritime*. W. F. Greene, The Gun, p. 525.

Maritime Anasies of Jerusalem. See *asize*.—**Maritime contract**, a contract that relates to navigation or commerce by water, as one for hiring seamen, a charter-party, a marine-insurance policy, or the like, as distinguished from those made and to be performed on land, even although having relation to shipping, as a contract to build a ship, which is not maritime. The importance of the distinction lies in the fact that courts of admiralty have jurisdiction of causes arising under maritime contracts.—**Maritime courts.** See *court*.—**Maritime fruit-bat**, *Cynonycteris amplexicaudata*, found along coasts from the Persian gulf to the Philippines.—**Maritime interest**, a premium or rate of interest allowed on a bottomry bond, and not limited by the usury laws.—**Maritima law**, the system of principles and rules which regulate property, business, and conduct in matters of navigation and of commerce by water.—**Maritime liens.** See *lien²*, 1 (b).—**Maritime state**, an expression sometimes used to designate the body which consists of the officers and mariners of the British navy, who are governed by express and permanent laws, or the articles of the navy, established by act of Parliament. *Imp. Dict.*—**Maritime tort**, a wrong the commission of which occurs on the high seas, so that it is within the jurisdiction of a court of admiralty.—*Syn. Marine, Maritime, Naval, Nautical.* *Marine* refers to the sea in its merely physical aspects: as, a *marine product*; *marine fauna*; *marine deposits*. *Maritime* refers to the sea more especially as a field for human action, or as connected with human interests, and to position on or near the sea: as, Great Britain is a *maritime nation*, and a great *naval power*; we speak of *maritime laws*, interests, perils, life. By derivation *naval* refers to ships, and *nautical* to sailors. *Naval* is applicable more especially to what pertains to a ship of war or a navy, its crew, equipments, tactics, etc., but in some uses to shipping in general; *nautical* to what pertains to the science or art of navigation: as, *naval officers*, heroes, battles, administration; the *naval profession*; *naval stores*; *nautical calculations* made at the Naval Observatory; a *nautical almanac*; *nautical instruments*. A *nautical mile* is viewed as a mile to be sailed.

maritonuclear (mar'i-tō-nū'klē-ār), *a.* [*< maritonucleus + -ar³*.] Pertaining to a maritonucleus.

maritonucleus (mar'i-tō-nū'klē-us), *n.*; pl. *maritonuclei* (-i). [NL., *< L. maritus, married, + nucleus, nucleus*.] In *embryol.*, a "married" bisexual or duplex nucleus; the renovated nucleus of an ovum after its union with the male pronucleus or spermonucleus. See *feminonucleus*. *Hyatt, Proc. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist.*, 1884, p. 54.

mariturient (mar-i-tū-ri-ent), *a.* [*< L. maritus, a husband (maritare, marry), + -urient, a desiderative suffix, as in esurient, etc.*] Wishing to become a husband. *Southey, The Doctor*, cxxvi. (Davies.)

marjay (mār'jā), *n.* Same as *margay*.

marjerom, *n.* See *marjoram*.

marjoram (mār'jō-ram), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *marjerome, margerim, margerome, merjerum, marjoran, majerom, majoram, majoran*, *< ME. *marjoran, marjoron, majoran*, *< OF. *marjoraine, marjolaine, margelyne, F. marjolaine* = Sp. *mayorana* = *Pg. maiorana, mangerona* = It. *majorana, muggiorana* = D. *maiolegne, mariolein* = MLG. *meigramme*, also *meioron, meiron*, G. *majoran*, dial. *maigram, meiran*, *< ML. majoreca*, a corrupt form due to Rom. influence, simulating L. *major*, greater (the Teut. forms suffering further perversion), *< L. amarusculus, amarucum*, *< Gr. ἀμάρακος, ἀμάρακος*, *marjoram* (the Greek plant so named being appar. bulbous, the Persian or Egyptian species prob. *marjoram*.)] A plant of the genus *Origanum*, of several species, belonging to the natural order *Labiata*, or mint tribe. The sweet *marjoram*, *O. Majorana*, is peculiarly aromatic and fragrant, and much used in cookery. The common or wild *marjoram*, *O. vulgare*, is a native of Europe, and is a perennial plant with opposite leaves and small pink flowers, growing in calcareous soils. It is gently tonic and stimulant.

Here's flowers for you;

Hot lavender, mints, savory, *marjoram*.

Shak., W. T., iv. 4. 104.

mark¹ (märk), *n.* [(a) *< ME. mark, merke, merke*, *< AS. mearc*, neut., = D. *merke*, *mark* = OHG. **marc*, MHG. *mare*, neut., G. *marke*, f., = lecl. *mark*, neut., = Sw. *märke* = Dan. *marke*, a mark, sign; hence (*< Teut.*) F. *marque* (which in some senses is merged in E. *mark¹*) = Sp. *Pg. It. marco*, a mark, sign; these forms being prob. connected with (b) *mareh¹*, ME. *marche, marke*, *< AS. mearc*, f., boundary, = OS. *marca* = OFries. *merke, merike, merik* = D. *marke* = MLG. *marke, merke*, a district, = OHG. *mareu, mareba*, MHG. *marke*, G. *mark*, f., a boundary, district, = lecl. *merki*, m., a boundary, *mörk*, a border district, = Sw. Dan. *mark*, a field, = Goth. *marka*, f., a boundary, confine, coast; hence (*< Teut.*) F. *marche* = Sp. *Pg. It. ML. marca*, border, march (see *mark¹*); = L. *margo*, edge, marge, *murgin* (*> E. margin, marge*), = Zend *mercu*, boundary. The sense 'boundary' is older as recorded, though the sense 'sign' seems logically precedent. The two groups may indeed be from entirely different roots.] 1. A visible impression made by some material object upon another; a line, dot, dent, cut, stamp, bruise, scar, spot, stain, etc., consisting either of the visible effect produced by the impressing object or the transfer of a part of its substance. A mark in this general sense is understood to be an incidental or a casual effect, without significance except with reference to means or results.

Ye shall not make any cuttings in your flesh for the dead, nor print any *marks* upon you. Lev. xix. 28.

I have some *marks* of yours upon my pate.

Shak., C. of E., l. 2. 82.

Specifically—2. An impressed or attached sign, stamp, label, or ticket; a significant or distinguishing symbol or device; that which is impressed or stamped upon or fixed to something for information, identification, or verification: as, a manufacturer's *marks* on his wares (see *trade-mark*); the *mark* made by an illiterate person opposite or between the parts of his name when written by another on his behalf; a merchant's private *marks* on his goods, to indicate their price or other particulars to his assistants; a *mark* branded on an animal by its owner; to give a student so many *marks* for proficiency. See *hall-mark*. In ceramics the *mark* is a cipher, word, or other device put upon a piece of ware, usually on the bottom or the under side, as an indication of the pottery from which it comes, a signature of the painter who decorated it, or the like. Such marks are often impressed in the clay before the glaze is applied, and often painted under the glaze, or otherwise permanently affixed. Very rarely they form a part of the decoration, as the Chinese characters painted in gold or in red on the Japanese ware known as *Kaga* or *Kutani*. On a nautical lead-line a *mark* is one of the measured indications of depth, consisting of a white, blue, or red rag, a bit of leather, or a knot of small line.

The Lord set a *mark* upon Cain, lest any finding him should kill him. Gen. iv. 15.

Dost thou use to write thy name? or hast thou too a *mark* to thyself? Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iv. 2. 110.

The method of the Saxons was . . . to affix (to their names) the sign of the cross; which custom our illiterate

vulgar do to this day keep up, by signing a cross for their *mark* when unable to write their names.

Blackstone, Com., II. xx.

She had grown up with a twin brother, studying from the same books and in the same classes, and getting the same *marks*, or higher ones.

Nineteenth Century, XXIV. 918.

3. A distinguishing physical peculiarity; a spot, mote, nœvus, special formation, or other singularity; a natural sign: as, a birth-*mark*; the *marks* on sea-shells or wild animals. In farriery the *mark* is a deep median depression on the cutting surface of the incisor tooth of a horse, due to the inflection of a vertical fold of the tooth. It is seen of different characters according to the wear of the tooth, being thus to some extent an index of a horse's age. It disappears after the tooth is worn down beyond the extent of the fold. The dark color is due simply to the accumulation in the fold of food or dirt. See the quotation under *mark-tooth*.

He that by good use and experience hath in his eye the right *mark* and very true lustre of the diamond rejecteth and will not look upon the counterfeit, be it ever so well handled, ever so craftily polished!

Sir T. More, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), Int., p. xc.

For *marks* described in men's nativity
Are nature's faults, not their own infamy.

Shak., *Lucrece*, l. 538.

4. A significant note, character, sign, token, or indication; a determinative attestation. In logic, to say that a thing has a certain *mark* is to say that something in particular is true of it. Thus, according to a certain school of metaphysicians, "recognizability is a *mark* of the Infinite."

I do spy some *marks* of love in her.

Shak., *Much Ado*, ii. 3. 254.

Pride and covetousness are the sure *marks* of those false Prophets which are to come.

Milton, *Apology for Smeectymnuus*.

I saw his Ma'tie (coming from his Northern Expedition) ride in pomp, and a kind of ovation, with all the *marks* of a happy peace.

Evelyn, *Diary*, Oct. 30, 1640.

A *mark* is that in a thing which constitutes a part of the cognition of it; or, what comes to the same thing, a partial representation, so far as it is considered as a ground of cognition of the whole representation. All our concepts are therefore *marks*, and all thinking is nothing but representing by *marks*.

Kant, *Logic* (trans.), Int., viii.

5. A guiding or indicative sign or token. (a) That which serves as an indication of place or direction; an object that marks or points out: as, a book-*mark*; boundary-*marks*; to guide a vessel by land-*marks* on the shore.

The steamer swung into her (to me) utterly invisible *marks*.

S. L. Clemens, *Life on the Mississippi*, p. 97.

(b) A badge, banner, or other distinguishing device.

The banners (or *marks*) of the ancient Danes were in times of peace light-colored, but in war times of a blood color, with a black raven on a red ground.

Prestle, *Hist. of the Flag*, p. 23.

6. An object aimed at; a point of assault or attack; especially, something set up or marked out to be shot at: often used figuratively: as, to hit or miss the *mark*; a *mark* for detraction.

By fifty pases, our kynge sayd,

The *markes* were to longe.

Lytell Geste of Robyn Hode (Child's Ballads, V. 113).

I will shoot three arrows at the side thereof, as though I shot at a *mark*.

1 Sam. xx. 20.

For slander's *mark* was ever yet the fair.

Shak., *Sonnets*, lxx.

Death loves a shining *mark*, a signal blow.

Young, *Night Thoughts*, v. 1011.

7. An object of endeavor; a point or purpose striven for; that which one aims to reach or attain.

I press toward the *mark* for the prize of the high calling of God in Christ Jesus.

Phil. iii. 14.

Make therefore to yourself some *mark*, and go towards it allegrement.

Donne, *Letters*, xx.

Define it well;

For fear divine Philosophy

Should push beyond her *mark*.

Tennyson, *In Memoriam*, liii.

8. An attainable point or limit; capacity for reaching; reach; range. [Rare.]

You are abused

Beyond the *mark* of thought.

Shak., *A. and C.*, iii. 6. 87.

9. An object of note or observation; hence, a pattern or example. [Rare.]

He was the *mark* and glass, copy and book,

That fashion'd others. *Shak.*, 2 *Hen.* IV., ii. 3. 31.

10. Right to notice or observation; claim or title to distinction; importance; eminence: as, a man of *mark*.

And left me in reputeless banishment,

A fellow of no *mark* nor likelihood.

Shak., 1 *Hen.* IV., iii. 2. 45.

Soldiers of royal *mark* scorn such base purchase.

Fletcher (and another), *False One*, iv. 2.

For performance of great *mark* it needs extraordinary health.

Emerson, *Conduct of Life*.

11. A marking or noting; note; attention; observance. [Rare.]

Bot first, of shippe-craft can I right noight,
Of ther making haue I no merke. *York Plays*, p. 42.

He hath devoted . . . himself to the contemplation,
mark, and denotement of her parts and graces.

Shak., *Othello*, ii. 3. 322.

12. A license of reprisals. See *marque*.—13. A boundary; a bound or limit noted or established; hence, a set standard, or a limit to be reached: as, to speak within the *mark*; to be up to the *mark*.

In that Cretree of Libye is the See more highe than the Lond; and it semethe that it wolde covere the Erthe, and natheles zit it passethe not his *Marks*.

Mandeville, *Travels*, p. 144.

Choose discreetly,
And Virtue guide you! There all the world, in one man,
Stands at the *mark*.

Fletcher, *Mad Lover*, v. 4.

It's only a question between the larger sum and the smaller. I shall be within the *mark* any way.

Dickens, *Beak House*, xxxvii.

The ancient capital of Burgundy is wanting in character; it is not up to the *mark*.

H. James, Jr., *Little Tour*, p. 253.

14. In the middle ages, in England and Germany, a tract of land belonging in common to a community of freemen, who divided the cultivated portion or arable *mark* among their individual members, used the common or ordinary *mark* together for pasturage or other general purposes, and dwelt in the village *mark* or central portion, or apart on their holdings. It was a customary tenure, like that of the existing Russian *mir*, and was similarly managed and governed.

The *Mark* System, as it was called, according to which the body of kindred freemen, scattered over a considerable area and cultivating their lands in common, use a domestic constitution based entirely or primarily on the community of tenure and cultivation.

Stubbs, *Const. Hist.*, § 19.

15†. Image; likeness.

Which mankynde is so fair part of thy werk

That thou it madest lyk to thyn owene merke.

Chaucer, *Franklin's Tale*, l. 152.

Hence—16†. The mass of beings having a common likeness; posterity.

If wommen hadde written stories,

As clerkes han withinne hire oratories,

They wolde han writen of men moore wikkedhease

Than al the *mark* of Adam may redresse.

Chaucer, *Prol.* To Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 696.

Accidental syncretical *mark*, a *mark* not predicated of the subject in the definition of it.—Adequate *mark*.

Same as *adequate definition* (which see, under *definition*).

—Analytical *mark*. Same as *essential mark*.—Arable

mark. See def. 14.—Beside the *mark*. See *beside*.—

Bird *mark*, a well-known *mark* of certain pieces of pottery, indicating Liverpool wares, and supposed to be the crest belonging to the arms of the city of Liverpool.—

Cadence-*mark*, in music, a vertical stroke in a text arranged for chanting, to indicate how the words are to be fitted to the measures of the cadences.—Common *mark*. See

def. 14.—Constitutive *mark*, in logic. See *constitutive*.

—Coordinate *marks*, in logic, independent predicates of the same subject.—Demerit *mark*. See *demerit*.—

Diacritical *mark*. See *diacritical*.—Essential *mark*, in logic, one of the characters predicated in the definition of anything. Also called *analytical mark*.—Fruitful

mark, in logic. See *fruitful*.—God bless or God save the *mark*! Save the *mark*! etc., ejaculatory or parenthetical phrases expressive of irony, scorn, deprecation, surprise, or a humorous sense of the extraordinary. "In

archery, when an archer shot well it was customary to cry out 'God save the *mark*!'—that is, prevent any one coming after to hit the same *mark* and displace my arrow. Ironically it is said to a novice whose arrow is nowhere."

Brewer, *Dict. Phrase and Fable*, p. 790.

For he made me mad

To see him shine so brisk and smell so sweet,

And talk so like a waiting-gentlewoman

Of guns and drums and wounds—God save the *mark*!

Shak., 1 *Hen.* IV., i. 3. 56.

To be ruled by my conscience, I should stay with the Jew my master, who, God bless the *mark*, is a kind of devil.

Shak., *M. of V.*, ii. 2. 25.

My father had no more nose, my dear, saving the *mark*!

than there is upon the back of my hand.

Sterne.

"Deny myself" meant simply pleasure you,

The sacred and superior, save the *mark*!

Browning, *Ring and Book*, II. 278.

God's *mark*†. See *God*†.—Hall *mark*. See *hall-mark*.—

Harmonic *mark*. See *harmonic*.—High-water *mark*. See *water*.—

Leading *marks*. See *leading*.—Lenticular *mark*. See *lenticular*.—

Low-water *mark*. See *water*.—*Mark* moot, formerly, in England, a village assembly which had such direction of the affairs of the mark or village community as devolved in later times on the manorial court and the vestry. See def. 14.—

Mark of expression. Same as *expression-mark*.—Mark of mouth, in

farriery. See def. 3.—Mark of Venus, in palmistry, the thoral line of the hand.—Marks of cadency, in her.

See *cadency*.—Mark system. See def. 14.—Merchant's

mark. See *merchant*.—Metronomic *mark*, a *mark* at the beginning of a piece of music, like "M. M. ♩ = 120."

M. M. meaning Maelzel's Metronome, and ♩ = 120 meaning that the sliding weight is to be set at 120, and that then the time of a single oscillation is that intended for each ♩ of the piece, or, in other words, that each ♩ is to occupy 1/120 of a minute. Any note may be chosen as the unit of reference.—Necessary *mark*, a *mark* which not only happens to be a *mark* of the subject, but would be so in every possible state of things.—Ordinary *mark*. See

def. 14.—Plimsoll's *mark*, a *mark* required by statute

to be placed on the outside of the hull of a British vessel, showing the depth to which the vessel may be loaded; so called from Samuel Plimsoll, a member of Parliament, at whose instance the law was made. Also called *load-line*.—Remote mediate *mark*, in logic, a *mark* of a *mark*; a predicate of a predicate.—Repeat-*mark*. See *repeat*.—

Staccato *mark*. See *staccato*.—Syncretical *mark*. Same as *accidental mark*.—To come up to the *mark*. See *come*.—To cut the *mark*. See *cut*.—To keep one's

mark, in falconry, to wait, as a hawk, at the place where it lays game, until it is retrieved. *Halliwel*.—To make

one's *mark*. (a) To affix a cross (either Latin or St. Andrew's), in place of signing one's name; done by illiterate persons. (b) To make one's influence felt; gain a position of influence and distinction.—To toe the *mark*, to stand

with the toes touching a line drawn or indicated for some purpose, as a person about to make a jump, or a child or a row of children in school; hence, colloquially, to stand up to one's obligation or duty; face the consequences of one's action or situation; take a bold stand.

He had too much respect for his wife's judgment and discretion to refuse to toe the *mark*, even when it was an imaginary one.

The Century, XXXVIII. 769.

Trade *mark*. See *trade-mark*.—Syn. 1. Impress, impression (on wax, etc.), print (of the hand, etc.), trace, track, indication, symptom.—2. Badge.—4. Characteristic, proof.

mark¹ (märk), v. [*ME.* *marken*, *merken*, <

AS. *mearcian* = OS. *markon* = OFries. *merkia* = D. *merken* = MLG. *merken*, *marken*, LG.

marken = OHG. *marcôn*, *merchan*, *merkan*, MHG. *G. merken* = Icel. *marka* = Sw. *märka* = Dan. *mærke* (cf. F. *marquer*, OF. *merker*, *merchier* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *marcar* = It. *marcare*, *marciare*, < ML. *marcare*), *mark*; from the noun.

Cf. *remark*, *demarkation*.] I. trans. 1. To make

a *mark* or *marks* on; apply or attach a *mark* to; affect with a *mark* or *marks* by drawing, impressing, stamping, cutting, imposing, or the like.

My body's *mark'd*

With Roman swords. *Shak.*, *Cymbeline*, iii. 3. 56.

2. To apply or fix by drawing, impressing, stamping, or the like; form by making a *mark* or *marks*: as, to *mark* a line or square on a board; to *mark* a name or direction on a package.

The line of demarcation between good and bad men is so faintly *marked* as often to elude the most careful investigation.

Macaulay, *Mitford's Hist. of Greece*.

3. To serve as a *mark* or characteristic of; distinguish or point out, literally or figuratively; stamp or characterize.

For leagues no other tree did *mark*

The level waste, the rounding gray.

Tennyson, *Mariana*.

An advance in metallurgy was *marked* by the use of a silver coinage.

C. Elton, *Origins of Eng. Hist.*, p. 305.

4. To notice; observe particularly; take note of; regard; heed.

And *marke* what shall be read to thee,

Or given thee to learne.

Babes Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 291.

Let them cast back their eyes unto former generations of men, and *mark* what was done in the prime of the world.

Hooker, *Eccles.* Polity, ii. 4.

Mark them which cause divisions and offences.

Rom. xvi. 17.

Mark, madam, we live amongst riddles and mysteries.

Sterne, *Tristram Shandy*, iv. 17.

5. To single out; designate; point out.

At the knight Carlon cast he that one,

As he mellit with his maistr, *merkit* hym euyn,

Hit lyn so hittrly with a hard dynt,

That he gird to the ground, & the gost yalde.

Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 6497.

If we are *mark'd* to die, we are enow

To do our country loss. *Shak.*, *Hen. V.*, iv. 3. 20.

I am *mark'd* for slaughter,

And know the telling of this truth has made me

A man clean lost to this world.

Fletcher, *Valentinian*, i. 3.

6†. To wound; strike.

He *merkit* hym in myrdward the mydell in two,

That he felle to the flat erthe, fote he no lengur.

Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 7325.

To *mark down*. (a) To set down in writing or by marks; make a note or memorandum of: as, to *mark down* a sale on credit; to *mark down* the number of yards. (b) To

mark at a lower rate; reduce the price-marks on: as, to *mark down* prices; to *mark down* a line or stock of goods.

—To *mark out*. (a) To lay out or plan by marking; mark the figure or fix the outlines of: as, to *mark out* a building or a plot of land; to *mark out* a campaign. (b) To notify, as by a *mark*; point out; designate: as, the ringleaders were *marked out* for punishment.

I wonder he should *mark* me out so!

B. Jonson, *Sejanus*, i. 2.

To *mark time*. (a) *Milit.*, to move the feet alternately in the same manner, and at the same rate, as in marching, but without changing ground. (b) To indicate the rhythm for music; beat time.—To *mark up*, the opposite of to *mark down* (b).—Syn. 1. To brand.—3. To show, evince, indicate, betoken, denote.—4. To note, remark.

II. *intrans.* 1. To act as marker or score-keeper; keep a score; set down or record results at successive stages.

You *marking*, as well as I, we may put both our marks together, when they are gone, and confer of them.

B. Jonson, *Poetaster*, ii. 1.

2. To note; take notice.

O upright judge! *Mark, Jew*: O learned judge!

Shak., M. of V., iv. 1. 313.

mark² (märk), *n.* [Also *marc*; < ME. *mark*, *marc*, < AS. *marc*, a weight (of silver or gold), = OFries. *merk* = D. *mark* = OLG. *mark*, *merk* = OIG. **marka* (> ML. *marca*, It. *marca*, OF. *marc*, etc.), MHG. *mark*, *marke*, G. *mark*, *f.*, a weight of silver or gold, a coin, = Icel. *mörk*, a weight ($\frac{1}{16}$ lb.) of silver or gold, = Sw. *Dan. mark*; usually identified, in the orig. supposed sense a 'stamped coin,' with *mark¹*, a sign, stamp; but the sense of 'a particular weight' seems to be older.] 1. A unit of weight used in England before the Conquest, and in nearly all the countries of Europe down to the introduction of the metric system, especially for gold and silver. It was generally equal to 8 ounces. In 1524 the Cologne mark was made the standard for gold and silver throughout the German-Roman empire, and copies were distributed to all the principal cities. But, owing to the carelessness with which these were made, preserved, and copied, the Cologne mark came to have different values in different places. The following table shows the values of some of the principal marks in English troy grains, either directly as given, or reduced from French grains, doll, or milligrains. The larger discrepancies are in most cases due to known changes of standards.

Place.	Distinctive name.	French Mint, 1797.	English Mint, 1818.	Russian Commission, 1842.	Official determinations.
Berlin	{ 1st, old Pruss'n mark; others, Cologne mark of 1816	3613½	3609	3608.88	3608.82
Bremen ..	{ Commercial mark, chang'd, 1818 .....	.....	3843	3847.12	.....
Brussels ..	Troyes mark	3794½	.....	.....	.....
Cologne ..	.....	3609½	3608	.....	.....
Copenhagen	{ Goldsmiths' mark	3638½	3633	.....	.....
Dantzic ..	{ Cologne mark, w't changed, 1816	3603½	3608	.....	.....
Dresden ..	Cologne mark	3603½	.....	3602.03	.....
Hamburg ..	Cologne mark	3606½	3608	.....	.....
Lisbon ....	.....	3540	3541½	.....	3541.61
Lübeck ....	.....	.....	3739½	3740.11	3740.19
Madrid ....	.....	3543	3550½	.....	.....
Milan ....	.....	3627½	.....	.....	.....
Paris ....	.....	.....	3777½	.....	.....
Stockholm	Mint mark	3270½	3252	.....	.....
Stuttgart ..	Cologne mark	3610½	3609 14	.....	.....
Turin ....	.....	3796	3795	3795.08	3795.00
Venice	{ Goldsmiths' mark	3686½	3681½	3681.46	3680.60
Vienna	Mint mark	4330½	4333	.....	.....

2. An Anglo-Saxon and early English money of account. In the tenth century it was estimated at 100 silver pennies, but from the end of the twelfth century (or earlier) onward at 160 pennies or 13s. 4d. (in money of the time). The mark was never an Anglo-Saxon or English coin, as is often erroneously stated.

There's a franklin in the wild of Kent hath brought three hundred marks with him in gold.

Shak., 1 Hen. IV., ii. 1. 61.

A special gentile,
That is the heir to forty marks a year.

B. Jonson, Alchemist, l. 1.

3. A modern silver coin of the German empire, containing precisely 5 grams of fine silver, or 0.20784 of that in a United States silver dollar. German silver coins of the value of 2 marks, and gold coins of the value of 5, 10, and 20 marks, are also



Obverse.
German Mark.



Reverse.
(Size of the original.)

current. The gold coins contain 0.3584229 gram of fine gold per mark, the value of which is consequently \$0.23821.

4. A silver coin of Scotland issued in 1663 by Charles II., worth at the time 13s. 4d. Scotch (or 13 pence and one third of a penny English). The *thistle-mark* (so called from its reverse type being a thistle) was a Scotch silver coin of the same value issued by James VI. In this sense commonly spelled *merk*.—**Mark banco**, a money of account formerly used in Hamburg, of the value of about 35 United States cents; so called to distinguish it from the *mark courant*, a coin of the value of about 28 United States cents. The *mark banco* has not been used since the Franco-German war of 1870–1. (See also *half-mark*.)

mark³ (märk), *v. i.* [ME. *marken*, *merken*; var. of *mark²*.] To mark; proceed.

Thes drest for the dede and droghen to ship,
And merkit vnto Messam with a mekyl nany.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 5196.

mark⁴ (märk), *a. and n.* [A variant of *mark¹*, *mirk*.] I. *a.* Dark. [Obsolete or provincial.]

The nyght waxed soon black as pycke,
Then was the miste bothe *marke* and thycke.
MS. Cantab. Fl. il. 38, f. 201. (*Halliwel.*)

II. *n.* Dark; darkness.

He's throw the dark, and throw the *mark*,
And throw the leaves o' green,
Clerk Saunders (Child's Ballads, II. 320).

markable (mär'kə-bl), *a.* [*< mark¹ + -able.*] Remarkable.

He would strike them—with some *markable* punishment.

Sir E. Sandys, State of Religion, F. 2. b. (*Richardson*.)

mark-boat (mär'k-bōt), *n.* A boat anchored to mark a particular spot: in yacht-racing, to mark a turning- or finishing-point in the race; in nautical surveying, to serve as a fixed point to angle upon.

marked (märkt), *p. a.* 1. Distinguishable, as if by means of a mark; plainly manifest; noticeable; outstanding; prominent.

He seems to have been afraid that he might receive some *marked* affront.

Macaulay, Hist. Eng., xx.

The cheek is broad, and its bone is strongly *marked*.
J. A. Symonds, Italy and Greece, p. 240.

Light . . . does produce such *marked* effects.
II. Spencer, Prin. of Biol., § 13.

2. Subject to observation or notice; having notoriety, good or bad: as, his public spirit, or his suspicious conduct, makes him a *marked* man.—3. In music, with emphasis; marcato.—**Marked pawn**, in chess, a pawn on which some mark is put to distinguish it as the piece with which a player undertakes to give checkmate.—**Marked proof**, in engraving, a proof in which some unimportant detail is left unfinished, showing that the impression has been taken before the completion of the plate.—**The marked end or pole of a magnet**, the north-seeking pole, often indicated by some mark on the needle.

markedly (mär'ked-li), *adv.* In a marked manner; manifestly; noticeably; so as to excite attention.

markee (mär'kē'), *n.* See *marquee*.

marker (mär'kér), *n.* [*< ME. "marker," < AS. mearcere*, a writer, notary, < *mearcean*, mark: see *mark¹*, *v.*] 1. One who or that which marks. Specifically—(a) One who marks the score at games. (b) In English schools and universities, the monitor who calls the roll at divine service. (c) *Mitü*, the soldier who is the pivot round which a body of men wheels, or who marks the direction of an alignment. (d) Something used to mark a place, as a book-mark.

2. A counter used in card-playing.—3. One who marks or notices; a close observer; hence, rarely, a marksman.

The best *marker* may shoot a bow's length beside.

Scott, Monastery, xviii.

4. In agri., some implement used for tracing lines on the ground, as the position to be occupied by a row of plants or hills, or the like. It may be, for instance, a marking-plow, a form of three-tined harrow, or a removable attachment to a planter or plow.

5. In a sewing-machine, an attachment for making upon the cloth, as it passes the needle, a slight crease that may serve as a guide for folding a tuck, or for another line of stitching; a tuck-creaser.—6. A pen or stylus used for marking or recording.

markes, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *marquis*.

market (mär'ket), *n.* [*< ME. market*, < late AS. *market* = OFries. *merked*, *merkad*, *markt* = D. *markt* = MLG. *market*, *markt* = OHG. *merkāt*, *merchāt*, MHG. *markt*, *markt*, G. *markt* = Icel. *markaðr* = Sw. *marknad* = Dan. *marked* = OF. **market*, *markiet*, *marchet*, F. *marché* = Pr. *mercat* = Sp. *Pg. mercado* = It. *mercato*, *markt*, < L. *mercatus*, traffic, trade, a market, < *mercari*, pp. *mercatus*, trade: see *mercantile*, *merchant*. Hence *mart¹*. Cf. *marchet*, *mercheta*.] 1. An occasion on which goods are publicly exposed for sale and buyers assemble to purchase; the meeting together of people for selling and buying at private sale, as distinguished from an auction, where the sale is public.

"Market is over for us to-day," said Molly Corney, in disappointed surprise. "We must make the best on 't, and sell to th' huxters."

Mrs. Gaskell, Sylvia's Lovers, ii.
And he answered, "What's the use
Of this bragging up and down,
When three women and one goose
Make a market in your town?"
Longfellow, Wayside Inn, Saga of King Olaf, ix.

2. A public place or building where goods are exposed for sale; a market-place or market-house.

A footsore ox in crowded ways
Stumbled across the market to his death.
Tennyson, Aylmer's Field.

3. The assemblage of people in a market: as, there was a large *market* to-day.

What are known as the *markets* in the stock exchange are simply groups of jobbers distributed here and there on the floor of the house. Habit or convenience seems to have determined the particular spots occupied, which are known as the consol market, the English railway market, the foreign stock market, and so on.

Encyc. Brit., XXII. 657.

4. A place of purchase and sale in general; a city, country, region, or locality where anything is or may be bought or sold: as, the home or foreign *market* (the country in which goods are produced, or that to which they are transported or from which they are brought); the American or British *market*; the London *market*.

There is a third thing to be considered—how a *market* can be obtained for produce, or how production can be limited to the capacities of the market.

J. S. Mill.

5. Traffic; trade; purchase or sale, or rate of purchase and sale; demand; hence, price; cost; worth; valuation: as, to make *market*; a ready *market*; a dull *market*; the *market* is low; there is no *market* for such goods.

Second Pro. I prithee look what *market* she hath made.
First Pro. Imprimis, sir, a good fat loin of mutton.

Middleton, Chaste Maid, ii. 2.

Strange! how the frequent interjected dash
Quickens a *market*, and helps off the trash.
Couper, Charity, l. 522.

The *market* to-day has been more active than for a considerable time.

Manchester Guardian, Dec. 16, 1880.

6. In *Eng. law*: (a) The franchise or liberty granted to or enjoyed by a municipality or other body to establish a place, usually in an open space, for the meeting of people to buy and sell under prescribed conditions. (b) The assemblage of buyers and sellers on the day and within the hours appointed. The importance of the distinction between a market and any other mart arose from (1) the necessity of public authority for making such use of a street or place, (2) the value of an exclusive franchise of this kind, and (3) the rule of English law that a buyer in open market gets good title, though the seller may not have had good title.—**Clerk of the market**. See *clerk*.—**Court of the clerk of the market**. See *court*.—**Market overt**, in *Eng. law*, open market; a place where the public are invited to send and sell, and to come and buy. The peculiar feature of trade in *market overt* is that the buyer may get good title though the seller has not.—**Market price**, the price a commodity will bring when sold in open market; price current.

The *market price* of every particular commodity is regulated by the proportion which is actually brought to market and the demand of those who are willing to pay the natural price of the commodity, or the whole value of the rent, labour, and profit which must be paid in order to bring it thither.

Adam Smith, Wealth of Nations.

Market value, value established or shown by sales, public or private, in the ordinary course of business. See *market price*.—**To bull, corner, forestall, glut, hold the market**. See the verbs.

market (mär'ket), *v.* [*< market, n.*] I. *intrans.* To deal in a market; buy or sell; make bargains for provisions or goods.

II. *trans.* To carry to or sell in a market; make market or sale for; vend; sell: as, to *market* meat or vegetables; to *market* a crop.

And rich bazaars, whither from all the world
Industrious merchants meet, and *market* there
The world's collected wealth. *Southey*, Thalaba, iv.

marketability (mär'ket-a-bil'i-ti), *n.* [*< marketable*: see *-ability*.] Capability of being marketed or sold; readiness of disposal; quick sale.

Our government owes its life to the credit of its bonds. Their *marketability* alone furnished the means for suppressing the great rebellion. *N. A. Rev.*, CXXXIX. 571.

marketable (mär'ket-a-bl), *a.* [*< market + -able*.] 1. That may be marketed or sold; salable; fit for the market.

One of them
Is a plain fish, and, no doubt, *marketable*.
Shak., Tempest, v. 1. 266.

2. Current in the market.

The *marketable* values of any quantities of two commodities are equal when they will exchange one for another.

Locke.

Marketable title, in the law of conveyancing, such a title as the court will compel a purchaser to accept, upon a contract to purchase which does not exempt the vendor from the full obligation of giving a clean and sufficient title: often used in contradistinction to *good holding title*, by which is meant a title which may without imprudence be presumed sufficient, but may yet be subject to a doubt affecting the marketableness of the property.

marketableness (mär'ket-a-bl-nes), *n.* The state of being marketable; marketability.

market-basket (mär'ket-bās'ket), *n.* A large basket used to carry marketing.

market-beater (mär'ket-bē'tēr), *n.* [*< ME. market-betere*; < *market + beater*. Cf. *market-dasher*.] One who lounges about the market or in public; a loungeur. *Wyclif*.

He was a *market-betere* atte fulle.
Chaucer, Reeve's Tale, l. 16.

market-bell (mär'ket-bel), *n.* A bell giving notice that trade may begin or must cease in a market.

Enter, go in; the *market-bell* is rung.

Shak., 1 Hen. VI., iii. 2. 16.

market-court (mär'ket-kört), *n.* In England, a court held by justices or by the clerk of a market, for the punishment of frauds and other offenses committed in the market.

market-cross (mär'-ket-kroß), *n.* A cross set up where a market is held. In medieval times most market-towns in England and Scotland, and in many parts of the continent, had a market-cross, sometimes forming a monument of considerable size and elaborate architecture. Many such crosses survive. See *cross*¹, 2.

These things indeed you have articulate, Proclaim'd at *market-crosses*, read in churches.

Shak., 1 Hen. IV., v. 1. 73.

market-dasher

(mär'ket-dash'er), *n.* [*<* ME. *markt-dascher*; *<* *markt* + *dasher*.] Same as *market-beater*. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 326.

market-day (mär'ket-dä), *n.* The day on which people go to market; specifically, the fixed day on which a market is held in a town under a chartered privilege.

marketer (mär'ket-ér), *n.* 1. One who attends a market; one who exposes anything for sale in a market.

I sat down with a hundred hungry *marketers*, fat, brown, greasy men, with a good deal of the rich soil of Languedoc adhering to their hands and boots.

H. James, Jr., *Little Tour*, p. 157.

2. One who goes to market; a purchaser of supplies; a purveyor.

In a butcher's shop there is a superficial sameness in the appearance of meat which it is the business of a good *marketer* to see through.

Pop. Sci. Mo., XIII. 430.

market-fish¹ (mär'ket-fish), *n.* A marketable fish; specifically, a codfish weighing from six to twelve pounds, suitable, in a fresh state, for ordinary markets. [*Provincetown, Mass.*]

market-fish² (mär'ket-fish), *n.* A corruption of *margate-fish*.

market-garden (mär'ket-gär'dn), *n.* A garden in which vegetables and fruits are raised for the market.

market-gardener (mär'ket-gär'd'nér), *n.* One who raises vegetables and fruits for sale.

The mob of fishermen and *market-gardeners* . . . at Naples yelled and threw up their caps in honour of Masaniello.

Quoted in *Macaulay*, *Hist. Eng.*, xii.

market-geld (mär'ket-geld), *n.* The toll of a market.

market-house (mär'ket-hous), *n.* A building in which a market is held.

Many an English market-town has an open *market-house* with arches, with a room above for the administration of justice or any other public purpose.

E. A. Freeman, *Venice*, p. 32.

marketing (mär'ket-ing), *n.* [*Verbal n. of market*, *v.*] 1. The act of going to or transacting business in a market.—2. That which is bought or sold; a supply of commodities from a market.

market-Jew (mär'ket-jö), *n.* The chough, *Pyrrhocorax graculus*. Also called *market-Jew crow* and *Jew-crow*.

market-lead (mär'ket-led), *n.* See *market-pot*.

market-maid (mär'ket-mäd), *n.* A maid-servant awaiting hire in the market.

You come not Like Cæsar's sister, . . . but you are come A *market-maid* to Rome.

Shak., A. and C., iii. 6. 51.

marketman (mär'ket-män), *n.*; pl. *marketmen* (-men). 1. One who exposes provisions, etc., for sale in a market.

Talk like the vulgar sort of *market-men*, That come to gather money for their corn.

Shak., 1 Hen. VI., iii. 2. 4.

2. One who buys in a market; one who does marketing; one who makes purchases of supplies in a market.

So worthless peasants bargaio for their wives, As *market-men* for oxen, sheep, or horse.

Shak., 1 Hen. VI., v. 5. 54.



Market-cross, Royat (Puy-de-Dôme), France; 15th century. (From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. de l'Architecture.")

market-master (mär'ket-mäs'tér), *n.* An officer having supervision of markets and the administration of laws respecting them. [*Pennsylvania*.]

market-penny (mär'ket-pen'i), *n.* Money for liquor on the market-day. *Nares*.

market-place (mär'ket-pläs), *n.* The place in which a market is held, usually an open space in a town set apart for the holding of markets.

Beware of the scribes, which love . . . salutations in the *market-places*.

Mark xii. 38.

The *market-place* is very spacious and faire, being so large, both for breadth and length, that I never saw the like in all England.

Coryat, *Crudities*, I. 6.

market-pot (mär'ket-pot), *n.* In *silver-refining*, the pot at the end of the series of pots used in the Pattinson process, in the direction in which the amount of silver left in the lead is diminished. It contains the "market-lead," or that part of the metal which is sufficiently desilverized to be sold as lead; this is not expected to contain more than 10 pennyweights of silver to the ton.

market-stead (mär'ket-sted), *n.* A market-place.

Their best archers plac'd

The *market-sted* about.

Drayton, *Polyolbion*, xxii.

market-town (mär'ket-toun), *n.* A town in which markets are held, by privilege, at stated times.

Come, march to wakes and fairs and *market-towns*.

Shak., Lear, iii. 6. 78.

markgrave, *n.* An obsolete variant of *markgrave*.

markhor, **markhoor** (mär'kôr, -kôr), *n.* [Also *markhore*, *markhur*; an E. Ind. name.] An Asiatic variety of wild goat, closely related to the common domestic goat, but having long, massive, spirally twisted horns; *Capra falconeri*, also called *C. megaceros* and *C. jerdoni*.

marking (mär'king), *n.* and *a.* [*<* ME. *marking*, *<* AS. *mearcung*, *meareung*, *mearcung*, a marking, description, verbal *n.* of *mearcian*, mark; see *mark*¹, *v.*] 1. The act of impressing a mark upon something.—2. In *coinage*, the process of edge-rolling, or swaging the edge of the blank to prepare it for milling.—3. A mark or series of marks upon something; characteristic arrangement of marks, as lines or dots, or of natural coloring; as, the *markings* on a bird's eggs, or of the petals of a flower; the natural *markings* of a gem or of ornamental wood.

There is . . . no record of a tertisry *marking* on a diamond having been observed before.

Jour. Roy. Micros. Soc., 2d ser., VI. ii. 321.

Annular markings. See *annular*, *duet*, under *annular*.—**Marking of goods**, in *Scots law*, one of those forms of constructive delivery by which an attempt is made to transfer the property of a thing sold while the seller retains possession. Thus, the property of cattle sold while grazing is transferred by their being marked for the buyer, if in the herds or field of a third person.

II. *a.* 1. Making a mark; hence, distinguish-

ing; significant; striking.

The most *marking* incidents in Scottish history—Flodden, Darien, or the Forty-five—were still either failures or defeats.

R. L. Stevenson, *The Foreigner at Home*.

2. Taking note; discerning; observant.

He [Mr. James Quin] had many requisites to form a good actor: an expressive countenance; a *marking* eye; a clear voice.

Life of Quin (reprint 1837), p. 9.

marking-gage (mär'king-gäj), *n.* A carpenter's tool for drawing lines parallel to an edge. It consists of a stem through one end of which a marking-point is driven perpendicularly, and upon which is a sliding block having its face toward the perpendicular point, and held at the desired distance by a set-screw. To use, the tracing-point is held in contact with the material to be marked, while the adjustable block is passed along its edge.

marking-ink (mär'king-ingk), *n.* See *ink*¹.

marking-iron (mär'king-î'ern), *n.* A branding-iron.

markingly (mär'king-li), *adv.* In an attentive manner; observantly; heedfully.

Pyrocles *markingly* hearkened to all that Dametas said.

Sir P. Sidney, *Arcadia*, iv.

marking-machine (mär'king-mä-shên'), *n.* In *coinage*, a machine used in the mint to swage the edges of coin-blanks, which it raises or throws up all around, preparatory to milling.

marking-nut (mär'king-nut), *n.* The fruit of an East Indian tree, *Scemecarpus Anacardium*: so called because it contains a juice used in marking cloths. Also called *Malacca bean*, *marsh-nut*, and

Oriental cashew-nut. See *cashew-nut* and *bean*¹.—**Marking-nut** oil, a painters' oil obtained from the kernels of marking-nuts.

marking-plow (mär'king-plou), *n.* In *agri.*, a plow used for making small furrows to serve as guides in various operations, as in plowed land for planting corn, or in a field to be marked out for planting an orchard.

markist, **markiseset**, *n.* Middle English spellings of *marquis* and *marquisses*. *Chaucer*.

marklet (märk'let), *n.* [*<* *mark*¹ + *-let*.] A mark; a badge.

I am sure men use not to weare such manes; I am also sure Souldiers use to weare other *marklets* or notadoes in time of battell.

N. Ward, *Simple Coblér*, p. 32.

markman (märk'män), *n.*; pl. *markmen* (-men). 1. Same as *marksman*.

Ben. I aim'd so near, when I supposed you loved.

Rom. A right good *mark-man*! And she's fair I love.

Shak., R. and J., i. 1. 212.

2. A member of a community owning a mark or joint estate in land. See *mark*¹, *n.*, 14.

In the centre of the clearing the primitive village is placed; each of the *mark-men* has there his homestead, his house, court-yard, and farm-buildings.

Stubbs, *Const. Hist.*, § 24.

markmote (märk'möt), *n.* [*<* *mark* + *mote*¹.] A council or deliberate assembly of markmen.

The village assembly, or *markmote*, would seem to have resembled the town-meetings of New England.

J. Fiske, *Amer. Pol. Ideas*, p. 41.

marksman (märks'män), *n.*; pl. *marksmen* (-men). [= Sw. *märksman* = Dan. *mærkedsmænd*, standard-bearer; as *mark*¹, *poss.* of *mark*¹, + *man*.] 1. One who is skilful in shooting with a gun or a bow; one who readily hits the mark; a good shooter.

But on an arm of oak, that stood betwixt

The *marks-man* and the mark, his lance he fixt.

Dryden, tr. of Ovid's *Metamorph.*, viii.

He was a fencer; he was a *marksman*; and, before he had ever stood in the ranks, he was already more than half a soldier.

Macaulay, *Hist. Eng.*, xiii.

2. One who, not being able to write, makes his mark instead of signing his name. [*Rare*.]

If you can avoid it, do not have *marksmen* for witnesses.

St. Leonard's, *Property Law*, p. 170. (*Encyc. Diet.*)

marksmanship (märks'män-ship), *n.* [*<* *marksman* + *-ship*.] The character or skill of a marksman; dexterity in shooting at a mark.

markswoman (märks'wim'än), *n.*; pl. *markswomen* (-wim'en). A woman who is skilful in shooting at a mark, as with the bow.

Less exalted but perhaps not less skilful *markswomen*.

Scott, *St. Ronan's Well*, xviii.

mark-tooth (märk'töth), *n.* A horse's tooth so marked as to indicate to some extent his age. See *mark*¹, *n.*, 3.

At four years old there cometh the *mark-tooth* [in horses], which hath a hole as big as you may lay a pea within it; and that weareth shorter and shorter every year, till that at eight years old the tooth is smooth.

Bacon, *Nat. Hist.*, § 754.

mark-white (märk'hwit), *n.* The center of a target.

With daily shew of courteous kind behaviour, Even at the *mark-white* of his hart she roved.

Spenser, *F. Q.*, V. v. 35.

markworthy (märk'wér'thi), *a.* [*<* *mark*¹ + *worthy*.] Worthy of mark or observation; deserving of notice; noteworthy.

No spectacle is more *markworthy* than that which our common law courts continually offer.

Sir E. Creasy, *Eng. Const.*, p. 225.

marl¹ (märl), *n.* [*<* ME. *marl*, *marle*, *merle*, *<* OF. *marle*, *merle*, *F. marne* = D. MLG. *mergel* = OHG. *mergil*, MHG. *G. mergel* = Sw. Dan. *mergel*, *<* ML. *margila*, *marl*, dim. of *L. marga* (> *It. Sp. Pg. marga*), *marl*. Perhaps a Celtic word: cf. Bret. *marg*, *marl*; but the W. *marl*, Ir. Gael. *marla*, *marl*, must be of E. origin.] A mixture of clay with carbonate of lime, the latter being present in considerable quantity, forming a mass which is not consolidated, but falls to pieces readily on exposure to the air. The word *marl*, however, is used so vaguely as to be often ambiguous; and in England some substances are thus designated in which there is no lime. Marl is a valuable fertilizing material for different kinds of soil, according to its composition. In New Jersey the mixtures of greensand with clay much used as fertilizers are commonly called *marls*, or *greensand-marls*, and many varieties thus designated contain no more than one or two per cent. of carbonate of lime. Marls and marly soils are especially well developed in the Permian and Triassic of England and on the continent. The upper division of the Keuper in England is known as the "Red Marl Series," and in places reaches a thickness of 3,000 feet. These marls are largely quarried at various points for making bricks. See *shell-marl*.

For lacke of dounge in sondy lands be spronge Goode *marl*, and it wol make it multiple.

Palladius, *Husbandrie* (E. E. T. S.), p. 180.



Marking-gage.

His spear . . .
He walk'd with to support uneasy steps
Over the burning marle. Milton, P. L., l. 296.

marl¹ (mārl), *v. t.* [**< marl¹, n.**] To overspread or manure with marl.

Never yet was the man known that herewith *marled* the same ground twice in his lifetime.

Holland, tr. of Pliny, xvii. 8.
Who would hold any land,
To have the trouble to *marl* it?
B. Jonson, Staple of News, II. 1.

marl² (mārl), *r. t.* [**Also *marline*; < ME. *marlenn*; < D. *marlen* (= LG. *marlen*, > G. *marlen*), fasten with marline; appar. irreg. developed from *marlin*, marline: see *marline*, *n.* and *v.*] 1. Naut., to wind, as a rope, with marline, spun-yarn, twine, or other small stuff, every turn being secured by a sort of hitch: a common method of fastening strips of canvas called *pareeling*, to prevent chafing.**

I purchased here [St. John's, Newfoundland] a stock of fresh beef, which, after removing the bones and tendons, we compressed into rolls by wrapping it closely with twine, according to the nautical process of *marling*, and hung it up in the rigging.

Kane, Sec. Grinnell Exp., I. 20.

2. To ravel, as silk. Halliwell. [Prov. Eng.] **marl²** (mārl), *n.* [**< marl², v.**] The fiber of those peacock-feathers which have the webs long and decomposed, so that the bars stand apart, as if raveled: used for making artificial flies.

If there are any fibres of the hackle or wing standing in the wrong direction, clip them with scissors, and the fly is completed. Floss silk or peacock's *marl* may be used instead of mohair. Tribune Book of Sports, p. 146.

marl³, *r. t.* [**A contr. form of *marvel*.**] To wonder; marvel. [Old or prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

I *marle* whether it be a Toledo or no.

B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, iii. 1.

marl⁴ (mārl), *n.* [**A contr. form of *marble*.**] 1. Marble.—2. A marble (plaything). [Prov. Eng.]

How stodgy they [a boy's pockets] look, Tom! Is it *marls* or cobnuts?
George Eliot, Mill on the Floss.

marl⁵ (mārl), *v. t.* [Origin obscure.] See the quotation.

Aecoripare [It.], to dresse any maner of fish with vineger to be eaten colde, which at Southampton they call *marling* of fish. Florio.

marlaceous (mār-lā'shius), *a.* [**< marl¹ + -aceous.**] Of the nature of or resembling marl; having the properties of marl.

marlberry (mārl'ber'i), *n.*; pl. *marlberries* (-iz). A small tree, *Ardisia Pickeringia*, of the *Myrsinaceae*, growing in Florida, the West Indies, and southern Mexico. The wood is rich brown marked with darker rays, and is susceptible of a beautiful polish. Also called *cherry*.

marlborough-wheel (mārl'bur-ō-hwēl), *n.* A thick idle-wheel used to connect two wheels whose shafts lie too near together for the wheels to be brought into the same plane.

marl-brick (mārl'brīk), *n.* A superior kind of brick used for fronts of buildings and for gaged arches; a cutter. Also called *marl-stock*.

marlet (mārl), *n.* An obsolete form of *marl²*.

marled (mārl'd), *a.* [**< marl⁴ + -ed².**] Marbled; mottled; checkered.

The *marled* piald ye kindly spare,
By me should gratefully be ware.
Burns, To the Guildwife of Wauchope House.

marl-grass (mārl'grās), *n.* The zigzag clover, *Trifolium medium*; also, the red clover, *T. pratense*. [Eng.]

marli (mārl'i), *n.* [**< F. *marli*; origin unknown.**] 1. Quintin; specifically, embroidered quintin.—2. See *marly²*.

Marlieria (mār-li-ō'ri-ä), *n.* [NL. (Cambes-sedes, 1829), named after G. T. Martière, who introduced the culture of corn, rice, and coffee in certain parts of Brazil.] A genus of dicotyledonous polypetalous plants of the natural order *Myrtaceae* and the tribe *Myrtæe*. They are characterized by having the stamens inflexed or involute in the bud, the calyx-limb closed until torn open by the expansion of the flower, when it is crowned by five foliaceous lobes, and a 2-celled or rarely 3-celled ovary with two ovules in each cell. They are shrubs or trees with opposite, pinnately veined leaves, and small 4- or 5-parted flowers. More than 50 species have been described, but the number may be much reduced; they are natives of tropical America. *M. (Rubachia) glomerata* of subtropical Brazil, there called *cambuca*, yields a fruit much used for food. *M. tomentosa*, of extratropical Brazil, the guapiranga, is a tall shrub which produces sweet berries.

marlin (mārl'in), *n.* [**A var. of *marling¹*, merlin.**] A godwit or curlew. (a) The great marbled godwit, *Limosa fedoa*: more fully called *horsefoot*, *common*, *brown*, and *red marlin*. See cut under *godwit*. (b) The Hudsonian godwit, *Limosa hemastica*, distinguished in some

localities as the *ring-tailed*, *white-tailed*, or *field marlin*. (c) The Hudsonian curlew, *Numenius hudsonicus*: more fully called *crooked-billed*, *hook-billed*, and *horsefoot marlin*. [New Jersey.]

marline (mār'lin), *n.* [**Also *marlin*; marling; = F. Sp. *merlin* = Pg. *merlin*, < D. *marlin*, also irreg. *marling*, *merling* (= Fries. *merltine* = MLG. *merlink*, *marlink*, LG. *marlink* = Sw. Dan. *merling*, *merle*), a marline, < *marren*, bind, tie (= E. *marl¹*), + *lin*, a line (= E. *line²*.)**] Naut., small cord used as seizing-stuff, consisting of two strands, loosely twisted.

Some the galled ropes with dauby *marline* [marling in Globe edition] bind. Dryden, Annus Mirabilis, st. 148.

marline (mār'lin), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *marlined*, ppr. *marlining*. [**< marline, n.**] Same as *marl²*.

marline-bole (mār'lin-hōl), *n.* Naut., one of the holes formerly made for marling the foot-ropes and elms in courses and topsails.

marlinespike (mār'lin-spīk), *n.* 1. Naut., a pointed iron implement used to separate the strands of rope in splicing, and as a lever in putting on seizings, etc. Also written *marlin-spike* and *marlingspike*.—2. A jäger, a species of *Stercorarius*: so called (by sailors) from the long pointed middle tail-feathers.

marling¹, *n.* An obsolete form of *merlin*.

marling², *n.* An obsolete form of *marline*.

marling-hitch (mār'ling-hīch), *n.* Naut., a kind of hitch used by sailors in winding or twisting spun-yarn. Simmonds.

marlite (mār'lit), *n.* [**< marl¹ + -ite².**] A variety of marl which resists the action of the air.

marlitic (mār-lit'ik), *a.* [**< marlite + -ic.**] Having the qualities of marlite.

marlock (mār'lōk), *v. i.* [Origin obscure.] To frolic; gambol. [Prov. Eng.]

Do not mean to say as my Sylvie went and demeaned herself to dance and *marlock* wif a th' fair folk at th' Admiral's Head? Mrs. Gaskell, Sylvia's Lovers, xi.

marlotte (mār'lōt), *n.* [= F. *marlotte* = Sp. *Pg. marlota*, a kind of Moorish gown.] A loose gown or wrapper worn by women in the sixteenth century. It was used especially as an outer garment over the robe.

Marlowism (mār'lō-izm), *n.* The style of the Elizabethan dramatist Christopher Marlowe (1564-93).

No religion but precise *Marlowisme*.

G. Harvey, Pierce's Supererogation.

marl-pit (mārl'pit), *n.* [**< ME. *marlepīt*, *marlpytte*, *merlepitt*; < marl¹ + pit¹.**] A pit where marl is dug.

He was in a *marlepīt* yfalle.

Chaucer, Miller's Tale, l. 274.

marl-slate (mārl'slāt), *n.* Calcareous shale; a variety of marl splitting into thin plates. The marl-slate proper is a member of the magnesian limestone group of the Permian as developed in England, and is nearly the equivalent of the *Kupferschiefer* of the Germans.

marl-stock (mārl'stok), *n.* Same as *marl-brick*.

marlstone (mārl'stōn), *n.* In *geol.*, argillaceous and more or less ferruginous limestone. The middle of the three principal divisions of the Lias in England is called the *Marlstone*, a name first used by W. Smith. This is economically a highly important rock, since it contains the celebrated deposits of iron ore called the *Cleveland*, from the Cleveland hills, in which it occurs. The Middle Lias or *Marlstone* consists generally of two members, the upper one being the *Marlstone* proper, and the lower a series of sands, marls, and clays. The maximum thickness of the whole series is about 300 feet.

marly¹ (mārl'i), *a.* [**< ME. *marly*; < marl¹ + -y¹.**] Resembling marl or partaking of its character; abounding with marl.

Lande is best for whete

If it be *marly*, thicke, and sumdele wete.

Palladius, Husbandrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 10.

Marly clay, a variety of clay used in making pale bricks and as a manure.

marly² (mārl'i), *n.* The rim of a dish, as distinguished from its cavetto. Also spelled *marli*.

marlyont, *n.* An obsolete form of *merlin*.

marin, *n.* A vulgar mode of writing *ma'am* for *madam*.

marmalade (mār'mā-lād), *n.* [Formerly also *marmelade*, *marmelad*, *marmeliet*; = D. G. Dan. *marmelade* = Sw. *marmelad*, < OF. *marmelade*, F. *marmelade* = It. *marmellata* = Sp. *marmelada*, < Pg. *marmelada*, *marmalade*, orig. a confection of quinces, < *marmelo* (= Sp. *membrillo*), a quince, < L. *melimelum*, a quince, < Gr. *μελίμηλον*, a sweet apple, an apple grafted on a quince: see *melimelo*.] A preserve or confection of pulpy consistence made from various fruits, especially bitter and acid fruits, such as the orange, lemon, and barberry, and the berries of the mountain-ash, and sometimes also the larger fruits, like the apple, pear, plum, pineapple, quince, etc.

All maner of fruits and confections, *marmelad*, succad, greene-gynger, comillettes. Tyndale, Works, p. 229.

Every period in her style carrieth *marmalad* and ancket in the mouth. G. Harvey, New Letter.

After a good dinner, left Mrs. Hunt and my wife making a *marmalett* of quinces. Pepys, Diary, Nov. 2, 1663.

Marmalade-box. Same as *genipap*.—**Natural marmalade**, the fruit of the marmalade-tree.

marmalade-plum (mār'mā-lād-plum), *n.* The marmalade-tree, or its fruit.

marmalade-tree (mār'mā-lād-trē), *n.* A tree, *Lucuma mammosa*, that yields a fruit the juice of which resembles marmalade.

Also called *mammee-sapota*.

marmalady

(mār'mā-lā-di), *a.* [**< marmalade + -y¹.**]

Like marmalade. [Rare.]

The Frenchman, you see, has a soft marmalady heart.

Middleton, Blurt.

[Master-Constable, III. 1.

marmala-water

(mār'mā-lā-wā-tēr), *n.* [**< Pg. *marmelo*, quince (see marmalade), + E. *water*.**]

A fragrant liquid distilled in Ceylon from the flowers of the Bengal quince, *Egle Marmelos*, much used by the natives as a perfume for sprinkling. Simmonds.

marmalett (mār'mā-let), *n.* An obsolete form of *marmalade*.

marmarosis (mār-mā-rō'sis), *n.* [**< Gr. *μάρμαρος*, marble (see *marble*), + -osis.**]

Conversion of limestone into marble by metamorphic agencies.

One of the most remarkable examples of *marmarosis* is the alteration of the (Triassic) limestone of Carrara into the well-known statuary marble.

A. Geikie, Text-Book of Geol. (2d ed.), p. 561.

marmatite (mār'mā-tīt), *n.* [= F. *marmatite*; as *Marmato* (see *def.*) + -ite².]

A variety of sphalerite or zinc sulphid, containing considerable iron, and hence of a black color. The original, found at Marmato, near Popayan, in Colombia, contained 23 per cent. of sulphate of iron.

marmolite (mār'mō-lit), *n.* [Irreg. < Gr. *μάρμαρος* (L. *marmor*), marble, + *λίθος*, stone.]

A mineral of a pearly luster, a greenish color, and a laminated structure. It is a variety of serpentine.

marmoraceous (mār-mō-rā'shius), *a.* [**< L. *marmor*, marble, + -aceous.**]

Pertaining to or like marble. Maander.

marmorate (mār'mō-rāt), *a.* [**< L. *marmoratus*, pp. of *marmorare*, overlay with marble, < *marmor*, marble; see *marble*.**]

1. Made like marble, or invested with marble as a covering. Compare *marbled*, *marbleized*.

Under this ston cloyde and *marmorate* Lyeth John Kittle, Londoner natyff.

Wood, Athene Oxon, I.

2. In bot., traversed with veins as in some kinds of marble.

marmorated (mār'mō-rā-ted), *a.* Same as *marmorate*, 1.

marmoration (mār-mō-rā'shon), *n.* [= Sp. *marmoracion*, < LL. *marmoratio* (-n), < L. *marmorare*, overlay with marble: see *marmorate*.]

1. A covering or intersting with marble.—2.

The act of variegating so as to give the appearance of marble; marbleizing. Blount. [Rare.]

marmoratum (mār-mō-rā'tum), *n.* [L., neut. of *marmoratus*, overlaid with marble: see *marmorate*.]

In arch., a cement formed of pounded marble and lime mortar well beaten together. It was used by the ancient Romans in building terrace-walls, etc.

marmoreal (mār-mō-rē-āl), *a.* [**< L. *marmoreus*, of marble (< *marmor*, marble: see *marble*), + -al.**]

Of, pertaining to, or resembling marble; having the properties of marble; marble-like.

The throbbing constellations rush in crowds.

Paving with fire the sky and the marmoreal floods.

Shelley, Revolt of Islam, l. 49.

marmorean (mār-mō-rē-ān), *a.* [As *marmoreal* + -an.] Same as *marmoreal*.

marmortinto (mār-mōr-tin'tō), *n.* [**< It. *marmore*, marble, + *tinto*, tint; see *marble* and *tint*.**]

A process employed in the eighteenth



Marmalade-tree (*Lucuma mammosa*).

century in decorating walls, ceilings, etc., in imitation of marble. It consisted in depositing on a ground of an adhesive nature marble-dust or powder, arranged in the form of the veins of marble, or sometimes in ornamental patterns.

marmose (mar'mōs), *n.* [*< F. marmose* (Buffon); origin not ascertained; no appar. connection with *marmoset*.] One of several small



Marmoset (*Didelphys dorsigera*).

South American opossums which have the pouch rudimentary and carry the young on the back. Such are *Didelphys dorsigera* of Surinam, of the size of a rat, the still smaller *D. murina*, and other species.

marmoset (mār'mō-zet), *n.* [Formerly also *marmozet*; *< ME. marmoset*, "beeste, zinziphulus, cenozephalus [cynocephalus], mammonetus, marmoretus" (Prompt. Parv., p. 327), *marmosette*, a kind of ape (mentioned by Mandeville), also *mermoysse* (Caxton); *< OF. marmoset, marmouset*, *F. marmouset*, the cock of a cistern or fountain, an antic figure, a puppet, orig. a marble figure as an ornament to a fountain, irreg. with change of orig. *r* to *s*, as in *chaire* (*> chaise*: see *chair, chaise*), *< ML. marmoretum*, a marble figure, *< L. marmor*, marble: see *marble*. The application of *marmoset*, 'an antic figure,' to an ape was prob. assisted by association with *F. marmot*, = *It. marmotta*, a marmoset, a monkey.] 1†. A little ape or monkey.

[I will] instruct thee how
To snare the nimble marmoset.
Shak., *Tempest*, ii. 2. 174.

2. Now, specifically, a small squirrel-like South American monkey of the family *Hapalidae*, or *Mididae* (which see for technical characters). There are numerous species, referred to two leading genera, *Hapale* and *Midas*, and known by many names, as *squirrel-monkeys*, *oustitis*, *tamarins*, etc. They are the smallest of the monkey tribe, ranging from a few inches to a foot in length, with a long, bushy, non-prehensile tail, and thick, soft, silky or woolly fur, in some species lengthened into conspicuous ear-tufts or a kind of mane. The coloration is extremely variable. The thumb of the hand is not opposable, but the inner toe of the hind foot serves as a thumb, and has a flat nail, all the other digits of both extremities being armed with sharp claws of great service in climbing. Marmosets are confined to tropical America, having their center of abundance in northern South America; they live in the woods, and feed chiefly upon insects. They are extremely sensitive to cold, but with proper care may be kept in confinement, and make amusing pets, though their intelligence is low. Characteristic examples are the common black-eared marmoset, *Hapale jacchus*, and the marakina or tamaru, *Midas rosalia*. See *ent* under *Hapale*.

3†. An ugly little fellow; a conceited "puppy."

Some mincing marmoset,
Made all of clothes and face.
B. Jonson, *Cynthia's Revels*, iit. 2.

marmot (mār'mōt), *n.* [Formerly *marmotto* (*< It.*) = *D. marmot(-dier)*, *< F. marmotte* = *Sp. Pg. marmota*, *< It. marmotto*, *marmotta*, *marmontana*, *< Romansch murmont* = *Sw. dial. murmet*, *< OHG. murmunt*, *murmunt*, *murmunt*, *murmunt*, *MHG. mürmendin*, *G. murmel(-thier)* = *Dan. murmel(-dyr)* = *Sw. murmel(-djur)*; variously altered from *ML. mus montanus*, a marmot, lit. 'mountain mouse': see *mouse* and *mountain*.] 1. A rodent quadruped of the genus *Arctomys*; a bear-mouse, ground-hog, or woodchuck. There are several species, of Europe, Asia, and North America; they are the largest living representatives of the *Sciuridae*, or squirrel family, of stout thick-set form, with short bushy tail. They are terrestrial and fossorial, living in underground burrows, generally in open ground and often in communities, and hibernate in winter. The species to which the name was originally given is *Arctomys marmota* or *A. alpinus*, inhabiting the Alps and Pyrenees. *A. bobac* is the Asiatic marmot, occurring also in

parts of Europe, especially in Russia. North America has at least three species: the common woodchuck or ground-hog, *A. monax*, found abundantly in many parts of the United States and Canada; the yellow-bellied marmot of the Rocky Mountains, *A. flaviventris*; and the large hoary marmot or whistler of northwestern America, *A. pruinosus*. Besides the foregoing, some of the larger species of the related genera *Cynomys* and *Spermophilus*, which include the prairie-dogs and marmot-squirrels, are sometimes called *marmots*. See *cut* under *Arctomys*.

2. The Cape cony, *Hyrax capensis*: a misnomer. *Kolbe*, *Fosmaer*, *Buffon*, etc.—*Earless marmot*, the suslik, *Spermophilus citellus*.

Marmota (mār'mō-tā), *n.* [*NL.*, *< marmot*.] Same as *Arctomys*. *Blumenbach*.

marmot-squirrel (mār'mot-skur'el), *n.* Any animal of the genus *Spermophilus*; some kind of suslik. The species are numerous, especially in North America; and, as is implied in the name, they are intermediate in all respects between the arboreal squirrels on the one hand and the strictly terrestrial marmots on the other.

marmozett, *n.* An obsolete form of *marmoset*.

maronet (ma-rōn'), *n.* An obsolete spelling of *maroon*†.

Maronist (mar'ō-nist), *n.* [*< L. Maro(-n)*, the family name of Virgil, + *-ist*.] A disciple of Virgil (Publius Vergilius Maro); a Virgilian student or scholar.

Like some imperious Maronist.
Ep. Hall, *Satires*, i. vi. 7. (*Davies*).

Maronite (mar'ō-nīt), *n.* [= *F. Maronite*; as *Maron* (see *def.*) + *-ite*†.] One of a body of Syrian Christians dwelling chiefly in the mountains of Lebanon and Anti-Lebanon. They are named from St. Maron, a Syrian monk (about A. D. 400), or less probably from John Maron, patriarch of the sect in the seventh century. The Maronites were originally Monothelites, but they entered into a partial union with the Roman Catholic Church in 1182, which after an interruption was made closer in 1445 and again in 1596. They still retain their own patriarchate of Antioch (now seated at Ka-nobin), their Syrian liturgy (although Arabic is now their vernacular tongue), the marriage of priests, their traditional fast-days, and the use of both elements in lay communion. The Maronites as a tribe were formerly under the same local government as the Druses, with whom they have had some bloody conflicts. In 1861, after a severe outbreak, they were put under a separate governor.

maroon† (ma-rōn'), *a.* and *n.* [Formerly *marone*; also, as *F. marron*; *< F. marron*, a chestnut, chestnut-color, also a fire-cracker, maroon (II., 4), *< It. marrone*, formerly *marone*, a chestnut; origin unknown. Cf. *Μῆρ. μάραον* or *μάραος*, the fruit of the cornel-tree.] 1. A very dark crimson or red. See II., 2.—**Maroon oxid.** Same as *purple brown* (which see, under *brown*).

II. *n.* 1. A kind of sweet chestnut produced in southern Europe, and known elsewhere as the *French* or *Italian chestnut*, having a single kernel and attaining a large size from the fact that the other two seeds of the involucre or burr are abortive. It is largely used for food by the poor in the countries where it is produced.

A. I will eat three or four chestnuts; what will you do?
P. They like me so, so . . . if they be *marones* or great chestnuts, they would be the better.
Benvenuto, *Passenger's Dialogues* (1612). (*Nares*.)

2. A generic name for any pure or crimson red of very low luminosity. The color of a chestnut is yellow.—3. In *dyeing*, a coal-tar coloring matter obtained by purifying the resinous matters formed in the manufacture of magenta.—4. In *pyrotechnics*, a small cubical box of pasteboard filled with gunpowder and wrapped round with two or three layers of strong twine, used to imitate the report of a cannon. Maroons are primed with a short piece of quick-match, inserted in a hole punctured in one of the corners, and are usually exploded in batteries to produce the effect of cannonading, as in combinations of fireworks. Also *marron*.

Some of these sounds were produced by rockets, some by a 24-pound howitzer, and some by an 8-inch *maroon*.
John Tyndall, in *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, July, 1878, p. 282.

Purple maroon, a very dark magenta or crimson color. A color-disk composed of 90 parts of velvet-black, 5 of pure red, and 5 of artificial ultramarine gives a purple maroon.

maroon† (ma-rōn'), *n.* and *a.* [Also rarely *marroon*; *< F. marron*, abbr. by aphoresis (the syllable *si-* being perhaps mistaken for a *F.* word) *< simarron* (*> obs. E. symarron*) for **cimarron*, *< Sp. cimarron* (= *Pg. cimarrão*), wild, unruly, fugitive (Cuban negro *cimarron*, or simply *cimarron*, a fugitive negro), appar. orig. 'living on the mountain-tops,' *< cima* (= *Pg. It. cima* = *F. cime*), a mountain-top, orig. a sprout, twig, *< L. cyma*, a sprout, *< Gr. κύμα*, a sprout: see *cyma*, *cyme*.] 1. *n.* 1. One of a class of negroes, originally fugitive slaves, living in the wilder parts of Jamaica and Dutch Guiana. In both of these localities they were often at war with the whites, but were never fully subdued; and in the latter country, where they are called *bush-negroes*, they still form a large independent community professing a mongrel species of paganism. Maroons are found also in some of the other West Indian islands.

2. One who is left on a desolate island as a punishment.

"I'm Ben Gunn, I am," replied the *maroon*, wriggling like an eel in his embarrassment.

R. L. Stevenson, *Treasure Island*, xxxiii.

3. [*< maroon*†, *v.*] A hunting- or fishing-trip or excursion. [*Southern U. S.*]

II. *a.* Same as *feral*†, 2.

maroon† (ma-rōn'), *v.* [*< maroon*†, *n.*] 1. *trans.* To put ashore and leave on a desolate island by way of punishment, as was done by the buccaneers, etc.

It was between ten a clock and one when I began to find that I was (as we call it, I suppose from the Spaniards) *Marooned*, or Lost, and quite out of the Hearing of my Comrades Guns.
Dampier, *Voyages*, II. ii. 84.

II. *intrans.* In the southern United States, to camp out after the manner of the West Indian maroons; make a pleasure-excursion of some duration, with provision for living in camp.

"Really, this is a fine country," said Robert, referring . . . to the abundant *marooning* dinner.
Goulding, *Young Marooners*, p. 105.

A *marooning* party . . . is a party made up to pass several days on the shore or in the country.
Bartlett, *Americanisms*, p. 384.

marooner (ma-rō'nēr), *n.* 1. A runaway slave; a maroon.

On the south shore dwelt a *marooner*, that modestly called himself a hermit. *Byrd*, *Westover Papers*, p. 13.

2. One who goes marooning; a member of a marooning party. See *maroon*†, *v. i.* [*Southern U. S.*]

maroquin† (mar'ō-kēn'), *n.* [*F.*: see *morocco*.] Morocco; goat's leather.

At the end of it [the gallery] is the Duke of Orleans's library, well furnished with excellent books, all bound in *maroquin* and gilded.
Evelyn, *Diary*, April 1, 1644.

A large sofa covered with black *maroquin*.
Smollett, *tr. of Gil Blas*, x. 7.

marotte (ma-rot'), *n.* [*F.*] A fool's bauble.

marplot (mār'plot), *n.* [*< mar*†, *v.*, + *obj. plot*†.] One who by officious interference mars or defeats a design or plot; one who blunderingly hinders the success of any undertaking or project.

If we will not be *mar-plots* with our miserable interferences, the work, the society, letters, arts, science, religion of men would go on far better than now.
Emerson, *Spiritual Laws*, *Essays*, 1st ser., p. 125.

Marpelate controversy. [The name *Marpelate* was assumed as indicating the animus of the writers; *< mar*†, *v.*, + *obj. prelate*.] A discussion carried on in a series of pamphlets attacking prelacy, issued in England by the Puritans "in 1588-9, at the cost and charge" of one bearing the pseudonym of "Martin Marprelate, gent." These pamphlets were printed secretly, the press used for the purpose being carried about from place to place to escape seizure. John Penry, Udall, and others are supposed to have been the writers of the tracts.

marque (märk), *n.* [*< OF. marque, merque*, *F. marque* (*ML. marca, marcha*), seizure or arrest by warrant (*lettre de marche*, a warrant of seizure), a particular use of *marque*, a mark, stamp, official stamp: see *mark*†.] Seizure.—**Letter of marque**, usually in the plural, *letters of marque* (formerly also *letters of mark* or *mart*, also *scripts of mart*), or *letters of marque and reprisal*. (a) Originally, a commission granted by the supreme authority of a state to a subject, empowering him to enter an enemy's territory and capture the goods or persons of the enemy in return for goods or persons taken by him. (b) In present usage, a license or extraordinary commission granted by a sovereign or the supreme power of a state to its citizens to make reprisals at sea on the subjects of another, under pretense of indemnification for injuries received—that is, a license to engage in privateering. Letters of marque were abolished among European nations by the treaty of Paris of 1856. The United States declined to accede to this agreement, but proposed that all innocent private property at sea be exempt from seizure by public armed vessels in time of war.

Divers *Letters of Mart* are granted our Merchants, and *Letters of Mart* are commonly the Forerunners of a War.
Hovell, *Letters*, i. iv. 3.

All men of war, with *scripts of mart* that went,
And had command the coast of France to keep,
The coming of a navy to prevent.
Dryden, *Battle of Agincourt*. (*Nares*.)

Hence—(c) A private vessel commissioned to attack and capture the vessels of an enemy; a privateer.

marquee (mär-kē'), *n.* [Also *markee*; an assumed sing. from the supposed pl. **marquees*, an E. spelling of *F. marquise*, an awning or canopy, as over a doorway or an entrance, *< marquise*, a marchioness: see *marquise*.] A tent of unusual size and elaborateness; an officer's field-tent; hence, a large tent or wooden structure erected for a temporary purpose, such as to accommodate a dinner-party on some public occasion.

Major Worth's *marquee* was pitched on the angle of the redoubt thrown up during the night previous to the famous battle. *Josiah Quincy, Figures of the Past*, p. 90.

I remember well during the War standing by the General's *marquee* half the night. *S. Judd, Margaret*, II, 7.

marquess, n. See *marquis*.

marqueterie, n. See *marquetry*.

marquetry (mär'ket-ri), *n.*; *pl.* *marqueteries* (-riz). [*F.* *marqueterie*, < *marqueter*, spot, inlay, < *marque*, a mark: see *mark*¹.] An inlay of some thin material in the surface of a piece of furniture or other object. The most common material is a veneer of wood; such veneers are often stained green, dark-red, and other colors. Ivory, tortoise-shell, etc., are sometimes combined with these.

The royal apartments were richly adorned with tapestry and *marquetry*. *Macaulay, Hist. Eng.*, xx.

marquis, marquess (mär'kwis, -kwes, orig. mär'kis, -kes), *n.* [Also dial. *markis* (the proper historical form); formerly also *marquesse* (and, in ref. to Italian use, *marchese*); < *ME.* *markis*, < *OF.* *markis*, *marquis*, *F.* *marquis* = *Pr.* *marques*, *marquis* = *Sp.* *marqués* = *Pg.* *marquez* = *It.* *marchese*, < *ML.* *marchensis*, a prefect of a frontier town, later as a title of nobility, < *marcha*, *marca*, a frontier, march: see *march*¹, *mark*¹.] In Great Britain and France, and in other countries where corresponding titles exist, a nobleman whose rank is intermediate between that of an earl or count and that of a duke. A *marquis* was originally an officer charged with the government of a march or frontier territory; the title as an honorary dignity was first bestowed in England in 1386. Dukes have commonly the secondary title of *marquis*, which is used as the courtesy-title of their eldest sons. The wife of a *marquis* is styled *marquess*. The coronet of an English *marquis* consists of a richly chased circle of gold, with four strawberry-leaves alternating with four balls or large pearls set on short points on its edge; the cap is of crimson velvet, with a gold tassel on the top, and turned up with ermine. See cut under *coronet*².

A *markis* whilom lord was of that londe.

Chaucer, Clerk's Tale, l. 8.

And the *Marchese* of Mantua was w^t them in the forseyd Gayle. *Torkington, Diarie of Eng. Travell*, p. 12.

Robert, who bears the title of *Marquess* in its primitive sense, as one of the first lord marchers of the Welsh borders.

E. A. Freeman, Norman Conquest, IV, 333.

This is to be understood as the Coronet of a real *Marquis*, whose title is "Most Noble": which I mention lest any one should be led into a mistake by not distinguishing a real *Marquis*, i. e. by creation, from a nominal *Marquis*, i. e. the eldest son of a Duke: the latter is only styled "Most Honourable".

Poetry, Heraldry. (*N. and Q.*, 7th ser., VIII, 160.)

Lady marquise, a *marquess*.

You shall have two noble partners with you; the old Duchess of Norfolk, and *Lady Marquess* Dorset.

Shak., *Hen. VIII.*, v. 3, 170.

marquisal (mär'kwis-äl), *a.* [*< marquis + -al.*] Of or pertaining to a *marquis*.

To see all eyes not royal, ducal, or *marquesal* fall before her own. *Trolope, Barchester Towers*, xxxvii.

marquisate (mär'kwis-ät), *n.* [Also *marquesate*; < *marquis + -ate*¹.] The dignity or lordship of a *marquis*; when used with reference to Germany, a *margravate*.

Lord Malton . . . is to have his own earldom erected into a *marquisate*. *Walpole, Letters*, II, 18.

marquism (mär'kwis-dum), *n.* [Formerly also *marquedom*; < *marquis + -dom*.] A *marquisate*.

Other nobles of the *marquedom* of Saluce.

Holinshed, Hist. Scotland, an. 1433.

marquise (mär'kōz'), *n.* [*F.*, fem. of *marquis*, *marquis*: see *marquis*.] 1. In France, the wife of a *marquis*; a *marquioness*.—2. A small parasol or sunshade, usually of silk and often trimmed with lace, in use about 1850.

marquissess, *n.* [*ME.* *markisess*; < *marquis + -ess*.] A *marquioness*.

marquissish (mär'kwis-ship), *n.* [Formerly *marquiship*, *marqueship*; < *marquis + -ship*.] A *marquisate*. *Holinshed, Chron.*, Ireland, an. 1586.

Marquol's rulers. See *ruler*.

marram (mar'am), *n.* [Also *marrem*, *maram*, *marem*, *marum*; = *Icel.* *marámr*, for *marhálmr*, sea-grass, < *Norw.* *marhálm* (generally pronounced *marálm*), grass-wrack, *Zostera marina*, = *Dan.* *marhálm*, *marehálm*, grass-wrack, also lyme-grass; lit. 'sea-halm', < *Icel.* *marr* (= *Norw.* *mar* = *AS.* *mere*), the sea, + *hálmr* (= *Norw.* *Dan.* *halm* = *AS.* *healm*), straw: see *mere*¹ and *halm*.] A common grass of northern shores, *Ammophila arundinacea*. See *Ammophila*. Also *marrum*, *marum*, *mateweed*, and *halm*.

marre¹, *v.* An obsolete form of *mar*¹.

marre², *n.* Same as *murre*².

marrer (mär'ér), *n.* One who mars, hurts, or impairs.

For he sayeth yt they may be ye *marrars* and destroyers of the realme. *Sir T. More, Works*, p. 295.

marreys, *n.* An obsolete form of *marish*.

marriable (mar'i-a-bl), *a.* [*< ME.* *maryable*, < *OF.* *mariable*, < *marier*, marry: see *marry*¹ and *-able*.] Marriageable. *Holinshed, Hen. I.*, an. 1115.

marriage (mar'āj), *n.* [*< ME.* *marriage*, < *OF.* (and *F.*) *marriage* = *Pr.* *maridatge*, *mariatge* = *Sp.* *maridaje* = *It.* *maritaggio*, < *ML.* *maritaticum*, marriage, < *maritus*, a husband, *marita*, a wife: see *marital*, *marry*¹.] 1. The legal union of a man with a woman for life; the state or condition of being married; the legal relation of spouses to each other; wedlock. In this sense marriage is a status or condition which, though originating in a contract, is not capable of being terminated by the parties' rescission of the contract, because the interests of the state and of children require the affixing of certain permanent duties and obligations upon the parties.

2. The formal declaration or contract by which act a man and a woman join in wedlock. In this sense marriage is a civil contract, implying the free and intelligent mutual consent of competent persons to take each other, as a present act, as husband and wife; and according to the modern and most prevalent view no formalities other than such as the law of the jurisdiction may expressly impose are necessary to prevent either from subsequently repudiating the other or denying the legitimacy of their issue. The formalities provided for by the law of some of the United States are optional, being intended chiefly to enable the parties to preserve authentic evidence of the contract. When a man and a woman live and cohabit together, and conduct themselves as man and wife in the society and neighborhood of which they are members, till the belief and reputation that they are married become general, their marriage is presumed, without other evidence, for purposes of enforcing rights and liabilities of third persons.

O, Hamlet, what a falling off was there!

From me, whose love was of that dignity

That it went hand in hand even with the vow

I made to her in marriage. *Shak.*, *Hamlet*, I, 5, 50.

Marriage is an engagement entered into by mutual consent, and has for its end the propagation of the species.

Hume, Of Polygamy and Divorces.

3. The celebration of a marriage; a wedding.

The kingdom of heaven is like unto a certain king, which made a marriage for his son. *Mat. xxii.* 2.

About this time there was a marriage betwixt John Laydon and Anne Burras.

Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's Works*, I, 204.

4. A marriage vow or contract.

That women kan nat kepe hir marriage.

Chaucer, Prolog. to Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 710.

5. Intimate union; a joinings as if in marriage. The figure is used in the Bible to represent the close union of God or Christ and the chosen people or church. See *Iaa. liv.* 5; *Iho. ii.* 19, 20.

The marriage of the Lamb is come, and his wife hath made herself ready. *Rev. xix.* 7.

Let me not to the marriage of true minds

Admit impediments. *Shak.*, *Sonnets*, cxvi.

They plant their Vines at the foot of great Trees, which marriage proueth very fruitful.

Purshas, Pilgrimage, p. 342.

6. In various card-games, as bezique, the possession in one hand of the king and queen.—

Avail of marriage. See *avail*.—**Civil marriage**, a marriage ceremony conducted by officers of the state, as distinguished from one solemnized by a clergyman.—

Clandestine marriage. See *clandestine*.—**Communal marriage**, a kind of general or multiplex state of marriage, in which "every man and woman in a small community were regarded as equally married to one another" (*H. Spencer*), existing among some primitive races, and limited for a time, but afterward abandoned, by the members of the Oneida Community.—

Consummation of marriage. See *consummation*.—**Cross-marriages.** See *cross*.—**Danish marriage**, a term used to designate a matrimonial relation recognized by the early Danish law, by which a concubine who had publicly lived with a man and shared his table for three years, or winter, was deemed a lawful wife.—

Diriment impediments of marriage. See *diriment*.—**Dissenters' Marriages Act.** See *dissenter*.—**Fleet marriages.** See *fleet*.—**Jactitation of marriage.** See *jactitation*.—

Left-handed marriage. See *morganatic*.—**Marriage articles, or marriage contract**, an antenuptial agreement; an instrument made between the parties to a contemplated marriage, embodying the terms agreed on between them respecting rights of property and succession. The law, while it does not allow the parties to modify by agreement the personal rights and duties of the married state, does allow them to modify the resulting effects of that state on rights of property.—

Marriage brokerage, the service, or compensation for the service, of negotiating a marriage contract between third persons.—

Marriage contract, or contract of marriage. (a) A pre-contract of marriage; the preliminary or promissory engagement of marriage. (b) A marriage itself. (c) Same as *marriage articles*.—

Marriage favors, knots of ribbons or bunches of flowers, usually white, worn at weddings.—

Marriage license, a permit or certificate of competency required by the law of some jurisdictions to be procured from a public officer before marriage. See under *license*.—

Marriage lines. See *line*², *n.*—**Marriage portion.** See *portion*.—

Marriage settlement, an arrangement, usually made before marriage and in consideration of it, whereby a jointure is secured to the wife, and it may be portions to the children, in the event of the husband's death.—

Morganatic marriage. See *morganatic*.—

Plural marriage, the marriage of a man with two or more women; polygamy: applied especially to the kind of polygamy existing among the Mormons, without the accom-

paniment of the harem of Oriental countries, each wife usually living in a separate house.—

Polygamous marriage. See *polygamy*.—

Putative marriage. See *putative*.—

Scotch marriage, a marriage by mutual agreement, without formal solemnization, the parties declaring that they presently do take each other for husband and wife; so called because such marriages are recognized by Scotch law.

—**Syn.** 1-3. *Marriage, Wedding, Nuptials, Matrimony, Wedlock.* Marriage is the act of forming or entering into the union, or the union itself. Wedding generally includes the ceremonies and festivities attending the celebration of the union or marriage, but not essential to it; marriages are often made without such ceremonies. Nuptials is more formal than wedding; we speak of the nuptials of a prince.

Matrimony is the married state, or the state into which a couple are brought by marriage. Wedlock is the vernacular English word for matrimony, not differing from it in meaning, but being the ordinary term in law: as, born in wedlock.

marriageable (mar'āj-a-bl), *a.* [*< marriage + -able*.] Capable of marrying; fit or competent to marry; of an age suitable for marriage: as, a marriageable man or woman; a person of marriageable age or condition.

They led the vine

To wed her elm; she, spoused, about him twined

Her marriageable arms, and with her bringa

Her dower. *Milton, P. L.*, v. 217.

I am the father of a young heiress, whom I begin to look upon as marriageable. *Spectator*.

marriageableness (mar'āj-a-bl-nes), *n.* The state of being marriageable.

married (mar'id), *p. a.* 1. United in wedlock; having a husband or a wife; applied to persons: as, a married woman.

The married offender incurs a crime little short of perjury. *Paley, Moral Philos.*, III, 4.

2. Constituted by marriage; of or pertaining to those who have been united in wedlock; conjugal; connubial.

Thus have you shunn'd the married state.

Dryden, (Latham.)

3. Figuratively, intimately and inseparably joined or united; united as by the bonds of matrimony.

Lap me in soft Lydian airs,

Married to immortal verse.

Milton, L'Allegro, l. 137.

marrier (mar'i-ér), *n.* One who marries.

I am the marrier and the man—do you know me?

Middleton, Game at Chess, v. 2.

marron¹, *a.* and *n.* An obsolete form of *maroon*¹.

marron², *n.* [*F.*] See *maroon*².

marrot (mar'ot), *n.* [Also *morrot*; cf. *marre*², *murre*.] One of several different sea-birds of the auk family, *Alcidae*. (a) The razor-billed auk. (b) The murre or foolish guillemot. (c) The puffin or sea-parrot.

marrow¹ (mar'ō), *n.* [Also dial. *marry*, *mary*; < *ME.* *marow*, *merow*, *mary*, *margh*, *merz*, < *AS.* *meary*, *meaw* = *OS.* *mary* = *OFries.* *merch*, *merz* = *D.* *marz*, *merz* = *MLG.* *merch*, *LG.* *march*, *merz* = *OHG.* *maray*, *mary*, *MLG.* *marc*, *G.* *mark* = *Icel.* *mezz* = *Sw.* *märz*, *merz* = *Dan.* *marr* = *W.* *mer* = *Corn.* *maru* = *OBulg.* *Russ.* *mozgū* = *Zend.* *mazga* = *Skt.* *majjan*, marrow; perhaps < *Skt.* *√ majj* = *L.* *mergere*, dip: see *merge*.] 1. A soft tissue found in the interior of bones, both in the cylindrical hollow of the long bones and in the hollows of cancellated bony structures; the medulla or medullary matter of bone. It varies greatly in different situations. Ordinary marrow of the shafts of adult bones, as the humerus and femur, is a soft yellow solid, consisting of about 95 per cent. of fat. The red marrow of various bones, vertebral, cranial, sternal, and costal, is softer, and contains very few fat-cells, but numerous marrow-cells and cells resembling the nucleated red corpuscles of the embryo. The so-called spinal marrow, or medulla spinalis, is the spinal cord, the central axis of the nervous system, a tissue of an entirely different character, not found in the hollow of a bone, but in the cavity running through the chain of vertebrae.

Out of the harde bones knokke they

The marry, for they caste nought away.

Chaucer, Pardener's Tale, l. 80.

Herr Forström prepared us for the journey by a good breakfast of reindeer's marrow, a justly celebrated Lapland delicacy.

B. Taylor, Northern Travel, p. 111.

2. The pith of plants.

Ryhte soft as the *marrye* is that is alwey hidd in the feete all withinne, and that is defendid fro withowe by the stide-fastnesse of wode.

Chaucer, Boethius, III, prose 11.

3. The pulp of fruits.

Thaire [oranges] bitter *margh* wol channge sweete

Her seede in meth IIII daies yf me steep,

Other in ewe mylk as longe hem wete.

Palladius, Husbandrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 121.

4. Figuratively, the inner substance; the essence; the essential strength; the inner meaning, purpose, etc.; the pith.

He never leaveth searching till he come at the bottom, the pith, the quick, the life, the spirit, the marrow, and very cause why.

Tyndale, Ans. to Sir T. More, etc. (Parker Soc., 1850), p. 6.

It takes
From our achievements, though perform'd at height,
The pith and marrow of our attribute.
Shak., Hamlet, i. 4. 22.
He never pierces the marrow of your habits.
Lamb, My Relations.
For this, thou shalt from all things suck
Marrow of mirth and laughter.
Tennyson, Will Waterproof.

Vegetable marrow. (a) A kind of gourd, a variety of *Cucurbita Pepo*, the oblong fruit of which is used as a vegetable in England. (b) The alligator-pear. See *avocado*.
marrow¹ (mar'ō), *v. t.* [*< marrow¹, n.*] To fill with marrow or with fat. [*Rare.*]

They can . . . devour and gormandize beyond excess, and wipe the guilt from off their marrowed mouths.
Quarles, Judgement and Mercy, The Drunkard. (Latham.)
He was fresh-sinewed every joint,
Each bone new-marrowed as whom gods anoint
Though mortal to their rescue. *Browning, Sordello.*

marrow² (mar'ō), *n.* [*< ME. marowe, marice*; origin obscure. Cf. *moral²*, which is perhaps a corruption of *marrow²*.] A companion or mate; an associate; an intimate friend; a fellow; hence, one of a pair of either persons or things; a match; as, your knife's the very marrow o' mine. [*Prov. Eng. and Scotch.*]

Birds of a fether best fly together,
Then like partners about your market goe;
Marrows adew; God send you fayre wether.
Prouss and Cassandra, l. ii. 4. (Nares.)

If I see all, ye're mine to ano;
An that's an unequal marrow.
The Dooey Dens of Yarrow (Child's Ballads, III. 67).

Buak ye, buak ye, my bonnie, bonnie bride!
Buak ye, buak ye, my winsome marrow!
W. Hamilton, Braes of Yarrow.

marrow² (mar'ō), *v. t.* [*< marrow², n.*] To associate with; hence, to match; fit. [*Prov. Eng. and Scotch.*]

marrow³, *a.* [*< ME. *marowe, merowe, < AS. mearu (mearw-, merw-, merw-, myrw-) = OHG. marawi, maro, MHG. mar (marw-) (also, with variation, MD. murwe, morwe, D. murw = OHG. murwi, murci, MHG. mürwe, mür, G. mürbe), soft. Cf. mellow.*] Soft; tender.

marrow-bone (mar'ō-bōn), *n.* [Formerly also and still dial. *marry-bone*; *< ME. *marice-bon, marie bone*; *< marrow¹ + bone¹*. The conjecture that *marrow-bones*, in the second sense, is a "corruption of *Mary-bones*, in allusion to the reverence paid to the Virgin Mary by kneeling," is absurd. The use is doubtless a mere whimsical application of the word.] 1. A bone containing fat or edible marrow. See *marrow¹, 1.*

A cook thei hadde with hem for the noses,
To boylle chyknys with the *marry bones*,
And pondre-marchant tart, and galyngale.
Chaucer, Gen. Prolog. to C. T., l. 380.

2. *pl.* The bones of the knees; the knees. [*Humorous.*]

Down he fel vpon his *maribones*, & pitteously prayd me
to forgeue him y^e one lye. *Sir T. More, Works, p. 727.*

Down quickly
On your marrow-bones, and thank this lady!
Beau. and Fl., Honest Man's Fortune, v. 3.

3. A large bone used to make a rhythmical noise by striking against something.

Even the middle class were glad to get rid of the noise of drums, etc. (which still survives in the *marrow bones* and cleavers—the rough music of a lower-class wedding).
J. Ashton, Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, l. 35.

To ride in the marrow-bone coach, to go on foot. [*Slang.*]

marrow-cells (mar'ō-selz), *n. pl.* Cells resembling white blood-corpuscles, but larger, with clearer protoplasm and relatively larger nuclei.

marrowfat (mar'ō-fat), *n.* A kind of tall-growing, wrinkled pea.

marrowish (mar'ō-ish), *a.* [*< marrow¹ + -ish¹*.] Of the nature of or resembling marrow.

In the upper region serving the animal faculties, the chief organ is the brain, which is a soft, marrowish, and white substance.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 19.

marrowless¹ (mar'ō-less), *a.* [*< marrow¹ + -less*.] Without marrow; not medullary.

Thy bones are marrowless, thy blood is cold.
Shak., Macbeth, iii. 4. 91.

marrowless² (mar'ō-less), *a.* [*< marrow² + -less*.] 1. Without a match; unequaled.—2. Not matching, as two things of the same kind, but not the same color, fit, etc. [*Scotch.*]

marrow-pudding (mar'ō-pūd'ing), *n.* A pudding prepared from or with beef-marrow or the variety of gourd known in England as *vegetable marrow*.

marrow-spoon (mar'ō-spōn), *n.* A long narrow spoon for scooping out marrow from bones.
marrow-squash (mar'ō-skwoš), *n.* Vegetable marrow. See *squash*. [*U. S.*]

marrowy (mar'ō-i), *a.* [*< marrow¹ + -y¹*.] Full of marrow; strong; energetic; hence, in discourse or writing, pithy, forcible, effective, etc.

A rich marrowy vein of internal sentiment. *Hazlitt.*
Marrowy and vigorous manhood. *O. W. Holmes.*

Marrubiacæ (mar'ō-bi'ē-ā), *n. pl.* [NL. (Bentham, 1848), *< Marrubium + -acæ*.] A subtribe of labiate plants, included in the tribe *Stachydeæ*. It is characterized by a tubular or bell-shaped calyx, with rather prominent ribs and a corolla-tube which is included or slightly exerted. It embraces 4 genera, of which *Marrubium* is the type, and about 80 species.

Marrubium (ma-rō'bi-um), *n.* [NL., *< L. marrubium*, hoarhound.] A genus of plants belonging to the natural order *Labiate*, and the tribe *Stachydeæ*, type of the subtribe *Marrubiacæ*. It is characterized by an included corolla-tube, with the lower lip nearly flat or concave, and by having the nutlets rounded at the apex and the anther-cells at length confluent. They are perennial herbs, often tomentose or woolly, with wrinkled leaves, and small usually white or purple flowers in dense axillary clusters. About 33 species have been described, from Europe, North Africa, and extratropical Asia. One species, *M. vulgare*, the common or white hoarhound, is very widely distributed (perhaps indigenous to America), and is sometimes used medicinally. See *hoarhound*.

marrum (mar'um), *n.* Same as *marram*.

marry¹ (mar'i), *v. t.* pret. and pp. *married*, ppr. *marrying*. [*< ME. marryen, marien, < OF. (and F.) marier = Pr. Sp. maridar = It. maritare, < L. maritare, wed, marry, < maritus, a husband, marita, a wife, as an adj., maritus, pertaining to marriage, conjugal; orig. appar. only as fem. adj. marita, provided with a husband (cf. *vidua*, deprived of one's wife, *vidua*, a widow, see *widow*), as if fem. pp. of a verb *marire, provide with a husband, < mas (mar-), a man, husband: see *masculine*, *male¹*.] I. *trans.* 1. To unite in wedlock or matrimony; join for life, as a man and a woman, or a man or woman to one of the opposite sex; constitute man and wife, or a husband or wife, according to the laws or customs of a nation.*

When I said I would die a bachelor, I did not think I should live till I were married.
Shak., Much Ado, ii. 3. 253.

Tell him that he shall marry the couple himself.
Gay, The What d'ye Call it.

2. To give in marriage; cause to be married.

He wolde have married me fulle highly, to a gret Princes Daughtre. zif I wolde han forsaken my Lawe and my Beleve.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 35.

Yeh wol the *marie* wel with the thridde part of my londe
To the noblest bachelor that thyn herte wol to stonde.
Rob. of Gloucester, p. 30.

An Example of one of the Kings of France, who would not marry his Son without the Advice of his Parliament.
Howell, Letters, l. iii. 3.

3. To take for husband or wife: as, a man marries a woman, or a woman marries a man.

Friar. You come hither, my lord, to marry this ldy?
Claudio. No.

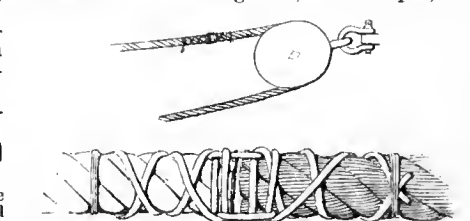
Leonato. To be married to her: friar, you come to marry her.
Shak., Much Ado, iv. 1. 4.

4. Figuratively, to unite intimately or by some close bond of connection.

Turn, O backsliding children, saith the Lord; for I am married unto you.
Jer. lii. 14.

Marrying his sweet noates with their silver sound.
W. Browne, Britannia's Pastorals, l. 5.

5. *Naut.* to fasten together, as two ropes, end



Ropes joined by marrying.

to end, in such a way that in unreeving one from a block the other is drawn in.

To marry is to join ropes together for the purpose of reeving, by placing their ends together and connecting them by a worming. *Totten, Naval Dict.*

=Syn. 3. To wed, espouse.

II. *intrans.* To enter into the conjugal state; take a husband or a wife.

I will therefore that the younger women marry.
1 Tim. v. 14.

I will marry one day.
Shak., C. of E., ii. 1. 42.

marry² (mar'i), *interj.* [*< ME. Mary, Marie*, the name of the Virgin Mary, invoked in oaths.] Indeed! forsooth! a term of asseveration, or used to express surprise or other feeling.

Ye, sir, and wol ye so?
Marie! therof I pray you herely.
Chaucer, Canon's Yeoman's Tale, l. 51.
Cal. Wilt thou be pleased to hearken once again to the suit I made to thee?
Ste. Marry, will I; kneel and repeat it.
Shak., Tempest, iii. 2. 46.

[The word was formerly much used, with various additions, to express surprise, contempt, or satirical encouragement, as in the phrases following.]—**Marry come up!** sometimes **marry come out!** indeed!

Give my son time, Mr. Jolly? *marry come up.*
Cowley, Cutter of Coleman Street (1663). (Nares.)

Marry gey! (also **gap, gip**), for ***marry go up!** (the original form not found). Same as *marry come up*. The form *marry gip* may be due in part to the oath *By Mary Gipsy*, or 'by St. Mary of Egypt,' found in Skelton.

Marry gip, goody She-justice, mistress French hood.
B. Jonson, Bartholomew Fair, l. 1.

"I thought th' had'st scorn'd to budge a step
For fear."—Quoth Echo, *Marry gey.*
Butler, Hudibras, l. iii. 202.

Fair and softly, son; at her; *marry gap*, pray keep your distance, and make a fine leg every time you speak to her; be sure you behave yourself handsomely.
Unnatural Mother (1695). (Nares.)

Marry trap! A doubtful phrase, apparently an error (for *marry gap?*) in the following passage:

Be advised, sir, and pass good humours: I will say *marry trap* with you, if you run the nuthook's humour on me.
Shak., M. W. of W., i. 1. 170.

marrying (mar'i-ing), *p. a.* Disposed to marry; in a condition to marry.—**Marrying man**, a man likely or disposed to marry.

I don't think he's a *marrying man*.
Trollope, Dr. Thorne, vi.

I think Miss Anville the loveliest of her sex; and, were I a *marrying man*, her, of all the women I have seen, I would fix upon for a wife. *Mme. D'Arblay, Evelina, letter lxxvi.*

marrymuff (mar'i-muff), *n.* 1. A garment mentioned in 1640.—2. A material, apparently an inexpensive and rough stuff, for men's wear.

Mars (märz), *n.* [*L. Mars (Mart-), OL. Marors (Mavort-); also Marmar, Oscan Mamers (Mamert-), Mars.*] 1. A Latin deity, identified at an early period by the Romans with the Greek Ares, with whom he had originally no connection. He was principally worshipped as the god of war, and as such bore the epithet *Gradivus*; but he was earlier regarded as a patron of agriculture, which procured him the title of *Silvanus*, and as the protector of the Roman state, in virtue of which he was called *Quirinus*. In works of art Mars is generally represented as of a youthful but powerful figure, armed with the helmet, shield, and spear; in other examples he is bearded and heavily armed. See *cut under Ares*.

The mailed *Mars* shall on his altar sit
Up to the ears in blood.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., iv. 1. 117.

2. The planet next outside the earth in the solar system. Its diameter (about 4,200 miles) is only 0.53 that of the earth, its superficial area 0.28, and its volume 0.147. Its mean density is 0.71 that of the earth, so that the density of its crust may very likely be about the same as the earth's; but the weight of a given mass at the surface of Mars is only three eighths of the weight of the same mass on the earth. The strength of materials is therefore relatively much greater there, and mountains, animals, and buildings would naturally be much larger. The mean distance from the sun is 141,500,000 miles. The eccentricity of its orbit is very much greater than that of the earth, being 0.093 in place of 0.017; the inclination of its equator to its orbit is about the same. Its day is half an hour longer than ours. Its year is 687 of our days. The surface of Mars has been carefully mapped, and is characterized by the predominance of land and the great number of canals or straits. Its color is strikingly red. Its climate is, perhaps, not very different from that of the earth. It has two moons, discovered by Professor Asaph Hall in Washington in 1877, conformably to the prediction of Kepler, and realizing the fancies of Swift and of Voltaire. The inner of these, Phobos, revolves in less than 8 hours, so that to an observer on the planet it rises in the west and sets in the east; the outer, Deimos, revolves in 30 hours, so that it appears nearly stationary for a long time. The symbol of Mars is ♂, which seems to show the shield and spear of the god.

They have discovered two lesser stars, or satellites, which revolve about *Mars*, whereof the innermost . . . revolves in the space of ten hours, and the outermost in twenty-one and a half. *Swift, Gulliver's Travels, III. iii.*

3†. In *old chem.*, iron.—4. In *her.*, the tincture red, when blazoning is done by the planets: see *blazon*.—**Mars brown, yellow**, etc. See the nouns.

Marsala (mär-sä'lä), *n.* [*See def.*] A class of white wines produced in Sicily, especially in the region about Marsala on the western coast. There are many brands, of which the best possess a very delicate flavor and have a general resemblance to Madeira, but are usually lighter.

marsbanker, marsbunker, *n.* Obsolete forms of *mossbunker*.

Marsdenia (mär-sdē'ni-ä), *n.* [NL. (R. Brown, 1811), named after William Marsden (1754–1836), a British orientalist.] A genus of plants of the natural order *Asclepiadeæ*, the milkweed family, type of the tribe *Marsdeniæ*. It is characterized by having the crown adnate to the stamen-tube, and composed of five flat scales which are free at the apex,

and by a subrotate, campanulate, or urn-shaped corolla, with the lobes convolute to the right, or rarely subvalvate. They are twining shrubs, rarely suberect, with opposite leaves, and small or medium-sized purplish-green or whitish flowers, growing in terminal or axillary umbrellashaped cymes. There are about 55 species, natives of the warmer regions of the globe. *M. tenacissima* of India yields the valuable juteo-fiber. (See *Juteo*.) *M. tinctoria*, also East Indian, produces a blue dye, whence it is called *indigo-plant*. The milky juice of *M. erecta*, of southeastern Europe, raises blisters on the skin, and taken internally is a violent poison. *M. succedanea* of Australia is named *fragrant borer-plant*, and *M. viridiflora* is the native potato of New South Wales. See *Cundurango*.

Marsdeniæ (mär-sdē-ni'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Benth. and Hooker, 1876), < *Marsdenia* + *-æ*.] A tribe of plants of the natural order *Asclepiadaceæ*. The authors are usually terminated by a hyaline or rarely opaque membrane, which is inflexed over the disk of the stigma or is suberect; the pollinia are erect and solitary in the cells, and are parallel with the margin of the stigma. The tribe embraces 36 genera and over 300 species, found throughout the world.

Marsellais, Marsellaise (mär-se-lä', mär-se-lä'z' or mär-se-lä'z'), *a. and n.* [F., *marse*, and fem. (< L. *Massiliensis*), < *Marseille* (> F. *Marseilles*), < L. *Massilia*, < Gr. *Μαγάζια*, a town in Gallia Narbonensis settled by a Greek colony from Phocæa, now *Marseilles*. Cf. *Massilian*.] **I. a.** Belonging or pertaining to Marseilles, one of the chief seaports of France, situated on the Mediterranean. — **Marsellaise Hymn**, or **The Marsellaise**, the national song of the French republic, written in April, 1792, by Rouget de Lisle, an officer of engineers at Strasburg, and called by him *War-Song of the Army of the Rhine*. The Parisians first heard it sung by a band of patriots from Marseilles, and gave it the name by which it has since been known. Rouget de Lisle himself asserted that he wrote both the words and the music in one night. His authorship of the former has never been disputed; that of the latter has frequently been, but apparently on quite insufficient grounds.

II. n. 1. A native or an inhabitant of the city of Marseilles. — **2.** The Marsellaise Hymn. See **I.**

marseilles (mär-sälz'), *n.* [So called from *Marseilles* in France.] A cotton fabric similar to piqué, stiff, and used for men's waistcoats and summer garments. — **Marseilles quilt**. See *counterpane*.

marsella (mär-sel'ä), *n.* [Cf. *Marseilles* (?).] A kind of twilled linen. *E. H. Knight*.

Marsenia (mär-sē-ni'ē), *n.* [NL. (Leach, 1820).] A genus of gastropods, typical of the family *Marseniidae*.

Marseniidæ (mär-sē-ni'ē-dō), *n. pl.* [NL. < *Marsenia* + *-idæ*.] A family of tenebrionate peetinibranchiate gastropods, typified by the genus *Marsenia*. They possess a characteristic protrusible rostrum. They have a large thick mantle, a depressed truncate head with tentacles rising from its angles, eyes sessile at the outer base of the tentacles, and the teeth of the radula in three or seven rows. The rachidian tooth has a recurved unicuspid or denticulate apex. The shell is small and mostly entirely internal. The species inhabit all seas, and nearly 40 of them are known. Most, if not all, bore holes in ascidians and sponges to deposit their ova, and then cover the holes with special lids. Nearly all are dioecious, but a few are monocious or hermaphrodite. Also called *Marseniidae*, *Lamellariidæ*.

marsenioid (mär-sē-ni-oid), *a. and n.* [Cf. *Marsenia* + *-oid*.] **I. a.** Of or pertaining to the *Marseniidae*.

II. n. A member of the *Marseniidae*. **marsh** (märsh), *n.* [Also dial. *marsh*; < ME. *marsh*, *mersch*, < AS. *mersc*, *marisc*, *merisc* (= MD. *mersche*, *maersche* = MLG. *mersch*, *marsh*, *marsh*, LG. *marsh*, > G. *marsh* = Dan. *marsk*). a marsh, wet ground, prob. orig. 'a place full of pools,' < *mere*, a lake, pool, < *-isc*, E. *-ish*: see *mere* and *-ish*.] (Cf. *marsh*, in which the same suffix appears as a noun-formative.) See *marshy*, an equiv. word of different history.] A tract of water-soaked or partially overflowed land; wet, miry, or swampy ground; a piece of low ground usually more or less wet by reason of overflow, or scattered pools, but often nearly or wholly dry in certain seasons; a swamp; a fen. Low land subject to overflow by the tides is called *salt-marsh* or *tide-marsh*.

And on the host of these hylles, and on the playn of these vales, there were mernaylouse great marshes and dangerous passages.

Berners, tr. of Froissart's Chron., i. xviii.

A *marsh* here is what would in England be called a meadow, with this difference, that in our marshes, until partially drained, a growth of tea-trees (*Leptospermum*) and rushes usually encumbers them. . . . Such is our *marsh* — a fine meadow of 180 or 200 acres, and green in the driest season.

Mrs. Charles Meredith, My Home in Tasmania, p. 119.

Marsh bent. See *bent* 2. = *Syn. Bog, Quagmire, Slough, Swamp, Marsh, Morass, Fen, Moor*. Excepting *moor*, these words agree in denoting wet ground. A *bog* is characterized by vegetation, decayed and decaying, and a treacherous softness. A *quagmire* or *quag* is the worst kind of bog or slough; it has depths of mud, and perhaps a shaking surface. A *slough* is a place of deep mud, and perhaps

water, but generally no vegetation. *Slough, quagmire*, and *swamp* are the most suggestive of sinking in the mire. *Swamp* is rather broad in meaning; trees of certain kinds grow in *swamps*, but there is too much water to allow of agriculture or pasturage. In the United States, however, *swamp* is often used in the restricted sense of 'fresh-water marsh.' A *marsh* is frequently or periodically very wet, as the salt-marshes that are soaked by high tides; it may or may not be able to produce *marsh-grass* or small trees. A *morass* is the worst kind of marsh, large and too wet for valuable productiveness. A *fen* is a marsh abounding in coarse vegetation; a *moor* may or may not be wet, its distinguishing mark being the absence of forests. *Fen* and *moor* are little used in the United States.

marshal (mär'shal), *n.* [Formerly also *marshall*, *mareschal*, etc.; < ME. *marshal*, *mareschal*, *mareschale*, *mareschalle*, < OF. *mareschal*, *marescal*, F. *mareschal* = Pr. *marescal* = Sp. *Pg. mariscal* = It. *mariscalco*, *maniscalco*, *maliscalco*, a marshal, a farrier, < ML. *marescalus*, *mareschalus*, *marisculus*, *marisculus*, < OIG. *marsh-seath*, MIG. *marshale*, a groom, a master of the horse, a marshal (also MIG. *marshal*, G. *marshall* (after F.), a marshal) (= MLG. *marshalk*, a farrier, blacksmith, marshal, = MD. *maerschalk*, a furrier, a marshal, D. *maerschalk*, a marshal; cf. Sw. *marskal* = Dan. *marskal*, a marshal, < LG. or G.), lit. 'horse-servant,' < *marsh* (= AS. *marsh*, a horse, < *scath* (= Goth. *skalks*), a servant; see *mare* and *shalk*).] **1.** An officer charged with the duty of regulating processions and ceremonies, deciding on points of precedence, and maintaining order: applied generally to such officers throughout the middle ages and in more recent times, usually with some explanatory term: as, *marshal of the palace*; *marshal of the lists*. The functions of the king's groom or farrier in various European countries were extended till the royal marshal became one of the highest military and civil officers; and the title of *marshal* was applied, with qualifications, to a large number of officers having similar duties. In England the king's marshal (along with the royal constable till the time of Henry VIII., and afterward alone) had charge of the ordering of arms, and of all matters of chivalry and knighthood, etc.; and he is still represented by the hereditary earl marshal (which see, under *earl*).

A seemly man our hoste was withalle,

For to han been a marshal in an halle,

Chaucer, Gen. Prolog. to C. T., l. 742.

The office of a conynge vschere or marshalle with-owt fable

Must know alle estates of the church goodly & greable, And the excellent estates of a kynge with his blode honorable. *Babes Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 185.

Reason becomes the marshal to my will.

Shak., M. N. D., ii. 2, 120.

'Unask'd the royal grant; no marshal by,

As knightly rites require; nor judge to try?

Dryden, Val. and Arc., ii. 250.

2. A military officer of high rank, usually the highest under the chief of the state or the minister of war. In many countries the title is commonly modified by some other term: thus, in England, it has the form *field-marshal*; in Germany, *feldmarschall*; in France, *maréchal de France*.

3. In the United States, a civil officer appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, in each judicial district, as the executive or administrative officer (corresponding to the sheriff of a county) for the United States Supreme Court, and for the circuit and district courts within his district. There are also marshals for the consular courts in China, Japan, Siam, and Turkey. United States marshals were formerly charged with the duty of taking the national census in their districts; the officers who take the State census in certain States are called *marshals* or *census marshals*.

4. An officer of any private society appointed to regulate its ceremonies and execute its orders. — **5.** In some universities, as in Cambridge, England, an officer attendant upon the chancellor or his deputy. — **Earl marshal**. See *earl*. — **Marshal of France** (*maréchal de France*), the highest French military dignitary, the rank being conferred in recognition of services of special brilliancy in the field, as the winning of a pitched battle, or the taking of two fortified places. As the law has stood since 1839, the number of holders of the marshalship must not be raised beyond six in time of peace, but may be increased to twelve in time of war. The office has existed since the early middle ages. Originally subordinate to the constables of France, since the reign of Francis I. the title of *marshal of France* has had the importance which it still retains. — **Marshal of the field**, one who presided over any outdoor game. *Hallicut*.

Marshal of the hall, the person who, at public festivals, placed every one according to his rank. It was his duty also to preserve peace and order. *Hallicut*. — **Marshal of the King's (or Queen's) Bench**, formerly, an officer who had the custody of the prison called the King's (or Queen's) Bench, in Southwark. The act 5 and 6 Vict., c. xxii., abolished this office, and substituted an officer who is called *keeper of the Queen's prison*. — **Marshal of the King's (or Queen's) household**. Same as *knight marshal* (which see, under *knight*). — **Marshal's staff**, a baton, variously proportioned, forming the badge of office of a marshal; especially, the long baton of the earl marshal of England. Two of them appear in the arms of the Duke of Norfolk, who holds the office of earl marshal as a hereditary right. They are crossed in saltire behind the shield, the ends only showing, and are represented as plain round staves, or capped at

each end by heads of slightly conical form, sable. — **Pro-vost marshal**. See *provost*. **marshal** (mär'shal), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *marshaled* or *marshalled*, pp. *marshaling* or *marshalling*. [Cf. *marshal*, *n.*] **1.** To dispose or set in order; arrange methodically; array.

Nay, I know you can better marshal these affairs than I can. *B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, l. 1.

Then marshall'd least

Served up in hall with sewers and seneschals.

Milton, P. L., ix. 37.

Specifically — (a) To draw up in battle array; review, as troops.

False wizard, avaunt! I have marshall'd my clan;

Their swords are a thousand, their bosoms are one!

Campbell, Lochiel's Warning.

There was no want of old soldiers who were quite capable of marshalling the recruits.

Lecky, Eug. in 18th Century, xvii.

(b) To order, as a procession.

2. To lead in a desired course; train; discipline.

With feeble steps from marshalling his vines

Returning sad. *Fenton*, in Pope's Odyssey.

3. To act as a marshal to; lead as harbinger or guide; usher.

Thou marshall'st me the way that I was going.

Shak., Macbeth, ii. 1, 42.

Our conquering swords shall marshal us the way.

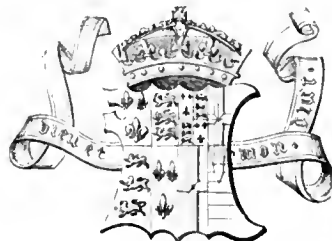
Martineau, Tamburlaine, i. iii. 3.

They marshalled him to the castle-hall,

Where the guests stood all aside.

Scott, Marston, l. 12.

4. In *her.*, to dispose (as more than one distinct coat of arms upon a shield) so as to form a single composition; group, as two or more distinct shields, so as to form a single composition; also,



Marshaling. — Escutcheon of Elizabeth, Queen of Henry VII.

to associate (such accessories as the helm, mantling, crest, etc., and knightly and other insignia) with a shield of arms, thus again forming a single heraldic composition. — **5.** To arrange (the cars of a freight-train) in proper station order. *Car-Builders Diet*. [Eng.] — **To marshal assets or securities**, to arrange the order of liability of or charge upon several parcels of property or several funds to which a claimant has a right to resort for payment of his demand. For example: A and B have a claim upon two funds, C has a claim upon one of them only. A and B can be compelled to satisfy themselves out of the fund to which C has not access, before resorting to the other, which constitutes the only source of payment for him.

marshal (mär'shal), *a.* A common old spelling of *marshal* as confused with *marshall*.

marshalcý (mär'shal-si), *n.* [Formerly also *marshalcie*, *marshalsie*, < ME. *marshalcie*, < OF. *mareschalcie*, *marshalsch*, < *mareschal*, < *marshal*; see *marshal* and *-cy*.] The office, rank, or position of a marshal.

This office forego of the marshalcie.

Rob. of Brunne, p. 292.

marshaler, marshaller (mär'shal-ér), *n.* One who marshals or disposes in due order.

Dryden was the great refiner of English poetry, and the best marshaller of words.

Trapp, Pref. to Trans. of Æneid. (Lotham.)

marshalman (mär'shal-man), *n.*; pl. *marshalmen* (-men). A marshal. [Rare.]

Marshalman. Stand back, keep a clear lane.

Tennyson, Queen Mary, l. 1.

marshalsea (mär'shal-sē), *n.* [Cf. *marshal* + *-sea*, formerly *sea*: see *sec* 3.] In England — (a) The seat or court of the marshal of the royal household. (b) [cap.] A prison in Southwark, London, under the jurisdiction of the marshal of the royal household. It was abolished in 1842, and the prisoners, together with those from the Fleet prison, were placed in the Queen's Bench prison (known as the Queen's prison until its discontinuance in 1862). — **Court of Marshalsea**, a court formerly held before the steward and marshal of the royal household of England, to administer justice between the domestic servants of the king or queen. In the Marshalsea there were two courts of record: (1) the original court of the Marshalsea, which held plea of all trespasses committed within the verge — that is, within a circle of 12 miles round the sovereign's residence; and (2) the palace court, created by Charles I., and abolished in 1849.

marshalsip (mär'shal-ship), *n.* [Cf. *marshal* + *-ship*.] The office or dignity of a marshal; the

state of being a marshal; also, the term of office of a marshal.

The Duke of Norfolk, with the rod of *marshalship*, a coronet on his head.

Shak., Hen. VIII., iv. 1, Order of Coronation, 7.

marshbanker (mārsh'bang'kēr), *n.* An obsolete form of *moosbunker*.

marsh-beetle (mārsh'be'tl), *n.* [*< marsh + beetle*]. The cattail or reedmace, *Typha latifolia*. Also *marsh-beetle*, *marsh-pestle*.

marsh-bellflower (mārsh'bel'flou-ēr), *n.* A plant, *Campanula aparinoides*, growing in bogs and wet meadows of North America.

marsh-blackbird (mārsh'blak'bērd), *n.* An American blackbird of the subfamily *Agelaiinae*, and especially of the genus *Agelaius*, of which there are several species, chiefly inhabiting marshes. See cut under *Agelaius*.

marshbunker (mārsh'bung'kēr), *n.* Same as *moosbunker*.

marsh-buttercup (mārsh'but'ēr-kup), *n.* A plant of the genus *Villarsia* of the gentian family. [Australia.]

marsh-cinquefoil (mārsh'sing'k'foil), *n.* Same as *marsh-fivefinger*.

marsh-cress (mārsh'kres), *n.* A plant, *Nasturtium palustre*. Also called *marsh-watercress*.

marsh-diver (mārsh'di'vēr), *n.* Some marsh-bird, perhaps the bittern.

Marsh-diver, rather, maid,
Shall croak thee sister. *Tennyson*, *Princess*, iv.

marsh-elder (mārsh'el'dēr), *n.* 1. See *elder* 2. —2. The wild guelder-rose, *Viburnum Opulus*.

marsh-fern (mārsh'fēr), *n.* One of the shield-ferns, *Aspidium Thelypteris*.

marsh-fever (mārsh'fē'vēr), *n.* Same as *intermittent fever* (which see, under *fever* 1).

marsh-fish (mārsh'fish), *n.* The mudfish, *Amia calva*.

marsh-fivefinger (mārsh'fiv'fing-gēr), *n.* See *fivefinger*, 1, and *Potentilla*.

marsh-flower (mārsh'flou'ēr), *n.* See *Limnathemum*.

marsh-gas (mārsh'gas), *n.* Light carbureted hydrogen. See *fire-damp*.

marsh-goose (mārsh'gōs), *n.* 1. The graylag. —2. Hutchins's goose, *Bernicla hutchinsii*. [North Carolina.]

marsh-grass (mārsh'grās), *n.* 1. Any grass that grows in marshes. —2. Specifically, any grass of the genus *Spartina*, or cord-grass; also, *Distichlis maritima*. [U. S.]

marsh-harrier (mārsh'har'i-ēr), *n.* A harrier of the genus *Circus*, especially *C. aeruginosus*; so called from their fondness for hunting for frogs in marshy places. See *harrier* 2, 2.

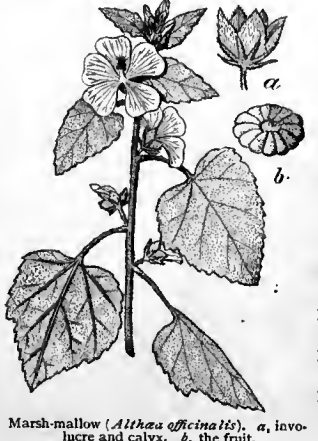
marsh-hawk (mārsh'hāk), *n.* The common American marsh-harrier, *Circus hudsonius*, the only member of the *Circinae* found in North America; so called from frequenting marshes and wet meadows in search of its prey, which consists chiefly of frogs and other reptiles. The adult male is mostly bluish above and white below; the female and the young of both sexes are dark-brown above, with conspicuous white upper tail-coverts, and below of a light-reddish brown with darker markings. See cut under *Circinae*.

marsh-hen (mārsh'hēn), *n.* One of several different birds of the family *Rallidae*. (a) The king-rail, *Rallus elegans*; more fully called *fresh-water marsh-hen*. (b) The clapper-rail, *Rallus crepitans* or *longirostris*; more fully called *salt-water marsh-hen* or *salt-marsh hen*. Also *meadow-hen*, *mud-hen*, *redge-hen*. (c) The common American gallinule, *Gallinula galeata*. See cut under *Gallinule*. [Local, U. S.] (d) The American coot, *Fulica americana*. [New Eng.] (e) The European gallinule, *Gallinula chloropus*. Also *moat-hen*.

marshiness
(mār'shi-nes),
n. The state of being marshy.

marshland
(mārsh'land),
n. [*< ME. mersland*, *< mersc*, marsh, + *land*, land.] A marshy district; marsh. *Edinb. Rev.*, CLXVI, 301.

marshly
(mārsh'li), *a.* [*< ME. mersschly*; *< marsh + ly*]. Marshy.



Marsh-mallow (*Althaea officinalis*). a, involucre and calyx. b, the fruit.

A *mersschly* land called Holdernease.
Chaucer, *Summoner's Tale*, l. 2. (*Harl. MS.*)

marsh-mallow (mārsh'mal'ō), *n.* [*< ME. *mersmalwe*, *< AS. mersmalwe* (-*mealewe*, -*malwe*), *< mersc*, marsh, + *malwe*, mallow.]

1. A shrubby herb, *Althaea officinalis*, growing in marshy places, especially maritime, in the temperate regions of the Old World, and on the coast of New England and New York. The flowering stalks are two or three feet high, the leaves broadly ovate, the moderate-sized flowers pale rose-color, chiefly in a terminal spike, but some peduncled in the upper axils. The mucilaginous root is used as a demulcent; it also forms the basis of well-known confections. The name has been locally applied to other plants, as *Malva sylvestris*. See *Althaea* and *althain*, and cut in preceding column.

2. A paste or confection made from the root of this plant. [In this sense usually written *marshmallow*.]

marsh-marigold (mārsh'mar'i-gōld), *n.* A golden-flowered plant, *Caltha palustris*; in the United States also called *cowslip*. See *Caltha* and *gowan*.

The wild *marsh-marigold* shines like fire in swamps and hollows gray. *Tennyson*, *May Queen*.

marsh-miasma (mārsh'mi-az'mi), *n.* Miasma from marshes or boggy spots; the infectious vapors which arise from certain marshes and marshy soils, and produce intermittent and remittent fevers.

marsh-nut (mārsh'nūt), *n.* Same as *marking-nut*.

marsh-parsley (mārsh'pārs'li), *n.* 1. A plant, *Apium graveolens*, varieties of which form the cultivated celery. —2. A European umbelliferous plant, *Peucedanum* (*Selinum*) *palustre*. Its root has been used as an antispasmodic.

marsh-peep (mārsh'pēp), *n.* The least stint or Wilson's sandpiper, *Tringa* (*Actodromas*) *minutilla*, the smallest and one of the most abundant of its tribe in North America.

marsh-pennywort (mārsh'pen'i-wērt), *n.* A creeping umbelliferous plant of Europe, *Hydrocotyle vulgaris*. It is also called *white-roset*. See *flukewort*, and cut under *Hydrocotyle*.

marsh-pestle (mārsh'pes'l), *n.* Same as *marsh-beetle*.

marsh-plover (mārsh'pluv'ēr), *n.* The pectoral sandpiper, *Actodromas maculata*; a gunners' misnomer. [Plymouth Bay, Massachusetts.]

marsh-pullet (mārsh'pūl'et), *n.* The common American gallinule, *Gallinula galeata*. See cut under *gallinule*. [Washington, D. C.]

marsh-quail (mārsh'kwāl), *n.* The meadow-lark, *Sturnella magna*. [Local, New Eng.]

marsh-ringlet (mārsh'ring'let), *n.* A kind of butterfly, *Cænonympha darus*.

marsh-robin (mārsh'rob'in), *n.* The chewink or towhee-bunting, *Pipilo erythrophthalmus*; so called from its haunts, and the reddish color on the sides of the breast. [Local, U. S.]

marsh-rosemary (mārsh'rōz'mā-ri), *n.* 1. A plant, *Statice Limonium*, the root of which is a strong astringent, and is sometimes used in medicine. [U. S.] —2. An occasional name of the wild rosemary. See *Ledum*.

marsh-samphire (mārsh'sam'fir), *n.* A leafless, much-branched, jointed, succulent plant, *Salicornia herbacea*, found on muddy or moist sandy shores in both hemispheres. It is eaten by cattle, and makes a good pickle. See *glasswort* and *Salicornia*.

marsh-shrew (mārsh'shrō), *n.* An aquatic shrew of North America, *Neosorex palustris*, and other species of the same genus. The technical characters are similar to those of the water-shrew of Europe, *Crossopus fodiens*. They inhabit the northern United States and British America, ranging further south to alpine regions. See *Neosorex*.

marsh-snip (mārsh'snip), *n.* The common American snipe; the meadow-snip. [Maryland, U. S.]

marsh-tackey (mārsh'tak'i), *n.* A small horse peculiar to the coast-line of the southern United States; a swamp-pony. *Sportsman's Gazetteer*.

marsh-tea (mārsh'tē), *n.* See *Ledum*.

marsh-tern (mārsh'tēr), *n.* The gull-billed tern or sea-swallow, *Gelochelidon nictica* or *anglica*, of Europe, Asia, and America. See cut under *Gelochelidon*.

marsh-tit (mārsh'tit), *n.* A European titmouse, *Parus palustris*, closely resembling the coal-tit.

marsh-trefoil (mārsh'trē'foil), *n.* See *bogbean* and *Menyanthes*.

marsh-watercress (mārsh'wā'tēr-kres), *n.* Same as *marsh-cress*.

marshwort (mārsh'wērt), *n.* 1. The cranberry, *Vaccinium Oxyccoccus*. —2. The umbelliferous plant *Helosciadium* (*Sium*) *nodiflorum*. [Eng.]

marsh-wren (mārsh'rēn), *n.* One of several different wrens which breed exclusively in marshes. Two are common in the United States, of which the best-known is the long-billed marsh-wren, *Cistothorus palustris*, found in suitable localities throughout most of North America. It is scarcely 5 inches long, above brown with a dorsal patch of black streaked with white, below white shaded on the sides, flanks, and crissum, the tail with fine blackish bars on a brown ground. This little bird is noted for its great globular nests with a hole in the side, affixed to the reeds and other rank herbage of the marshes it colonizes. It lays from 6 to 10 eggs of chocolate-brown color, but many of the nests never have eggs in them, being apparently built and used by the males alone. A variety of this species found in California is known as the *tule wren*. The short-billed marsh-wren, *C. stellaris*, is quite different, being almost entirely streaked above with black and white, besides the distinction implied in the name. It nests differently, lays white eggs, is less abundant, and is chiefly observed in the United States east of the Mississippi. Other kinds of marsh-wrens, mostly like the short-billed, inhabit Mexico, Central and South America, and the West Indies, but none of this genus are found in the Old World.



Long-billed Marsh-wren (*Cistothorus palustris*).

marshy (mār'shi), *a.* [*< ME. merschy*, *merschy*; *< marsh + y*]. 1. Partaking of the nature of a marsh; swampy; fenny.
No natural cause she found, from brooks or bogs
Or marshy lowlands, to produce the fogs.
Dryden, tr. of Ovid's *Metamorph.*, i.
2. Produced in or peculiar to marshes.
Feed
With delicacies of leaves and marshy weed.
Dryden, tr. of Virgil's *Georgics*, iii. 277. (*Latham*.)
In snipes the colours are modified so as to be equally in harmony with the prevalent forms and colours of marshy vegetation. *A. R. Wallace*, *Nat. Select.*, p. 53.

Marsian (mār'si-an), *a.* [*< Marsi* (see *Marsic*) + *-an*]. Same as *Marsic*.

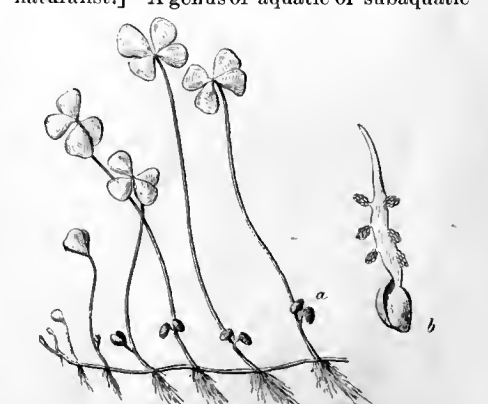
The ruins of the old *Marsian* city of Alba.
C. C. Perkins, *Italian Sculpture*, p. 21.

Marsic (mār'sik), *a.* [*< L. Marsicus*, *< Marsi* (see def.)]. Of or pertaining to the Marsi, a Sabine people of ancient Italy, living in the Apennines around Lake Fucinus; as, the *Marsic* or *Social War* (a contest against Rome, 90-88 B. C., of confederated tribes under the lead of the Marsi).

Marsilea (mār-sil'ē-ā), *n.* [*NL. (Linnaeus, 1767)*, named after Aloysius *Marsili*, an early Italian naturalist.] A genus of aquatic or subaquatic

Marsilea quadrifolia.
a, the sporocarp or conceptacle; b, a sporocarp with valves opened and emitting the mucilaginous cord, which bears the sori.

cryptogamous plants, typical of the order *Marsileaceae*. They have wide-creeping rootstocks, and leaves produced singly or in tufts from nodes of the rootstock, each consisting of a petiole and four sessile, equally spreading, deltoid-cuneate or oblancheolate leaflets with flabellate anastomosing veins. The conceptacles or sporocarps are ovoid or bean-shaped and two-valved, and emit a mucilaginous cord upon which are borne numerous oblong-cylindrical sori, each sorus containing numerous microsporangia and few macrosporangia. The genus is widely distributed, and embraces 40 species, of which 4 are North American. *M. Drummondii* is the Australian nardoo. Sometimes written *Marselia*.



Marsilea quadrifolia.
a, the sporocarp or conceptacle; b, a sporocarp with valves opened and emitting the mucilaginous cord, which bears the sori.

Marsileaceæ (mär-sil-ē-ā'sō-ō), *n. pl.* [NL. (A. P. de Candolle, 1830), < *Marsilea* + *-aceæ*.] An order of leptosporangiate heterosporous fern-like plants, in which the fructification consists of sporocarps either borne on peduncles which rise from the rootstock near the leaf-stalk or consolidated with it, and contains both macrospores and microspores.

Marsilieæ (mär-si-lī'ē-ō), *n. pl.* [NL. (Baker, 1887), < *Marsilea* + *-iæ*.] With some systematists, a suborder of plants of the order *Rhizocarpeæ*, or heterosporous *Pilicneæ*: virtually the same as the order *Marsileaceæ*.

Marsilly carriage. A naval gun-carriage, in use with smooth-bore guns, having no front trucks, the front transom resting directly on the deck of the ship.

marsipobranch (mär'si-pō-brang), *a. and n.* [See *Marsipobranchii*.] **I. a.** Having pursed gills; pertaining to the *Marsipobranchii*, or having their characters.

II. n. A vertebrate of the class *Marsipobranchii*; a myzont or myxino fish.

Marsipobranchiata (mär'si-pō-brang-ki-ā'tā), *n. pl.* [NL.] Same as *Marsipobranchii*.

marsipobranchiate (mär'si-pō-brang-ki-āt), *a. and n.* [As *Marsipobranchii* + *-atē*.] Same as *marsipobranch*.

Marsipobranchii (mär'si-pō-brang-ki-ī), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *μαρσιππος* or *μαρσιππος*, a pouch, bag (see *marsupium*), + *βράγχια*, gills.] A group of vertebrates, variously denominated by naturalists. In all systems of classification it consists of those *Vertebrata* which have the skull imperfectly developed, the notochord not continued beyond the pituitary body, the brain distinctly differentiated, the heart well developed, with an auricle and a ventricle, the gills forming



Skeleton of Head and Pouch-like Gills of Lamprey (*Petromyzon*), a marsipobranch.

a, auditory capsule; **b**, cartilaginous branchial "basket," depending from vertebral column, with seven complete descending branchial arches united by transverse bands between which are the gill-openings, and covering the heart at the part where the letter **b** is placed; **c**, ethmoidic cartilage; **d**, rudiment of hyoid; **e**, neural arches of vertebrae; **f**, **p**, palatoquadrate (or pterygopalatine) arch, the hinder pier of which represents a suspensorium, though there is no lower jaw.

fixed sacs within branchial apertures on each side, six or more in number, the lower jaw defective, and the mouth round like a sucker, whence the alternative name *Cyclostomi*. In the earlier systems the *Marsipobranchii* were regarded as an order or a subclass of fishes; they are now designated as a class of *Vertebrata*, and divided into two primary groups, *Hyperoartia* and *Hyperotreta*, the former comprising the lampreys, the latter the hags. Both are known as *myzonts*. *Marsipobranchii* is a synonym of *Cyclostomi* and *Cyclostomata*. 2. See cut under *lamprey*.

marsoon (mär-sōn'), *n.* [Corruption of F. *marsoin*, OF. *marsoin*, < OHG. *merswin*, MHG. *merswin*, G. *merschwein* = MLG. *merswin* = Sw. Dan. *marvin*, lit. 'sea-hog'; see *mereswine*.] The white whale, *Dolphinapterus* or *Beluga leucas*. See cut under *Dolphinapterus*.

marsovia [Local, Canada.]

marsovia, *n.* Plural of *marsovia*.

marsovia (mär-sū'pi-ā), *a. and n.* [< NL. *marsovia*, < L. *marsovia*, a pouch: see *marsovia*.] **I. a.** 1. Having the character of a bag, pouch, or marsupium; marsupiate. — 2. Of or pertaining to a marsupium: as, *marsovia* bones.

— 3. Provided with a marsupium; specifically, pertaining to the *Marsupialia*, or having their characters. — **Marsupial bones**, epipubic bones, scleroskeletal ossifications developed in the tendon of the external oblique muscle of the abdomen of implantental mammals, and articulated with the pubic bones; supposed by some to be related to the support of the pouch, and known to have an office in relation to the muscle which acts upon the mammary glands. — **Marsupial capsule**. See *capsule*. — **Marsupial frog**. See *frog*.

II. n. A member of the order *Marsupialia*; any implantental didelphian mammal. Also called *marsovia*. — **Herbivorous marsupials**. See *herbivorous*. — **Marsupialia** (mär-sū'pi-ā'), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *marsovia*: see *marsovia*.] An order of the class *Mammalia*, coextensive with the subclass *Didelphia*, containing implantental mammals usually provided with a marsupium or pouch for the reception and nourishment of



Pelvis of Echidna, front view, showing *M. marsupial* bones: *a*, ilium; *b*, pubis; *c*, sacrum.



Pelvis of a Kangaroo, showing *M. marsupial* bones, borne upon *P. pubis*; *H. ilium*; *I. ischium*; *O. obturator foramen*; *A. acetabulum*; *S. sacrum*; *V. several lumbar vertebrae*.

the young; the marsupials or pouched animals. There being no developed placenta, the period of gestation is very brief, and the young are born extremely small, imperfect, and quite helpless. In this state they are immediately transferred to the pouch on the belly of the mother, where are the teats, to which the little creatures adhere firmly for a while, completing their development by sucking milk. As they grow larger and stronger, they are able to let go and take hold of the teat again; and even after leaving the pouch they may for a while retreat to it, or be carried out elsewhere on the mother's body. (See cut under *murineæ*.) The uterus is double, and the vagina also is more or less completely divided into two separate passages (whence the name *Didelphia*); the scrotum of the male is abdominal in position, and pendulous, in front of the penis. The corpus callosum is rudimentary, but the cerebral hemispheres are connected by a well-developed anterior commissure. The angle of the mandible is normally inflected. There is a wide range of adaptive modification in the structural details of the marsupials, the order in itself including representatives or analogues of nearly all the other orders of mammals, as the carnivorous, the insectivorous, the herbivorous, etc. At the present time the marsupials are eminently characteristic of the Australian region, only the *Didelphidae* or opossums being found in America; but in former epochs the distribution of the marsupials was general, and some of the oldest known mammalian fossils of Mesozoic age are supposed to belong to this order. It has been variously subdivided. Owen in 1839 divided it into five tribes, *Sarcophaga*, *Entomophaga*, *Carpophaga*, *Poephaga*, and *Rhizophaga*. A main division, based on the dentition, is into *Diprotodontia* and *Polyprotodontia*. In 1872 Gill made the four borders *Rhizophaga*, *Syndactyli*, *Dasyromorphia*, and *Didelphimorphia*, with nine families, *Phascogomidae*, *Macropodidae*, *Tarsipedidae*, *Phalangistidae*, *Phascogomidae*, *Pernettidae*, *Dasyuridae*, *Myrmecobidae*, and *Didelphidae*, for the living forms, and four fossil families, *Diprotodontidae*, *Thylacodontidae*, *Plagiaulacidae*, and *Dromatheriidae*. Also called *Marsupialia*.

marsupialian (mär-sū'pi-ā'li-ān), *a. and n.* [< *marsupial* + *-ian*.] Same as *marsupial*.

marsupian (mär-sū'pi-ān), *a. and n.* Same as *marsupial*.

Marsupiate (mär-sū'pi-ā'tā), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *marsupiate*, pouched: see *marsupiate*.] Same as *Marsupialia*.

marsupiate (mär-sū'pi-āt), *a. and n.* [< NL. *marsupiate*, pouched, < L. *marsupium*, a pouch: see *marsupium*.] Same as *marsupial*.

marsupiate (mär-sū'pi-ā'ted), *a.* [< *marsupiate* + *-ed*.] Same as *marsupial*.

marsupium (mär-sū'pi-ūm), *n.* [pl. *marsupia* (-iā).] [L., also *marsupium*, < Gr. *μαρσιππος*, dim. of *μαρσιππος*, *μαρσιππος*, a pouch, bag.] **I.** In *Rom. antiq.*, a purse of the kind usually borne in the hand of Mercury, and indicating his character as god of gain. — **2.** In *med.*, a sack or bag in which any part of the body is fomented. — **3.** In *zool.*, a purse- or pouch-like receptacle for the eggs or young, more external than any of the proper organs of gestation; a brood-pouch of any kind. (a) In *mammal*, the duplication of the skin of the abdomen of *Marsupialia*, forming a pouch in which the mammary glands open, and into which the imperfectly developed young are transferred at birth, to be nourished until they are able to move about. (b) In *ornith.*: (1) A temporary fold of the skin of the belly of a penguin, in which the egg may be contained for a time. (2) The pecten or bourse, a vascular erectile organ in the eye of a bird, formed of pectinated folds of the choroid coat lying in the vitreous humor, and extending a variable distance toward or to the crystalline lens: supposed by some to effect or assist in the accommodation of the eye. (c) In *ichth.*: (1) A receptacle in which the pipe-fishes and sea-horses carry their young: it is developed in the male. (2) The pouch-like arrangement of the gills of a marsipobranchiate fish, as a hag or lamprey. (d) In *Crustacea*, a receptacle for the eggs, formed by the bases of some of the legs of certain crustaceans, as the opossum-shrimps or *Myxide*.

4. In *anat.*, the alar ligaments (which see, under *alar*).

mart (märt), *n.* [Contr. of *market*, prob. due to the D. form *markt*: see *markt*.] **I.** A place of sale or traffic; seat of trade; market.

If any born at Ephesus be seen
At any Syracusan *mart*s and fairs,
... he dies. *Shak.*, C. of E., l. 1. 18.

Certain it is, Rome thereby becomes a rich *Mart*, where the merchants of the Earth resort from all places of the Earth to buy heauen. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 127.

2†. Trade; traffic; purchase and sale; market.

Christ could not suffer that the temple should serve for a place of *mart*. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, v. 12.

It standeth upon a mighty river, and is a kinde of porte towne, hauling a great *mart* exercised therein. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 61.

Now I play a merchant's part,
And venture madly on a desperate *mart*.
Shak., T. of the S., II. 1. 329.

mart (märt), *v.* [< *mart*, *n.*, or contr. of *market*, *v.*] **I. intrans.** To traffic; deal.

If he shall think it fit
A saucy stranger in his court to *mart*,
As in a Romish stew. *Shak.*, Cymbeline, I. 6. 151.

II. trans. To make market for; trade in; buy and sell; deal in or with.

You yourself
Are much condemned to have an itching palm;
To sell and *mart* your office for gold
To undeservers. *Shak.*, J. C., iv. 3. 11.

Never was man so palpably abused:
My son so basely *marted*, and myself
Am made the subject of your mirth and scorn.

B. Jonson, Case Is Altered, iv. 5.

Mart (märt), *n.* [ME. *Mart*, < OF. *Mart*, < L. *Mars* (*Mart*), *Mars*: see *Mars*.] **1.** Same as *Mars*, 1. *Chaucer*; *Spenser*. Hence — **2.** [l. c.] War; warfare; battle; contest. [Rare.]

My father (on whose face he durst not look
In equal *mart*), by his fraud circumvented,
Became his captive.

Masinger, Bashful Lover, II. 7. (*Latham*.)

mart (märt), *n.* [Abbr. of *Martinmas*.] **1.** [cap.] Martinmas.

And their works, let him reade Buxdorsius and his
Bibliotheca Rabbinica, printed this last *Mart*.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 177.

2. A cow or ox fattened to be killed (usually about Martinmas) and salted or smoked for winter provision. [North. Eng. and Scotch.]

Each family killed a *mart*, or fat bullock, in November, which was salted up for winter use. *Scott*, Monastery, i.

mart (märt), *n.* [A corrupt form of *marque*, *mark*: see *marque*.] Same as *marque*. — **Letters of mart, scripts of mart**. See *letter of marque*, under *marque*.

martagon (mär'ta-gon), *n.* [< F. Sp. *marta-gon* = It. *martagone* (NL. *Martagon*).] The Turk's-cap lily, *Lilium Martagon*. The bulbs are said to be eaten by the Cossacks.

martel (mär'tel), *n.* [OF. and F. *martel* = Sp. *martillo* = Pg. It. *martello*, a hammer, < L. *martulus*, *marculus*, dim. of *marcus*, a hammer.] A hammer as a weapon for striking; a war-hammer.

Formidable *martels* were in vogue during the bronze period. *Jour. of the Archæol. Assoc.*

martel (mär'tel), *v. t. or i.* [< F. *marteler* (= Pr. *martellar* = Sp. *martillar* = Pg. *martellar* = It. *martellare*), < *martel*, a hammer: see *martel*, *n.*] To hammer; strike.

Her dreadful weapon she to him address,
Which on his helmet *martelled* so hard,
That made him low incline his lofty crest.

Spenser, F. Q., III. vii. 42.

martel-de-fer (mär'tel-dé-fer), *n.* A weapon used in Europe during the middle ages, especially during the fifteenth century. (a) A long-handled weapon used by foot-soldiers, especially in the defense of fortified walls and in action against mounted men-at-arms. The pommel was a common form of it. (b) A short-handled weapon, used with only one hand by mounted men. It was common to furnish it with one blunt or deoatated face and with a sharp point or beak on the opposite side of the handle, but in some cases both sides were pointed. The short-handled hammers were frequently made of metal throughout. Also called *horseman's hammer*.

marteline (mär'te-lin), *n.* [F., dim. of *martel*: see *martel*, *n.*] A small hammer or mallet used by sculptors and marble-workers. It is pointed at one end and square or diamond-shaped at the other. *E. H. Knight*.

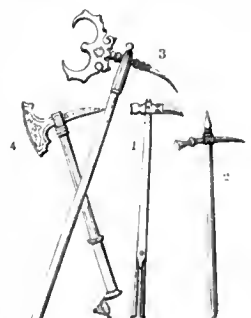
marteline-chisel (mär'te-lin-chiz'el), *n.* A form of sculptors' chisel with a serrated edge.

martellato (mär'tel-lä'tō), [It., pp. of *martellare*, strike: see *martel*, *v.*] In music, struck with a sudden, emphatic blow: used of the tones of a melody or of successive chords that are intended to be markedly distinct and more or less staccato, especially in violin- and pianoforte-playing.

martellement (F. pron. mär'tel'mon), *adv.* [F., < It. *martellamente*, < *martellare*, strike, hammer: see *martel*, *v.*] In music for the harp, with an acciaccatura or with a redoubled stroke.

martello tower. See *tower*.

marten (mär'ten), *n.* [Formerly also *martin*; early mod. E. *martern*, *martrone* (prop. the fur of the marten, orig. adj.: see *martern*), for earlier *marter*, *martr*, < F. *martre*, *martr* = Pr. *mart* = Sp. Pg. *marta* = It. *martora*, < ML. *martus*, *marturis*, *mardarus*, *mardalus*, *mardarius*, L. *martes* (found but once, in a doubtful read-



Martel-de-fer.

1. Horseman's hammer of about the time of Edward IV. 2. Martel-de-fer, time of Henry VIII. 3. Martel-de-fer, time of Edward VI. 4. Martel-de-fer with hand-gun, time of Queen Elizabeth.

ing), of Teut. origin: OHG. *marter*, MHG. *mar-der*, *mader*, G. *marder* = D. *marter* (with formative -r), = OHG. *mart* = AS. *mcarth* = Icel. *mörðr* = Sw. *mård* = Dan. *maur*, a marten; no Goth. form recorded.] 1. A digitigrade carnivorous quadruped of the family *Mustelidae*, subfamily *Mustelinae*, and genus *Mustela* or *Martes*, of which there are several species, all inhabiting the northern hemisphere. The name was originally given to the common pine-marten. *Mustela martes* or *Martes martes*, of the northerly parts of Europe. This animal is about 18 inches long, with a full bushy tail 12 inches long, and thus rather larger than a house-cat, but standing much lower, on account of the shortness of the legs. The fur, consisting of three kinds of hairs, is full and soft, and of an extremely variable shade of brown, usually paler on the head and under parts. A closely related species is the stone- or beech-marten, *Mustela foina*, of Great Britain and many other parts of Europe; it is, on the average, smaller in size, with a whitish throat and inferior pelage. The American pine-marten, *M. americana*, is similar, but specifically distinct; it inhabits the north-



American Sable or Pine-marten (*Mustela americana*).

erly United States and the whole of British America, and is commonly called the *American sable*. The Siberian or true sable is *M. zibellina*, of blackish color and with an extremely rich and valuable fur. The pekan, fisher, or Pen-nant's marten, *Mustela pennanti*, much larger than any of the foregoing and of a blackish color, is a very distinct species peculiar to northerly North America. See *sable*, and cut under *fisher*, 2.

Those that, in Norway and in Finland, chase The soft-skinned *Martens*, for their precious cace.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 4.

2. A carnivorous marsupial of the genus *Phascogale*, as the spotted marten of Australia. [Australia.]

marten², *n.* An obsolete spelling of *martin*².
marteri, *n.* An obsolete form of *marten*¹.
martern, **martrin**, *n.* [Early mod. E. also *martron*; < ME. *martin*, also *martron*, *martern*, *martron*, < OF. *marterine*, *martrine*, the fur of the marten, fem. of *marterin*, *martrin*, of the marten, < *martre*, the marten: see *marten*¹.] 1. The fur of the marten.

Ne *martryn*, ne *sabill*, y trowe, in god fay,
Was none founden in hire garnement.
Lydgate. (*Hallivell*, under *martern*.)

2. A marten.
The Lyserne, the Beauer, the Sable, the *Martron*, the black and dunne fox.
Hakluyt's Voyages, i. 479.

Martes (măr'tēz), *n.* [NL., < L. *martes*, a marten: see *marten*¹.] The specific name of the common pine-marten, used as a generic designation of the martens: same as *Mustela*. *Cuvier*, 1797.

martext (măr'tekst), *n.* [< *mar*¹, *v.*, + *obj. text*.] A perverter of texts; a blundering or ignorant preacher: used as a proper name by Shakspeare.

I have been with Sir Oliver *Martext*, the vicar of the next village.
Shak., As you Like it, iii. 3. 43.

marthy (măr'thi), *n.* The burbot. [Hudson's Bay.]

martial (măr'shal), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *martial* = Sp. Pg. *marcial* = It. *martiale*, < L. *martialis*, of or pertaining to Mars, or war, < *Mars*, the god of war: see *Mars*.] 1. *a.* 1. [cap.] Pertaining to or characteristic of the god Mars.

This is his hand;
His foot Mercurial, his *Martial* thigh.
Shak., Cymbeline, iv. 2. 310.

2. Of or pertaining to war; of warlike character; military; warlike; soldierly: as, a *martial* equipage or appearance; *martial* music; a *martial* nation.

And shew'd to them such *martiale* sport
With his long bow and arrow,
That they of him did give report.
True Tale of Robin Hood (Child's Ballads, V. 360).

How farrest thou, mirror of all *martial* men?
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., i. 4. 74.

With glittering firelocks on the village green
In proud array a *martial* band is seen.
O. W. Holmes, A Family Record.

3. Having reference to a state of war, or to a military organization; connected with the army and navy: opposed to *civil*: as, *martial* law; a *court martial*.

They proceeded in a kind of *martial* justice.
Bacon, Holy War.
The Laws themselves, civil as well as *martial*, were published and executed in Latin.
Howell, Letters, ii. 58.
Now *martial* law commands us to forbear.
Pope, Iliad, vii. 352.

4. [cap.] Pertaining to or resembling the planet Mars.

The natures of the fixed stars are . . . esteemed *martial* or jovial according to the colors whereby they answer these planets.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., vi. 14.

We can actually see his [Mars's] polar snows accumulate during the *Martial* winter and melt away at the approach of the *Martial* summer.
J. Fiske, Cosmic Philos., i. 382.

5†. In *old chem.*, having the properties of iron.

Why should the Chalybes or Bilboa boast
Their harden'd iron, when our mines produce
As perfect *martial* ore?
J. Philips, Cider, l.

Æthiops martial[†]. See *æthiops*.—**Martial law**, law imposed by the military power; that military rule or authority which exists in time of war, and is conferred by the laws of war, in relation to persons and things under and within the scope of active military operations, and which extinguishes or suspends, for the time being, civil rights and the remedies founded upon them, so far as this may be necessary in order to the full accomplishment of the purpose of the war. The person who exercises martial law is, however, liable in an action for any abuse of the authority thus conferred. It is the application of military government—the government of force—to persons and property within its scope, according to the laws and usages of war, to the exclusion of municipal government in all respects where the latter would impair the efficiency of military law or military action. *Benet*. See *military law*, under *military*.

—**Martial music**, music for military purposes, or of a similar kind; music characterized by spirit, impetuosity, heavy duple rhythm, sonority, and brilliance.—**Martial salt**[†], an old name of salts of iron. = *Syn.* 2 and 3. *Martial Warlike, Military*. The opposite of *martial* is *civil*, of *warlike* is *peaceful*, of *military* is *civil* or *naval*. *Warlike* applies most to the spirit or ingrained habits, as the *warlike* tribes of the north, but it also applies to that which is like war or naturally goes with war: as, *warlike* preparations; *warlike* rumors. *Martial* applies to that which is connected with war in a general way, or with war as active, and especially as appealing to the eye or the ear: as, *martial* music, din, pomp, appearance, array. *Military* applies more closely to things connected with the actual putting of soldiers into service: thus, a *court martial* is composed of *military* officers, and may therefore be called a *military* court; it applies *martial* law; its members appear in full *military* dress.

II.† *n.* A soldier, or military man.

The Queen of *martials*
And Mars himself conducted them.
Chapman, Iliad, xviii. 469.

Others strive
Like sturdy *Martials* far away to drive
The drowsy Droanes that harbour in the hive.
Fuller, David's Sinnc, st. 36. (Davies.)

martialism (măr'shal-izm), *n.* [< *martial* + *-ism*.] The character of being martial; warlike spirit or propensity; military character.

Such a young Alexander for affecting *martialism* and chivalry; such a young Josiah for religion and piety.
Creation of the Prince of Wales, D. 2. 1610. (Latham.)
He [Skobelev] had got about him a rugged, motley crowd of stanch fighting men, of whose *martialism* he had had experience in his Asiatic warfare.
Arch. Forbes, Souvenirs of some Continents, p. 29.

martialist (măr'shal-ist), *n.* [= It. *martialista* (Florio); as *martial* + *-ist*.] A warrior or soldier; a military man.

The exquisite portraiture of a perfect *martialist*, consisting in three principal points: wisdom to govern, fortitude to perform, liberality to incourage.
Greene, Euphues to Philantus (1587).

One Cosroes, of the enemies' part, held up his finger to me, which is as much with us *martialists* as "I will fight with you." *Beau*, and *Fv*, King and No King, ii. 1.

martialize (măr'shal-iz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *martialized*, ppr. *martializing*. [< *martial* + *-ize*.] To render martial or warlike. *Imp. Diet.*

martially (măr'shal-i), *adv.* In a martial manner.

martial-mant, *n.* A martialist; a soldier.

Martial-men were never more plentiful than in this King's [Edward III.'s] Reign. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 133.

martialness (măr'shal-nes), *n.* The quality of being martial or warlike.

Martian (măr'shan), *a.* [< ME. *Marcian*, < L. *Martianus* (as a personal name), < *Martius*, of Mars, < *Mars* (*Mart*), Mars: see *Mars*.] 1. Of or pertaining to the god Mars or to war; warlike.

The judges, which thereto selected were,
Into the *Martian* field adowne descended
To deeme this doubtful case, for which they all contended.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. v. 6.

2. Of or pertaining to the planet Mars; *Martian*.

The rate of retardation of the *Martian* rotation by solar tidal friction. *Smithsonian Report*, 1881, p. 209.

Perhaps even indications derived as to the nature of the mysterious *Martian* canals. *Edinburgh Rev.*, CXLV. 26.

martin¹, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *marten*¹.

martin² (măr'tin), *n.* [< *Martin*, < F. *Martin*, a man's name (chiefly with ref. to St. Martin), used in various applications, esp., in F., in several names of birds, as *martin-pêcheur* (= Sp. *martin pescador*), a kingfisher, *oiseau de St. Martin*, the ringtail; < ML. *Martinus*, a man's name, < L. *Mars* (*Mart*), Mars: see *Mars*.] 1. Any swallow of the family *Hirundinidae*; a *martin*; a *martlet*. The name has no specific meaning, and is commonly used with a qualifying term. The house-martin (or house-swallow), *Hirundo* or *Chelidon urbica* of Europe, is one of the best-known, so named because it nests under the eaves of houses. (See *Chelidon*.) The sand-martin, *Cotile* or *Clivicola riparia*, common to Europe,



House-martin (*Chelidon urbica*).

Asia, and America, is often known as the *bank-swallow*. (See *Cotile*, and cut under *bank-swallow*.) Purple martins are the several American species of the genus *Progne*, one of which, *P. subis* or *purpurea*, is an abundant and familiar bird of the United States; it is one of the largest of the swallow family, and the adult male is entirely of a glossy blue-black color. (See cut under *Progne*.) A few birds not of this family are sometimes called *martins*, as the king-bird or tyrant flycatcher of North America, *Tyrannus carolinensis*, popularly known as the *bee-martin*. (See cut under *king-bird*.) Kingfishers are sometimes called by their French name, *martin-pêcheur*. Also called *martind*.

2†. An ape. *Encyc. Diet.*

Who knoweth not that apes men *martins* call?
A *Whip* for an *Ape*, or *Martin Displaced* (1589).

3. See the quotation. [Slang.]

And in this practice [disguising themselves] all their villany consists: for I have heard and partly know a highway lawyer rob a man in the morning, and hath dined with the *martin* or honest man so robbed the same day at an lunc being not descried, nor yet once mistrusted or suspected for the robbery.
Rowlands, Hist. Rogues.

4. A tool for grinding or polishing stone. It consists of a brass plate faced with a flat stone. An opening is pierced through the plate and stone to permit sand to pass through and come between the *martin* and the stone which is being ground.—**Black martin**, *Cypselus apus*, the common black swift of Europe. See cut under *swift*.

martinet¹ (măr'ti-net), *n.* [< F. *martinet* (= Sp. Pg. *martinete*; ML. *martineta*), a *martin*, swift, dim. of *martin*, used in names of birds: see *martin*². Hence *martlet*¹.] In ornith., same as *martin*², 1.

Those birds which have but short feet, as the swift and *martinet*.
Ray, Works of Creation, i.

martinet² (măr'ti-net), *n.* [< F. *martinet*, a cat-o'-nine-tails, tilt-hammer, etc., variously applied, but not found as in def.; perhaps a particular use of the personal name *Martinet* (cf. *martinet*¹), but cf. OF. *martete*, dim. of *martel*, a hammer: see *martel*.] *Naut.*, the name formerly given to a small line fastened to the leech of a sail to bring it close to the yard when the sail is furled. Also *martnet*.

martinet³ (măr'ti-net), *n.* [< ME. *martinett*, < OF. *martinet* (ML. *martinetus*), "a water-mill for an iron forge" (Cotgrave), or a forge-hammer driven by water-power; cf. *martinet*¹, *martinet*², etc.] 1. Some kind of water-mill. *Cath. Anglicum*, p. 229.—2. A military engine of the middle ages.

Him passing on,
From some huge *martinet*, a ponderous stone
Crushed.
Southey, Joan of Arc, viii. (Davies.)

martinet⁴ (măr'ti-net'), *n.* [Said to be so called from General *Martinet*, who regulated the French infantry in the reign of Louis XIV. No F. use of the word in the sense of a disciplinarian appears.] A rigid disciplinarian, especially in the army or navy; a stickler for routine or regularity in small details.

He is shown to us pedantic and something of a *martinet* in church discipline and ceremony.

Lovell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 143.

martinetism (măr'ti-net'izm), *n.* [< *martinet*⁴ + *-ism*.] The methods of a *martinet*; a rigid enforcement of discipline; strict mechanical routine.

These young men have not been trained in the *martinetism* of the Military and Naval academies.

The American, XI. 36.

martingale, martingal (măr'ting-gäl, -gal), *n.* [*< F. martingale, a martingale (def. 1), a particular use of martingale (chausses à la martingale) (= Sp. It. martingala), a kind of breeches (cf. OF. martengalle, a kind of dance common in Provence), < Martigal, an inhabitant of Martigues, < Martigues, a place in Provence.*] 1. In a horse's harness, a strap passing between the fore legs, fastened at one end to the girth under the belly, and at the other to the bit or the musol, or forked and ending in two rings through which the reins are passed, intended to hold down the head of the horse. See *cut* under *harness*².

What a hunting head she carries! sure she has been ridden with a *martingale*. Beau. and Fl., Scornful Lady, II. 1. 2. Naut., a short perpendicular spar under the bowsprit-end, used for guying down the headstays. Also called *dolphin-striker*. See *cut* under *dolphin-striker*.—3. A mode of play in such games as *rouge et noir* which consists in staking double the amount of money lost. *The American Hoyle*.

You have not played as yet? Do not do so; above all, avoid a *martingale* if you do. Play ought not to be an affair of calculation, but of inspiration.

Thackeray, Newcomes, xxviii.

The fallacy of those who devise sure methods of defeating the bank (*martingales*, as they are termed) lies in the fact that they neglect to consider that the fortune of any one gambler, compared to that of the bank, is small.

Science, X. 44.

Martingale backropes, small chains or ropes extending from the lower end of the martingale to the ship's bows on either side: same as *gob-lines*.—**Martingale stays** or **guy**s, small chains or wire ropes extending from the outer ends of the jib-boom and flying jib-boom to the lower end of the martingale.

Martini-Henry rifle. See *rifle*.

Martinist (măr'tin-ist), *n.* [*< Martin (see Martinist, 1) + -ist*]. Of or pertaining to the Martinists. See *Martinist, 1*.

This Martinist and Counter-martinist age.

G. Harvey, Four Letters.

Martinist (măr'tin-ist), *n.* [Also *Martenist*; *< Martin (see def.) + -ist*]. 1. One of those who wrote the tracts or pamphlets attacking prelacy (1588-9) which gave rise to the Marprelate controversy, or a defender or supporter of them. See *Marprelate controversy*.

Biting petitions and Satyrick Pasquills (worthy of such Martinists).

Bp. Gauden, Tears of the Church, p. 61. (*Davies*.)

This pure Martinist, if he were not worse.

Greene.

Pap Hutehet talketh of publishing a hundred merry tales of certain poore Martinists.

G. Harvey, Pierce's Supererogation.

2. A member of a school of religionists formed originally by the Chevalier St. Martin (1743-1803), a few years before the French Revolution broke out: a kind of pietistic imitation of freemasonry. The Martinists were transplanted to Russia during the reign of Catherine II. *Blunt, Diet. of Sects*.

Martinite (măr'tin-it), *n.* A hydrous calcium phosphate occurring as a pseudomorph after gypsum in the island of Curaçao, West Indies.

Martinmas (măr'tin-mas), *n.* [Formerly also *Martinmas*, *Martlemas*; *< Martin (see def.) + mass*¹. Hence, by abbr., *mart*³.] A church festival formerly kept on November 11th, in honor of St. Martin, the patron saint of France. He was bishop of Tours during the latter part of the fourth century, and destroyed in large measure the heathen altars remaining in his day. In Scotland this day is a half-yearly term-day on which rents are paid, servants enter on their engagements, etc.—**Martinmas beef**, beef salted or smoked at Martinmas for winter use. Cf. *mart*³, 2.

Under Charles the Second it was not till the beginning of November that families laid in their stock of salt provision, then called *Martinmas beef*.

Macaulay, Hist. Eng., iii.

Martin process. See *process*.

Martin-snipe (măr'tin-snip), *n.* The green sand-piper, *Totanus ochropus*: so called from some fancied resemblance to the house-martin. *Stevenson, Birds of Norfolk*. [*Norfolk, Eng.*]

Martin-swallow (măr'tin-swol'ô), *n.* The European house-martin, *Chelidon urbea*.

Martiret. An obsolete form of *martyr* and *martyr*.

Martite (măr'tit), *n.* [Prob. *< L. Mars (Mart-), Mars (in ML. applied to iron), + -ite*².] Iron sesquioxide in isometric crystals, probably pseudomorph after magnetite. It occurs occasionally on a large scale, as in the Lake Superior iron region and the Cerro de Mercedo in Mexico.

Martlemas (măr'tl-mas), *n.* A corruption of *Martinmas*.

martlet¹ (măr'tlet), *n.* [A corruption of *martinet*, a martin, martlet: see *martinet*¹.] The martin, a bird.

But, like the *martlet*, Builds in the weather on the outward wall.

Shak., M. of V., II. 9. 28.

martlet² (măr'tlet), *n.* [Appar. for *marlet*, *< OF. merlette, also merlatte, a martlet, in heraldry. Cf. merlette*.] In *her.*, a bird represented with the wings closed and without feet, but often retaining the tufts of feathers which cover the thighs. It is a very common bearing in English heraldry, and is used in differing to indicate the cadetship of the fourth son. See *marks of cadency (under cadency)*, and compare *canet*.

Martling-men (măr't ling-men), *n. pl.* [So called from their habit of assembling in "Martling's Long Room" in New York city.] In *U. S. hist.*, a coalition of two factions of the Democratic-Republican party in the State of New York, the Burrites and Lewisites, formed about 1807. The members afterward became known as *Bucktails*.

martnet, *n.* [Cf. *martinet*².] Same as *martinet*².

martret, *n.* An obsolete form of *marten*¹.

martrit, *n.* See *marterin*.

mart-town (măr'toun), *n.* Same as *market-town*.

In the time of the Saxons, the said title of London was . . . a *Mart-town* for many nations.

Hakluyt's Voyages, To the Reader.

Martynia (măr-tin'i-î), *n.* [NL. (Linnaeus, 1737), named after John Martyn, professor of botany at Cambridge, who died in 1768.] A genus of dicotyledonous gamopetalous plants of the natural order *Pedaliaceae* and the tribe *Martyniaceae*. It is characterized by a partially bell-shaped bladder-like calyx, which is unequally 5-toothed or 5-parted, and by a corolla-tube spreading above. The fruit is a woody wrinkled capsule terminating in two long curved hooks or beaks. There are about 10 species, indigenous to



Flowering Plant of *Martynia proboscidea* (unicorn-plant).
a, the fruit.

South America and the warmer parts of North America. They are prostrate or suberect branching herbs, covered with clammy hairs, and bearing roundish long petiolate leaves and large rose-purple or pale-yellow flowers, which grow in short terminal racemes. From the form of the pod, *Martynia* has been designated *unicorn plant*, especially *M. proboscidea*, which is also called *elephant's trunk*. This coarse, heavy-scented species is wild in the Mississippi region as far north as Illinois, and is sometimes grown in gardens for the sake of its pods, which serve as a pickle. *M. fragrans*, from Mexico, is less stout and clammy, and is sometimes cultivated for its showy flowers, which are reddish or violet-purple, streaked with yellow, and exhale a fragrance like that of vanilla.

Martyniaceae (măr-ti-ni'ê-ê), *n. pl.* [NL. (Bentham and Hooker, 1876), *< Martynia + -ac*.] A tribe of dicotyledonous gamopetalous plants of the natural order *Pedaliaceae*. It embraces 3 genera, of which *Martynia* is the type, and about 13 species, found in South America and the warmer parts of North America.

martyr (măr'tér), *n.* [*< ME. martyr, martir, martier, < AS. martyr = OS. OFries. martir = OHG. martyr = Sw. Dan. martyr = Goth. martir (also with added suffix, D. martelaar = MLG. martelêre = OHG. martirar, MHG. marterer, merterer, marteler, merteler, marterere, G. martyr = OF. martir, F. martyr = Pr. martyr = Sp. martir = Pg. martyr = It. martire, < LL. martyr, < Gr. μάρτυρ, μάρτυς, a witness, LGr. one who by his death bore witness to the Christian faith; lit. 'one who remembers' (cf. μάρτυρος, anxious, L. memor, remembering), < μάρ = Skt. √ smar. remember: see *memory*.] 1. Originally, a witness; one who bears testimony to his faith. [Thus the grandsons of Judas, accused*

before Domitian, and released unaccused, were always regarded as martyrs.]

2. One who willingly suffers death rather than surrender his religious faith; one who bears witness to the sincerity of his faith by submitting to death in asserting it; specifically, one of those Christians who in former times were put to death because they would not renounce their religious belief: as, Stephen was the first martyr (called the *protomartyr*); the blood of the martyrs is the seed of the church.

Undre that Chirche, at 30 Degrees of Depnesse, were entered 12000 *Martires*, in the tyme of Kyng Cosdroe, that the Lyon mette with alle in a nyghte, be the wille of God. *Mandeville, Travels*, p. 94.

The noble army of *Martys* praise Thee.

Book of Common Prayer, Te Deum.

3. One who suffers death or grievous loss in defense or on behalf of any belief or cause, or in consequence of supporting it: as, he died a martyr to his political principles or to his devotion to science.

Who would die a *Martyr* to Sense in a Country where the Religion is Folly? *Congreve, Love for Love*, I. 2.

For these humble *Martys* of passive obedience and hereditary rights nobody has a word to say.

Macaulay, Hist. Eng., xi.

Hence—4. One who suffers greatly from any cause; one who is afflicted; a victim of misfortune, calamity, or disease: as, a martyr to gout, or to tight lacing.—5. [*< martyr, r.*] An old instrument of torture in which the victim was subjected to agonizing pressure. Hence—6. In *wine-making*, a wooden box used for pressing grapes.

The use of a *martyr* for the purpose [pressing] is, perhaps, most general; this is a wooden box, having a bottom formed of laths so closely set that the grapes cannot pass between them.

Spenser's Encyc., Martuf., I. 435.

Acts of the Martyrs. See *acta*.—**Era of Martyrs**. See *era*.—**The Order of the Martyrs**. See *Order of Sts. Cosmo and Damian*, under *order*.

martyr (măr'tér), *r. t.* [*< ME. martyren, martiren, < OF. martirer, make a martyr of, < martir, martyr: see martyr, n.*] 1. To put to death as a punishment for adherence to some religious belief, especially for adherence to Christianity; hence, to put to death for the maintaining of any obnoxious belief or cause.

The primitive Christians . . . before the face of their enemies would acknowledge no other title but that, though hated, reviled, tormented, *martyred* for it.

Bp. Pearson, Expos. of Creed, II. (*Lathara*.)

2t. To put to death for any cause; destroy, as in revenge or retaliation: torture.

To mete hym in the mountes, and *martyre* hys knyghtes, Stryke theme doune in strates and stryng theme fore evere.

Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), I. 560.

Hark, wretches! how I mean to *martyr* you!

This one hand yet is left to cut your throats.

Shak., Tit. And., v. 2. 181.

3. To persecute as a martyr: afflict; despoil; torment.

Me and wretched Palamoun

That Theseus *martyr*eth in prison.

Chaucer, Knight's Tale, I. 704.

The lovely Amoret, whose gentle hart

Thou *martyrest* with sorrow and with smart.

Spenser, F. Q., IV. vii. 2.

martyrdom (măr'tér-dum), *n.* [*< ME. martyrdome, martirdom, marterdum; < AS. martyrdom (= G. martyrerthum = Sw. Dan. martyrdom), < martyr, martyr, + dom, condition: see martyr and -dom.*] 1. The state of being a martyr; the death or sufferings of a martyr; the suffering of death or persecution for the sake of one's faith or belief.

Aboute .ij. myle from Rama is the towne of Lydya, where seynt George suffered *martyrdome* and was hedyd.

Sir R. Gylforde, Pylgrymage, p. 17.

So saints, by supernatural power set free,

Are left at last in *martyrdom* to die.

Dryden.

A man does not come the length of the spirit of *martyrdom* without some active purpose, some equal motive, some flaming love.

Emerson, War.

2. A state of suffering for any cause; persecution; affliction; torment: as, tight lacing is a fashionable *martyrdom*.

Who couthe ryme in English properly

His *martyrdom*? for sothe it am nat I.

Chaucer, Knight's Tale, I. 602.

3t. Destruction; slaughter; havoc.

As soone as the kynge Ban come in to the medlee he began to do so grete *martyrdom* of peple, and so grete occelcion, that on alle parties thei fledde from his swerde.

Martin (E. E. T. S.), II. 163.

martyret, *n.* [*< ME. martire, < OF. martyre, martire, F. martyre = Sp. martyrio = Pg. martyrio = It. martirio, < LL. martyrium, a testimony, martyrdom, a martyr's grave, a church dedicated to a martyr, < Gr. μάρτυριον, testimony,*

proof, etc., < *μάρτυρ*, a witness: see *martyr*, *n.* Cf. *martyr*.] 1. Martyrdom; torment.

Thanne thou shalt brenne in gret *martyre*.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 2547.

2. Slaughter; havoc.

Above alle othir, it was mervelle to se the *martyre* that Gawein made, for a-gein his strokys he myght not endure Iren ne style.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), li. 193.

martyress (mār'tēr-es), *n.* [*martyr* + *-ess*.] A female martyr. [Rare.]

Pictures of sainted martyrs and *martyresses*.
New Princeton Rev., l. 108.

martyrization (mār'tēr-i-zā'shən), *n.* [*martyrize* + *-ation*.] The act of inflicting martyrdom, or the state of being martyred.

Name the vexations, and the *martyrizations* Of metals in the work. *B. Jonson*, *Alchemist*, li. 1.

martyrize (mār'tēr-iz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *martyrized*, ppr. *martyrizing*. [*F. martyriser* = *Sp. martirizar* = *Pg. martyrisar* = *It. martirizzare*, < *ML. martyrizare*, make a martyr of, < *martyr*, a martyr: see *martyr*, *n.*] 1. *trans.* To cause to suffer martyrdom; hence, to inflict suffering or death upon; torture.

To her my thoughts I dally dedicate,
To her my heart I nightly *martyrize*.
Spenser, *Colin Clout*, l. 473.

We feel little remorse in *martyrizing* animals of low degree.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXV. 765.

II. *intrans.* To suffer martyrdom.

Witness hereof is Arilde that blessed Virgin,
Which *martyrized* at Kinton.
Rob. of Gloucester, App., p. 582.

martyrly (mār'tēr-li), *a.* [*martyr* + *-ly*.] Martyr-like; becoming a martyr.

Piety, sanctity, and *martyrly* constancy.
Bp. Gauden, *Tears of the Church*, p. 15. (*Davies*.)

martyrologer (mār'tēr-ō-lōj), *n.* [*F. martyrologue*, < *ML. martyrologium*, a catalogue of martyrs: see *martyrology*.] A roll or register of martyrs: same as *martyrology*, 2.

Add that old record from an ancient *martyrologe* of the church of Canterbury.

Bp. Hall, *Honour of Married Clergy*, p. 335.

martyrological (mār'tēr-ō-lōj'i-kəl), *a.* [*martyrology* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to martyrology; relating to martyrs or martyrdom, or to a book of martyrs. *Osborne*, *Advice to a Son* (1638), p. 70. (*Latham*.)

martyrologist (mār-tēr-ō-lō-jist), *n.* [*martyrology* + *-ist*.] A writer of martyrology; one versed in the history of the martyrs.

martyrology (mār-tēr-ō-lō-jī), *n.* [= *F. martyrologe* = *Sp. martirologio* = *Pg. martyrologio* = *It. martirologio*, < *ML. martyrologium*, < *Mgr. μαρτυρολόγιον*, a catalogue of martyrs, < *Gr. μάρτυρ*, martyr, + *λόγος*, an account, < *λέγω*, speak: see *Logos*, *-ology*.] 1. The history of the lives, sufferings, and death of Christian martyrs.

The *martyrology* which was emboldened on the cope of the ecclesiastic, or which inlaid the hinding of his misal.

C. T. Newton, *Art and Archaeol.*, p. 24.

2. Pl. *martyrologies* (-jiz). A book containing such history; specifically, in the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, a list or calendar of martyrs, arranged according to the succession of their anniversaries, and including brief accounts of their lives and sufferings.

It is Saint Thomas, represented, as in the *martyrologies*, with the instrument of his death.

Walpole, *Anecdotes of Painting*, l. iii.

martyrship (mār'tēr-ship), *n.* [*martyr* + *-ship*.] The state, honor, or claim of being a martyr.

These . . . now will willingly allow *martyrship* to those from whom they wholly withheld, or grudgingly gave it before.

Fuller, *General Worthies*, iii.

martyr (mār'tēr-i), *n.* [*LL. martyrium*, < *Gr. μάρτυριον*, testimony, proof, *LGr.* confession, also a martyr's shrine: see *martyre*.] The spot where a martyr suffered, or a chapel raised on that spot in his honor.

The oratory or altar erected over the tomb of a martyr was anciently denominated either a *martyry*, from the Greek *μάρτυριον*, 'confession,' . . . or memorial, because built to do honour to his memory. *Rock*, *Hierurgia*, p. 279.

marum (mā'rum), *n.* A variant of *marram*.

marvail, etc. See *marvel*, etc.

marvediet, *n.* Same as *maravedi*.

marvel (mār'vel), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *marvail*; < *ME. marveyle*, *merveille*, *mercaylle*, *merveille*, *merveille*, etc., < *OF. merveille*, *F. merveille* = *Pr. meravella*, *meravilla* = *Sp. maravilla* = *Pg. maravilha* = *It. meraviglia*, *meraviglia*, formerly *mirabilia*, a wonder, < *L. mirabilia*, wonderful things, neut. pl. of *mirabilis*, wonderful, < *mirari*, wonder at, admire: see *mirable*, *ad-*

mirer.] 1. That which causes wonder; an astonishing thing; a wonder; a prodigy.

The most *meruelle* thst Thomas thoghte, . . . for feitty heres in were broghte.

Thomas of Ersseldoune (Child's Ballads, l. 106).

Before all thy people I will do *marvels*, such as have not been done in all the earth. *Ex. xxxiv. 10.*

No *marvels* hath my tale to tell,

But deals with such things as men know too well.

William Morris, *Earthly Paradise*, II. 241.

2. Admiration; astonishment; wonder.

What *marvail* that the Normans got the Victory?
Baker, *Chronicles*, p. 23.

The vast acquirements of the new governor were the theme of *marvel* among the simple burghers of New Amsterdam.

Ireing, *Knickerbocker*, p. 211.

marvel (mār'vel), *v.*; pret. and pp. *marveled* or *marvelled*, ppr. *marveling* or *marrelling*. [Early mod. E. also *marvail*, and contr. *murl* (see *marl*); < *ME. merveillen*, *merveilen*, *merwaylen*, etc., < *OF. merveiller* (= *Sp. maravillar* = *Pg. maravilhar* = *It. meravigliare*, *meravigliare*), wonder; from the noun.] 1. *trans.* To wonder at; be struck with surprise at; be perplexed with curiosity about: with a clause for object.

And yet me *merueilled* more how many other briddes Hudden and hilden her egges ful derne.

Piers Plowman (B), xi. 342.

I *marvel* where Troilus is. *Shak.*, *T. and C.*, i. 2. 238.

II. *intrans.* 1. To be filled with admiration, astonishment, or amazement; wonder.

I cannot a little *marvel* at the philosopher Aristotle.
Bacon, *Advancement of Learning*, ii. 157.

Marvels are not marvellous to them, for ignorance does not *marvel*. *Lewes*, *Proba. of Life and Mind*, l. 309.

2. To appear wonderful; seem or be a wonder.

So that it to me nothyng *meruayleth*,
My sonne, of loue that the ayleth.

Gower, *Conf. Amant*, vi.

marvelt, *a.* [*ME. meruayl*, < *OF. merveil*, < *L. mirabilis*, wonderful: see *mirable*, and cf. *marvel*, *n.*, and *marvelous*.] Wonderful; marvelous.

This is a *meruayl* message a man for to preche,
Amonge enmyes so many & mansed fendes.

Aliterative Poems (ed. Morris), iii. 81.

marvel-monger (mār'vel-mung'gér), *n.* One who deals in marvels; one who relates or writes marvelous stories.

The *marvel-mongers* grant that He
Was moulded up but of a mortal metal.

J. Beaumont, *Psyche*, xviii. 92. (*Davies*.)

marvel-of-Peru (mār'vel-ōv-pē-rō'), *n.* A plant of the genus *Mirabilis*, *M. Jalapa*, native in tropical America, and common in flower-gardens; the four-o'clock. Its red, white, yellow, or variegated funnel-shaped flowers open, except in cloudy weather, only toward night; hence the names *four-o'clock* and *afternoon-ladies*.

marvelous, marvellous (mār've-lus), *a.* [*ME. mervailous*, *merreillous*, *merceylous*, < *OF. merveillois*, *F. merveilleux* (= *Sp. maravilloso* = *Pg. maraviloso* = *It. meraviglioso*), wonderful, < *merveille*, a wonder: see *marvel*, *n.*] Of wonderful appearance, character, or quality; surpassing experience or conception; exciting astonishment or incredulity.

He herde hym preised and comended of *marvelouse* bewte and valour.

Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 577.

This is the Lord's doing; it is *marvellous* in our eyes.

Ps. cxviii. 23.

And the people of the village
Listened to him as he told them
Of his *marvellous* adventures.

Longfellow, *Hiawatha*, xxi.

The *marvelous*, that which exceeds credibility or probability: sometimes used as a euphemism for extravagant or boastful lying: as, he is apt to deal in the *marvelous*. = *Syn.* Surprising, extraordinary, stupendous, prodigious. See comparison under *wonderful*.

marvelous, marvellous (mār've-lus), *adv.* [*ME. mervailous*, etc.; < *marvelous*, *a.*] Wonderfully; surprisingly. [*Archaic*.]

Thel ben made of Ston, fulle wel made of Masonnes craft:
of the whiche two ben *merveylous* grete and hye; and the tothere ne ben not so grete.

Mandeville, *Travels*, p. 52.

Here's my great uncle, Sir Richard Raveline, a *marvelous* good general in his day, I assure you.

Sheridan, *School for Scandal*, iv. 1.

marvelously, marvellously (mār've-lus-li), *adv.* [*ME. marvailously*, etc.; < *marvelous* + *-ly*.] In a marvelous manner; wonderfully.

marvelousness, marvellousness (mār've-lus-nes), *n.* The condition or quality of being marvelous or wonderful.

marver (mār'ver), *n.* [*F. marbre*, marble: see *marble*.] In *glass-manuf.*, a slab or tablet, originally of marble, but now generally of polished cast-iron, placed on a suitable support or stand, and used by the glass-blower to impart, by rolling and pressing, a cylindrical form to the fused glass gathered upon the end

of the blowpipe. It sometimes has concavities formed in it, by which a spheroidal shape may be given to the fused mass when desired. Also *maver*.

Let us watch another workman who is rolling on a *marver* his freshly gathered lump of soft glass.

Harper's Mag., LXXIX. 260.

marver (mār'ver), *v. t.* [*marver*, *n.*] In *glass-manuf.*, to shape by means of a marver. Also *maver*.

A mass of glass is then gathered, *marvered*, slightly expanded, and thrust into the opening of the mould.

Glass-making, p. 60.

mary¹, *n.* A Middle English form of *marrow¹*.

mary², *interj.* See *marry²*.

mary-bonet, *n.* An obsolete variant of *marrow-bone*.

mary-bud¹ (mā'ri-bud), *n.* The marigold.

And winking *Mary-buds* begin

To ope their golden eyes.

Shak., *Cymbeline*, ii. 3. 25.

marygold¹ (mā'ri-göld), *n.* An obsolete spelling of *marigold*.

Marylander (mer'i-lan-dér), *n.* A native or an inhabitant of Maryland, one of the United States, lying south of Pennsylvania and north of Virginia.

Maryland pinkroot, worm-grass. See *Spigelia*.

Maryland yellowthroat. See *yellowthroat*, and cut under *Geothlypis*.

Marymas (mā'ri-mas), *n.* [*Mary* (see def.) + *mass¹*.] A festival in honor of the Virgin Mary; especially, the Annunciation.

Marymas day. Same as *Marymas*.

Maryolatry, *n.* See *Mariolatry*.

mary-sole (mā'ri-söl), *n.* The smear-dab. [*Prov. Eng. and Scotch*.]

marziale (mār-tsi-ā'le), *a.* [*It.*: see *martial*.] In *music*, martial; warlike.

mas¹, *n.* A Middle English form of *mace¹*.

mas² (mas), *n.* [An abbr. of *master¹*. Cf. *massa*, often abbr. to *mass²*.] Master.

Tip. What Burst?

Pierre. Mas Bartolomew Burst,

One that hath been a citizen, since a courtier,

And now a gamester. *R. Jonson*, *New Inn*, iii. 1.

mas³ (mas), *n.*; pl. *mares* (mā'rēz). [*L.*, a male; see *male¹*, *masculine*.] In *zool.* and *bot.*, a male; one of the male sex: commonly denoted by the sign ♂.

Masaridae (ma-sar'i-dē), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, also *Massaridae*; < *Masaris* + *-idae*.] The *Masarina* rated as a family. Also *Masarides* and *Masari-tes*.

Massarinae (mas-a-rī-nē), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, also *Massarinae*; < *Masaris* + *-inae*.] A subfamily of the hymenopterous family *Vespidæ*, founded by Leach in 1817 on the genus *Masaris*. These wasps have slight folding of the wings, slight notching of the eyes, and the fore wings with three submarginal cells, two of which are closed. They are mostly tropical, only 4 or 5 species being known in southern Europe. In America they are represented by the genus *Masaris*, all the species of which are western.

Masaris (mas'a-ris), *n.* [*NL.* (Fabricius, 1793).]

The typical genus of *Masaridae*. It contains large handsome wasps with two complete submarginal cells of the fore wings (the second submarginal receiving both recurrent nervures), the antennæ of the male long and knobbed at the tip, those of the female short and clavate. The species are all from western North America and northern Africa. Also *Massaris*.

masc. An abbreviation of *masculine*.

mascagnin, mascagnine (mas-kan'yin), *n.* [*Mascagni* (see def.) + *-in²*, *-ine²*.] A native sulphate of ammonium, found by Mascagni near the warm spring of Sasso in Tuscany.

mascall (mas'kal-i), *a.* In *her.*, same as *masculy*.

mascalonge, *n.* See *maskalonge*.

Mascalongus (mas-ka-long'gus), *n.* [*NL.* (Jordan, 1878), < *mascalonge*, *maskalonge*: see *maskalonge*.] A subgenus of *Esax* or pikes, containing the maskalonge, *E. or M. nobilior*.

mascaradet, *n.* An old spelling of *masquerade*.

Mascarene (mas-ka-rén'), *a. and n.* [*The Mascarene* Isles were so called from their discoverer, *Mascarenhas*, a Portuguese.] I. *a.* Of or pertaining to the Mascarene Isles, a group in the Indian ocean consisting of the islands of Mauritius, Réunion (Bourbon), and Rodriguez.

The *Mascarene* continent, including Madagascar, stretched north and south. *Winchell*, *World-Life*, p. 352.

II. *n.* A native or an inhabitant of the Mascarene Isles.

mascaro (mas'ka-rō), *n.* [*Sp. máscara* = *Pg. mascara*, a mask: see *mask³*, *n.*] A kind of paint used for the eyebrows and eyelashes by actors.

mascaron (mas'ka-rōn), *n.* [F., = Sp. *mascaron*, < It. *mascherone*, a large mask: see *mask*.] In decorative art, a human face more or less grotesque, as of a satyr or faun, most commonly in relief, much in use among the Romans and in the revived classic styles of the sixteenth century and later.

maschet, *n.* and *v.* A Middle English form of *mask*.
mascherone (mās-ke-rō'ne), *n.* [It.: see *mascaron*.] A human or semi-human mask, generally grotesque in character.

mascl¹, *a.* and *n.* [ME., < OF. *mascle* (usually contr. *masle*, *male*, > E. *male*), < L. *masculus*, male: see *male*.] Same as *male*.¹



Mascarone, handle of vase, French design of epoch of Louis XIV.

Nathes comulicche hure moste love is the monethe of Janver, and yn that monethe thei renne fastest of eny tyme of the 3eer bothe *mascle* and femel.
MS. Bodl., 546. (Halticell.)

mascle (mas'kl), *n.* [Also *maskle*; < ME. *mascle*, *maskel*, < OF. *mascle*, an erroneous form of *masle*, F. *masle*, < L. *macula*, a spot: see *macula*, *macule*, *maele*, *maekle*.] 1. Same as *maekle*.

With-uten mote other *mascle* of sulphande synne.

Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), l. 725.

2. A plate of steel more or less lozenge-shaped, used in making scale-armor and similar garments of fenee.



Mascl.

—3. In *her.*, a bearing in the form of a lozenge perforated or voided so that the field appears through the opening. This bearing is never charged with any other. Also *maele*.

mascl² (mas'kl), *a.* [*mascle* + *-ed*.] Exhibiting or formed of mascles, or lozenge-shaped plates. Also *maele*.

—**Mascl² armor**, armor showing, in the contemporary representations, lozenge-shaped divisions, and plates apparently not overlapping.

masclesst, *a.* [ME. *mascelles*, *maskelles*; < *mascle* + *-less*.] Spotless; immaculate.

[He] solde alle his goud bothe wolen and lynne, To bye hym a perle [that] watz *mascelles*.

Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), l. 731.

"*Maskelles*," quoth that myry quene, "Yblynyst I am wyth-outen blot."

Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), l. 780.



Mascl² Armor, 11th century.

mascl³ (mas'kl), *n.* [Also *masclote*; < F. *masclote*, in gamblers' slang a luck-piece, fetish, talisman.] A thing supposed to bring good luck to its possessor; a person whose presence is supposed to be a cause of good fortune. [Recent.]

It is even fashionable to talk about *masclots*—a *masclot* being an object, animate or inanimate, that contributes to the good fortune of its possessor.

Pop. Sci. Mo., XXX, 121.

mascl⁴ (mas'kl), *a.* In bot., relating to stamens: same as *male* and *masculine*.

masclate (mas'klāt), *r. t.* [*L. masclatus*, male, < L. *masculus*, masculine, male: see *male*.] To make manly or strong. Bailey.

masclé (mas'klā'), *a.* [Heraldic F.: see *masculé*.] Same as *masculé*.—**Cross masclé**, a cross composed of mascles reaching the edge of the eschecheon, differing from a *cross of mascles*, which does not extend to the edge.

mascliflorous (mas'klī-flō'rus), *a.* [*L. masclulus*, male, + *flos* (flor-), flower.] Having male flowers.

mascline (mas'klīn), *a.* and *n.* [*ME. masclyn* = F. *masclun* = Sp. Pg. It. *masclino*, < L. *masclinus*, male, masculine, in gram. of the masculine gender, < *masculus*, male: see *mascl¹*, *male*.] 1. *a.* 1. Male: opposed to *female*.

Thi *masclyn* children: that is to seyn, thi sones.

Chaucer, Boethius, II. prose 3.

2. Having the distinguishing characteristics of the male sex among human beings, physical or mental; pertaining to a man or to men; of manlike quality: opposed to *feminine*: as, the *mascline* element of society; *mascline* spirit or courage.

Seditious tumults and seditious fames differ no more but as brother and sister, *mascline* and *feminine*. Bacon, Seditious and Troubles (ed. 1887).

Give her a spirit *mascline* and noble,

Fit for yourselves to ask and me to offer.

Beau. and Fl., Thierry and Theodoret, iv. 1.

Queen Anne, your mother, a lady of a great and *mascline* mind. Sir H. Wotton, Panegyric on King Charles I., (Remains, p. 144. Latham.)

Adam's Speech abounds with Thoughts which are equally moving, but of a more *mascline* and elevated Turn. Addison, Spectator, No. 363.

I half suspect that her womanly strength was veined with one *mascline* weakness, the solemn conviction that any slight ailment was the onset of deadly disease. N. A. Rev., CXLIII, 339.

3. As applied derogatively to women, unwomanly; bold; forward: as, her manners are coarse and *mascline*; she has a *mascline* air or stride.—4. Suitable for the male sex; adapted to or intended for the use of males: as, *mascline* garments.

But this my *mascline* usurp'd attire.

Shak., T. N., v. 1. 257.

A *mascline* church (women being interdicted the entrance thereof) to the memory of St. Augustine. Fuller.

5. In gram., belonging to or having the characteristics of that one of the so-called genders into which the nouns, etc., of some languages are divided which includes as its prominent part the names of male beings; having inflections or forms belonging to such words: as, a *mascline* noun; a *mascline* termination. See *gender*. By statute in England and many of the United States, words of the masculine gender used in the general statutes include females unless the contrary intent appear. Abbreviated *m.* and *mascl*.

6. In bot., relating to stamens: same as *mal¹*, 2. —**Mascline cesura**. See *cesura*. —**Mascline numbers**, odd numbers. —**Mascline rimes**. Same as *male rimes* (which see, under *male*). —**Mascline signs**, in *astro*, the first, third, fifth, etc., signs of the zodiac. —**Syn. Male**, *mascline*, *mannish*, *manly*, *manful*, *virile*, *gentlemanly*. (See comparison under *feminine*.) *Male*, matching *female*, applies to the whole sex among human beings and gender among animals, to the apparel of that sex, and, by figure, to certain things, as plants, rimes, cesuras, screws, joints. *Mascline*, matching *feminine*, applies to men and their attributes and to the first grammatical gender: a woman may wear *male* apparel and have a *mascline* walk, voice, manner, temperament. *Mannish*, not closely matching *womanish*, applies to that which is somewhat like man, as when a boy gets a *mannish* voice, and to that in woman which is too much like man to be *womanly*. (See quotations under *mannish*.) *Manly*, matching *womanly*, is the word into which have been gathered the highest conceptions of what is noble in man or worthy of his manhood, especially as opposed to that which is fawning or underhand. *Manful* expresses the stanchness, fearlessness, and energy of a man, as opposed to that which is weak, cowardly, or supine. *Virile* has lost much of its suggestion of the qualities of a man; it is generally used in expression of the notion of energy or strength. *Gentlemanly* has a cheaper sense, expressing the practice of the merely external courtesies, but it is also a high word for the possession of a *manly* refinement both of nature and of manners.

II. *n.* (a) In gram., the masculine gender: (b) a word of this gender.

masclinely (mas'klīn-lī), *adv.* In the masculine manner; like a man. [Rare.]

Anrelia

Tells me you've done most *masclinely* within,

And played the orator. B. Jonson, Catiline, III. 3.

masclineness (mas'klīn-ness), *n.* The quality or state of being masculine: manlikeness in qualities or character.

masclinity (mas'klīn'ī-tī), *n.* [= Sp. *masclinidad*; as *mascline* + *-ity*.] The quality of being masculine; masculine character or traits.

masclonuclear (mas'klō-nū'klē-ār), *a.* [*L. masclonucleus* (us) + *-ar*.] Of or pertaining to a masclonucleus.

masclonucleus (mas'klō-nū'klē-us), *n.*; pl. *masclonuclei* (-ī). [NL.; < L. *masculus*, male, + *nucleus*, nucleus.] In *embryol.*, the male nucleus; the masculine as distinguished from the feminine product of an original undifferentiated generative nucleus, when it has become bisexual: opposed to *feminonucleus*. A. Hyatt.

mascl⁵ (mas'klī), *a.* [Heraldic F. *masclé* (< *masclé* for *masclé*), ult. < L. *maculatus*, spotted: see *mascl²*, *maculate*.] In *her.*: (a) Covered with mascles; having the whole space occupied with mascles. A field *mascl⁵* is usually of two colors only, the alternate mascles being, for instance, argent on a field gules, and gules on a field argent. (b) Opened with a lozenge-shaped or diagonally square opening, as a cross or other ordinary. Also *masclé*, *masclally*.

Masdevallia (mas-de-val'i-ā), *n.* [NL. (Ruiz and Pavon, 1794), named after J. Masdevall, a Spanish botanist.] A genus of orchids of the tribe *Epidendrea* and the subtribe *Pleurothallae*. It has two pollen-masses; the sepals spread at the base, or approach each other to form a tube, being produced at the apex into long narrow tips or tails. The plants are small epiphytes, with creeping rootstocks, and stems bearing one coriaceous leaf, which tapers into a long petiole. The peduncle rises from the membranous sheath which surrounds the petiole, and bears one or many loosely clustered flowers, which are of medium size, have very small petals, and are beautifully marked and colored. There are more than 125 species, growing in tropical America as far as Peru and Mexico; many are cultivated for the singularity and beauty of their flowers. *M. Chimera* has been called the *spectral-flowered orchid*.

masel, *v.* and *n.* An obsolete spelling of *mazel*.

masedness, *n.* A variant of *mazedness*. Chaucer.

maselint, *n.* See *maslin*.

masert, *n.* An obsolete form of *mazer*.

maser-tree, *n.* See *mazer-tree*.

mas¹ (mash), *n.* [Formerly also *mesh*, whence by corruption *mess* (see *mess*); < ME. *masche*, *maske*, < AS. **mase*, transposed **mār* (in comp. *mārcyrt*, *mash-wort*) = North Fries. *mask*, grains, *mash*, = MIG. *meisch*, *mash*, also mead. G. *meisch*, *meische*, *maisch*, *mash* (of malt), = Sw. *māsk*, dial. *mask* = Dan. *mask*, grains, *mash*. The noun appears to be older than the verb, and to be connected with *māz*, AS. *miscian* (see *māz*); but some confusion with other words seems to have taken place. Cf. *mash*, *r.* Hence *mish-mash*.] 1. A mixture or mass of ingredients beaten or stirred together in a promiscuous manner; especially, a mess of bran and grain, or of meal, stirred with boiling water, or a mixture of boiled turnips and bran, etc., for feeding farm stock.

I'll give him a *mash* presently shall take away this dizziness. B. Jonson, Bartholomew Fair, iv. 3.

"I do wonder if Peter will give Rosy her warm *mash* to-night?" she thought, uneasily. Harper's Mag., LXXVIII, 748.

2. Softness produced by beating or bruising; a pulpy state or condition: in the phrase *all to mash*, or *all to a mash*.

Hold thy hand, hold thy hand, said Robin Hood,

And let our quarrel fall:

For here we may thrash our bones *all to mash*,

And get no coin at all.

Ballad of Robin Hood and the Tanner. (Nares.)

3. In *brewing* and *distilling*, a mixture of ground grain, malted or otherwise prepared, and water.

The mixture of the quantity of malt required for one gill is the *mash*. Thawing, Beer (trans.), p. 412.

4. A mess, mixture, or jumble; confusion; disorder; trouble.

I have made a fair *mash* on 't.

B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, iv. 9.

I doubt mainly I shall be 't' *mash* too.

Beau. and Fl., Captain, III. 3.

5. [*mas¹*, *r. t.*, 2.] A double-headed hammer for breaking coals. Scotch Mining Terms, in N. and Q. 7th ser., VI, 264.—6. [*mas¹*, *r. t.*, 3.] One who gains the affection or sentimental admiration of another: as, he is evidently her *mash*. [Recent slang.]

mas¹ (mash), *v.* [Formerly also *mesh*, *meash*; Se. also *mask*; < ME. *maschen*, *maschen*, *meschen*, *mash*, = G. *meischen*, *mash*, stir, mix. = Sw. *māske*, mix. = Dan. *maske*, *mash*, fatten pigs with grains; appar. from the noun. Cf. Gael. and Ir. *masg*, mix, infuse, steep. The word may have been partly confused with OF. *mascher*, F. *mācher*, chew: see *masticate*. *Mash* is a diff. word.] 1. *trans.* 1. To make a mash of by infusing or steeping in water, as malt in brewing.

Their common drinke is Mead, the poorer sort use water, and a third drinke called Quaff, which is nothing else (as we say) but water turned out of his wits, with a little branne *meashed* with it. Hakluyt's Voyages, I, 494.

2. To press or beat into a confused mass; crush by beating or pressure: as, to *mash* apples in a mill.

[Let] there be yokes of fresh and new-laid eggs, boild moderately hard, to be mingl'd and *mash'd* with the mustard, oyl and vinegar. Evelyn, Acetaria.

Master Peter *mashed* the potatoes with incredible vigour. Dickens, Christmas Carol, III.

3. To gain the affection or sentimental admiration of (one of the opposite sex). See *masher*, 3. [Recent slang.]—To be *mashed on*, to cherish an affection or sentimental regard for. [Recent slang.]

He was *mashed on* fair Finette,

From the moment he first met her.

Philadelphia Times, Feb. 19, 1886.

= Syn. 2. Crush, etc. See *dash*.

II. *intrans.* To act furiously; be violent: as, to go *mashing* around.

mash², *n.* An obsolete form of *mesh¹*.

mash³, *n.* A dialectal form of *marsh*. [U. S.] **mash⁴** (mash), *n.* [Hind. *māsh*, < Skt. *māsha*, a bean, pulse.] In India, a kind of bean, *Phaseolus radiatus*.

The principal crop of this country [Assam] consists of rice and *mash*. *Encyc. Brit.*, II. 719.

masha (mash'ā), *n.* [Hind. *māshā*, < Skt. *māsha*, a bean: see *mash⁴*.] An Indian unit of weight for gold, the weight of the bean of *Phaseolus vulgaris*, equal to 8½ grains troy, or 5 vatis.

mashallah (mash-al'ā), *interj.* [Ar. *mā-shā'llāh*, < *shā*, will (*mashia*, a thing willed), + *Allāh*, God: see *Allah*.] As God wills: an exclamation used by Persians, Turks, and Arabs to express wonder or admiration.

mash-cooler (mash'kō'lēr), *n.* A trough in which mash or wort is stirred to hasten the cooling.

masher (mash'ēr), *n.* 1. An apparatus for preparing the mash for the distillation of potato spirits. *Urc. Dict.*—2. One who or that which mashes or crushes; a crusher.—3. One whose dress or manners are such as to impress strongly the fancy or elicit the admiration of susceptible young women; a fop; a "dude"; a "lady-killer." [Recent slang.]

Of late years Mr. Du Maurier has perhaps been a little too docile to the muse of elegance; the idiosyncrasies of the *masher* and the high girl with elbows have beguiled him into occasional inattention to the doings of the short and shabby. *H. James, Jr.*, in *Harper's Mag.*, LXXIX. 63.

mash-fat (mash'fat), *n.* [< ME. *maskefatte*, *masfat*; < *mash¹* + *fāt²*, vat.] A mash-vat or mash-tub.

mashing (mash'ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *mash¹*, *v.*]

1. A beating or pounding into a mass; a crushing.—2. In *brewing*, the process of infusing the crushed malt in warm water, to extract the saccharine matter from it and convert the starch into dextrine and sugar.—3. The quantity of malt and warm water so mixed.

mashing-fat, *n.* Same as *mash-tub*.

He maye happe, ere aught long, to fall into the *mashing-fette*. *Sir T. More, Works*, p. 679.

mashing-tub (mash'ing-tub), *n.* Same as *mash-tub*.

mashipt, *n.* An obsolete contracted form of *mastership*.

I may personally perforce your request, and bestowe the sweetest farewell on your sweet-mouthed *mashipt*. *G. Harvey*, to Ed. Spenser, Oct. 23, 1579.

mashlin, **mashlim**, **mashlum** (mash'lin, -lim, -lum), *n.* and *a.* Dialectal (Scotch) forms of *muslin²*.

I'll be his debt twa *mashlum* bannocks,
And drink his health in auld Nanse Tinnock's
Nine times a-week.
Burns, Prayer to the Scotch Representatives.

mash-machine (mash'ma-shēn'), *n.* In *brewing*, a machine for pulping mash before discharging it into the mash-tub to be steeped. *E. H. Knight*.

mash-pulper (mash'pul'pēr), *n.* Same as *mash-machine*.

mash-tub (mash'tub), *n.* In *brewing*, a vat for steeping the ground malt to make wort. Such tubs or vats are often of great size, and are provided with stirring-machinery for keeping the mash in motion during the process. Also called *mashing-tub*, *mash-tun*, *mash-vat*.

mash-vat (mash'vat), *n.* Same as *mash-fat*.

mash-wort (mash'wört), *n.* In *brewing*, wort that is not separated from the grains.

mashy (mash'i), *a.* [< *mash¹* + *-y¹*.] Produced by crushing or bruising; of the nature of a mash: as, the *mashy* juice of apples or grapes. [Rare.]

Then comes the crushing swain; the country floats,
And foams unbounded with the *mashy* flood.
Thomson, Autumn, l. 699.

masjid (mas'jid), *n.* [Also *mesjid*, *musjid*; < Ar. *masjid*, *masjad*, *mesjad*, a place of worship, a mosque: see *mosque*.] A Mohammedan place of worship; a mosque.

The mosque of Kuba from that day took a fresh title—*Masjid el Takwa*, or the "Mosque of Piety."
R. F. Burton, El-Medina, p. 253.

mask¹ (māsk), *v.* [A dial. and more orig. form of *mash¹*, *v.*] **I. trans.** To steep; infuse. [North. Eng. and Scotch.]

I hope your honours will tak tea before ye gang to the palace, and I maun gang and *mask* it for you.
Scott, Waverley, xlii.

II. intrans. To be infused; yield to the process of infusion: as, the tea is *masking*. [Scotch.]

mask², *n.* and *v.* An obsolete form of *mesh¹*.

mask³ (māsk), *n.* [Formerly also *masque* (which is still used archaically in senses 2 and 3), *maske*; = D. G. Dan. *maske* = Sw. *mask*, < F. *masque*, a mask, vizor, masker, entertainment, etc., < Sp. *máscara* = Pg. *máscara* = It. *maschera*, a masker, masquerader, a mask, < Ar. *mashkarat*, a jester, buffoon, masker, < *sakharā*, ridicule.]

1. A cover for the face with apertures for seeing and breathing; especially, such a cover, usually of silk or velvet, as worn at masquerades; a false face; a vizor. Ancient Greek and Roman actors wore masks covering the head as well as the face, made to simulate the characters represented, with hair and beard when required, and with mouth-pieces so formed as to swell the volume of the voice; and masks of various forms have continued to be used in mummeries and pantomimes: for the latter (as also at masked balls), commonly covering only the upper part of the face to the tip of the nose or the upper lip. Masks are often used for disguise, as during the commission of nefarious acts, and, under the name of *false faces*, usually grotesque or hideous, as toys for children; also sometimes by women to preserve the complexion, or as vehicles for the application of cosmetics. Masks of wire, gauze, etc., are used to afford protection to the face, as from splinters, dust, or smoke in glass-works, grinding-mills, and other factories, and also by fencers, firemen, and base-ball catchers.



Mask.
From cast of statue of Thalia, in the Vatican Museum.

Now Love pulled off his *mask* and shewed his face unto her. *Sir P. Sidney*.

But since she did neglect her looking-glass,
And threw her sun-expelling *mask* away.
Shak., T. G. of V., iv. 4. 158.

Off with thy *mask*, sweet sinner of the north; these *masks* are folls to good faces, and to bad ones they are like new satin outsides to lousy linings.

Dekker and Webster, Northward Ho, v. 1.

2. A festive entertainment or performance in which the participants are masked or wear a disguising costume; a body of maskers; a masquerade; a revel.

Pan. A *masque*! what's that?
Scri. A mumming or a shew,
With vizards and fine clothes.
Clench. A disguise, neighbour,
Is the true word.

B. Jonson, Tale of a Tub, v. 2.
This thought might lead me through the world's vain *mask*
Content, though blind.
Milton, Sonnets, xvii.

'Twould make a very pretty dancing Suit in a *Mask*.
Steele, Tender Husband, iii. 1.

3. A form of histrionic spectacle, much in vogue during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. It probably originated in the practice of introducing on solemn or festive occasions men wearing masks to represent mythical or allegorical characters. From a mere acted pageant, it gradually developed into a complete dramatic entertainment, in which the scenes were accompanied and embellished by music, and, in the hands of writers like Ben Jonson, Beaumont and Fletcher, and Milton, reached a high degree of literary excellence.

The king is gone this day for Royston, and hath left with the queen a commandment to meditate upon a *mask* for Christmas, so that they grow serious about that already.
Donne, Letters, xxxvi.

1. who till now Spectator was, must in
The glorious *Masque* an Actor be.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, i. 110.

The musical dramas known under the name of *masques*, which were so popular from the time of Ben Jonson to the time of the Rebellion, kept up a general taste for the art.
Lecky, Eng. in 18th Cent., iv.

4. Anything used or practised for disguise or concealment; anything interposed as a safeguard against observation, discovery, or disclosure; a screen or disguise; a subterfuge, pretext, or shift: as, a *mask* of brush in front of a battery; suffering under a *mask* of gaiety.

The Philosophers of Greece durst not a long time appear to the world but under the *masks* of Poets.
Sir P. Sidney, Apol. for Poetrie.

Meanwhile the face
Conceals the mood lethargic with a *mask*
Of deep deliberation.
Cowper, Task, iv. 299.

5. A person wearing a mask.

A *Mask*, who came behind him [Sir Roger], gave him a gentle tap upon the shoulder, and asked him if he would drink a bottle of mead with her.
Addison, Spectator, No. 383.

The fair sat panting at a courtier's play,
And not a *mask* went unimproved away.
Pope, Essay on Criticism, l. 541.

6. In *sculpt.*: (a) A representation in any material, as marble, metal, terra-cotta, or wax, of the face only of a figure, or of the face with the front of the neck and upper part of the chest: as, a *mask* of Jupiter; comic and tragic *masks*.

(b) An impression or cast of the face of a person, living or dead, made by covering the face with some plastic or semi-fluid substance, as plaster of Paris, which is removed when it has become sufficiently set.—7. In *arch.*, a representation of a face, generally grotesque, employed to fill and adorn vacant places, as in corbels, friezes, panels of doors, keys of arches, etc.—8. In *surg.*, a linen bandage with apertures for the eyes, nose, and mouth, applied over the face in cases of burns, scalds, erysipelas, etc.—9. In *zool.*: (a) A formation or coloration of the head like a mask; a hood or capistrum. See *masked*. (b) Specifically, in *entom.*, the greatly enlarged labium or lower lip of the larval and pupal dragon-fly. It is elongate, spatulate, and armed at the end with two hooks adapted for seizing prey; but in repose the whole organ is folded up over the lower part of the face, concealing the jaws and other mouth-organs beneath. Hence, though these larvæ are exceedingly voracious, they appear at first sight quite harmless. Also called *forcipate labium*.

—**Iron mask**. See the man in the iron mask, below.

—**Mask of steel**, a name given to an unusual piece of armor of the thirteenth century, consisting of a shaped and pierced plate of steel applied to the camail or coif of mail in such a way as to protect the face, which the camail leaves exposed.—**Mask-wall**, in *fort.*, the scarp-wall of a casemate.—**The man in the iron mask**, a prisoner of state in France, masked in a vizor of black velvet, who was confined and guarded in the fortresses of Sainte Marguerite, the Bastille, and elsewhere, in the reign of Louis XIV. The prisoner's identity is not certainly known. He was supposed to have been a prince of the house of Bourbon.



Mask of Steel, 13th century.

mask³ (māsk), *v.* [Formerly also *masque*, *maske*; < F. *masquer*, mask; from the noun.] **I. trans.** 1. To cover the face of, wholly or in part, for concealment, disguise, or defense; conceal with a mask or vizor.

They must all be *mask'd* and *vizarded*.
Shak., M. W. of W., iv. 6. 40.

2. To cover with a disguising costume of any kind, as in a masquerade.

They are not presented as themselves,
But *masqued* like others.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, v. 2.

3. To disguise; conceal; screen from view by something interposed.

Masking the business from the common eye.
Shak., Macbeth, iii. 1. 125.

Now a poore man has not vizard enough to *maske* his vices, nor ornament enough to set forth his virtues.
Bp. Earle, Micro-cosmographie, A Poore Man.

Who [men] never shew their Passions more violently and unreasonably than when they are *mask'd* under a Pretence of Zeal against Heresie and Innovation.
Stillington, Sermons, III. iii.

On a line with the house is a garden *masked* from view by a high, close board fence. *Cable*, Old Creole Days, p. 3.

= **Syn. 3.** To cloak, veil, screen, shroud.

II. intrans. 1. To play a part in a masquerade; go about in masquerade.

These ladies maskers toke each of them one of the Frenchmen to daunce and to *maske*. *Cavendish*, Wolsey.

Is this a shape for reputation
And modesty to *masque* in?
Middleton, More Dissemblers Besides Women, I. 2.

2. To put on a mask; disguise one's self in any way.

And then we *mask'd*. *Shak.*, R. and J., I. 5. 39.

maskalonge (mas'ka-lonj), *n.* [Also written *mascalonge*, *maskalunge*, *muscalonge*, *muskalonge*, *maskalonge*, *maskalonge*, *maskalonge*, etc., also *masquallonge*, *maskallonge*, *muskellunge*, *muskallunge*, etc., the spelling *masquallonge* simulating F. *masque allongé*, defined as 'long face,' lit. 'lengthened mask,' or F. *masque longue* (also given as the name of the fish), 'long face,' lit. 'long mask,' the name of the fish being also written, to emphasize this etym., *masq' allongé*, *mascalongé*, etc.; also *mascononge*, etc.; but also, and according to the Ind. origin properly, written *maskinonge* (so in the laws of Canada), *maskanonge*, *maskenonge*, < Algonkin *maskinonge*, in Chippeway dial. *maskenozha*, *maskinoje*, lit. 'great pickerel,' < *mas*, great, + *kinonge*, *kenozha*, *kinoje*, etc., a pickerel or pike, lit. 'long-

nose, < *kenose*, long.] A kind of pike, *Esox nobilior*, a fish of the family *Esocida*, the largest and finest of all pikes inhabiting the Great Lake region of North America and the Ohio valley. It is distinguished by the scaleless cheeks and lower parts of the opercles and the dark-grayish color marked with small round black spots. It attains a length of from 4 to 6 feet.

mask-ball (măsk'bal), *n.* A ball at which the guests are masked; a masked ball.

mask-crab (măsk'krab), *n.* A crab of the family *Corystidae*, as *Corystes cassideclanus*. See cuts under *Corystidae* and *Dorippe*.

masked (măskt), *p. a.* 1. Having the face covered with a mask; disguised or concealed. — 2*t.* Bewildered; amazed.

Leaving him more masked than he was before.

Fuller, Holy War, III. 12.

3. In *zool.*: (a) Larvate or larval: thus, a caterpillar is the masked state of a butterfly. (b) In *entom.*, applied to pupæ which have the wings, legs, etc., of the future imago indicated by lines on the surface, as in *Lepidoptera*. (c) Masked on the head or face as if literally wearing a mask; capistrate; personate. — 4. In *bot.*, same as *personate*. — **Masked ball**, a ball at which the participants appear in masks, which are usually laid aside before its conclusion. — **Masked battery**. See *battery*. — **Masked crab**, a mask-crab. — **Masked diver**, the common puffer, *Fratercula arctica*, the bright red, blue, and yellow horry covering of whose beak comes off periodically, and is thus literally a mask which is removed. — **Masked glutton**. See *glutton*. — **Masked gull**, the European brown-headed gull, *Chroicocephalus ridibundus*, which in summer has the head enveloped in a dark-brown hood. Many other gulls are similarly masked, as all those of the genus *Chroicocephalus*. See cut under *Chroicocephalus*. — **Masked monkey**, or **masked sagouin**, *Callithrix personatus*, a Brazilian species with a black head. See cut under *sagouin*. — **Masked pig**, a kind of pig domesticated in Japan, with large pendulous ears and heavily furrowed face, by some called *Sus pliciceps* and regarded as a genuine species, to which the generic name *Centurionus* (as *C. pliciceps*) has also been given.

maskeeg, *n.* [*Ojibway maskeeg*, a swamp.] A bog. [Upper Great Lakes and Canada.]

masket (mas'ket), *n.* 1. An obsolete form of *mascle*². — 2. A kind of lace made in the fifteenth century.

maskelynite (mas'ke-lin-it), *n.* [Named after N. Story Maskelyne, formerly keeper of the mineralogical department of the British Museum.] In *mineral.*, an isotropic mineral found in the Shergotty meteorite. It has the composition of labradorite, and the suggestion has been made that it may be a fused feldspar.

masker (măsk'kér), *n.* [Also *masquer*; < *Sp. mascar*, a mask; see *mask*³, *n.* In def. 2 now regarded as < *mask*³, *r.* + *-er*.] 1*t.* A masker.

Cause them to be dephehended and taken and their maskers taken off.

Sir T. More, Works, p. 758.

2. A person in masquerade; one who takes part in an entertainment where the guests are masked or disguised.

One time the king came sodainly thither in a maske with a dozen maskers all in garments like sheeheardes.

Stow, Hen. VIII., an. 1516.

Lewis of France is sending over masquers,

To revel it with him and his new bride.

Shak., 3 Hen. VI., III. 3. 224.

masker (măsk'kér), *r. t.* [*< masker, n.*] To mask, conceal, or disguise.

They of the house being sodainly taken, and their wits masked, had not defended the master thereof.

Holland, tr. of Ammianus Marcellinus (1606). (Nares.)

maskery (măsk'kér-i), *n.* [Formerly also *maskarye*, *masquerie*; < *F. masquerie*, < *masque*, a mask; see *masque, n.*] 1. A masking or disguising; a masquerade.

Such as have most wickedly called the Mass a *Maskarye*, and the priests vestments masking clothes.

Christopherson, 1554 (Maitland on Reformation, p. 303).

(Davies.)

2. The dress or disguise of a masker. — 3. Pretense; the assumption of a better or nobler character than the real one.

All these presentments

Were only maskeries, and were false faces.

Chapman, Revenge of Bussy D'Ambois, I. 1.

War's feigned maskery.

Marston, Scourge of Villany, III. 8.

maskette (mas'ket'), *n.* [*< mask*³ + *-ette*.] A mask, or representation of a face, worn as a part of the head-dress or on the shoulders, or even in miniature form on the fingers.

Maskette being applied to objects resembling masks, but worn above or below the face.

A. W. Duckland, Jour. Anthropol. Inst., XV. 503.

mask-flower (măsk'flou'er), *n.* [Tr. of Peruv. *riacero*, or *riacero*, name of the species *Alonsoa linearis*.] A scrophulariaceous plant of the genus *Alonsoa*. *A. linearis* is a dwarf bushy plant, with obliquely wheel-shaped flowers, scarlet, with a black spot at the base, the form suggesting the name. *A. tri-*

colorata is larger, with deeply toothed scarlet and black flowers. *A. worcesteri*, with scarlet flowers, is another cultivated species. There are half a dozen species, native in the tropical Andes, frequently cultivated.

mask-house (măsk'hous), *n.* A place where masks were played; a play-house.

If it were but some *mask-house*, wherein a glorious show were to be presented.

Ep. Hall, Contemplations, IV.

maskin (mas'kin), *n.* [Also *meskin*; < *mass*¹ + *-kin*.] The mass, or service of the eucharist.

By the *meskin*, methought they were so indeed.

Chapman, May-Day.

masking (măsk'king), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *mask*³, *v.*] The act or diversion of covering the face with a mask, or of wearing a masquerade dress; masquerading.

The carnival of Venice is everywhere talked of. The great diversion of the place at that time, as well as on all other high occasions, is *masking*.

Addison, Remarks on Italy (ed. Bohn), I. 392.

masking-piece (măsk'king-pēs), *n.* In the theater, a piece of scenery used to hide a platform or steps on the stage.

maskinonge, **maskinongy** (mas'ki-nonj, -non-j), *n.* Same as *maskalonge*.

maskin'-pot (mas'kin-pot), *n.* A pot for masking or infusing tea. Also *maskin'-pat*. [Scotch.]

Then up they gat the *maskin'-pat*,

And in the sea did jaw, man,

Burns, The American War.

masklet, *n.* See *mascle*².

maskleest, *n.* See *mascleless*.

maskoid (mas'koid), *n.* [*< mask*³ + *-oid*.] A solid stone or wooden carving of a face, such as are found over the mummies or on the tombs or temples of the ancient Mexicans and Peruvians. W. H. Dall.

maslin¹ (mas'lin), *n.* and *a.* [Also *maslin*; < *ME. maslin*, *maslyn*, *maseline*, *maselyu*, *masling*, *maslyng*, *massting*, and in def. 2 *maselin*, *maselyn*; < *AS. massting*, *masstine*, *masling*, *maslen*, a kind of brass or mixed metal (glossing *L. as, aurichalcum*, and *electrum*), a vessel made of this metal (= *D. messing* = *MHG. messine*, *missine*, *mischine*, *G. messing* = *Jeel. mersing*, *messing* = *Sw. Dan. messing*, a mixed metal, brass); with suffix *-ling*¹ (in *D.*, etc., *-ing*).] < *L. massa* (*MHG. māsse*, *messe*), a mass, a lump; see *mass*².] 1. *n.* 1. A mixed metal; brass.

thij. c. cupps of golde tyne,

And as many of *maskyn* (read *maslyn*).

MS. Cantab. ff. II. 38, f. 122. (Halliwell.)

The wyndowes were y-mad of ispre & of othere stonys tyne; Y-poured wyth perree of polastre, the leues were *maslyne*.

Sir Ferunbras, I. 1327.

2. A vessel for containing food or drink, made of the metal maslin or brass.

They fette him first the sweete wyn,

And mede eek in a *maslyn*.

Chaucer, Sir Thopas, I. 141.

II. *a.* Made of maslin; brazen.

Take a quart of good wyne, and do it in a clean *maslyn* panne.

MS. Med. Rec. XV. Cent. (Halliwell.)

In the opinion of practical men, the metal of which old *maslin* pans are made is of peculiar and superior quality, and unlike old English brass. *N. and Q.*, 6th ser., XII. 472.

maslin² (mas'lin), *n.* [Also *maslin*, *meslin*; early mod. *E. maslin*, *masclin*, *mesclin*, *maslyn*, *massting*, *massting*, *messting*, *messting*, *massting*, etc., < *ME. masstine*, *masstyn*, *masstylene*, *messtylene*, *masstilon*, *mestylon*, etc., < *OF. mestillon*, *mestillon*, *mestelon*, *mestillon*, *mestillon*, *mestillon*, etc., < *ML. mixtilio*(*n.*), *mistilio*(*n.*), also, after *OF.*, *mestillio*(*n.*), *mestilio*(*n.*) (cf. equiv. *OF. mestel*, *metel*, *metail*), mixed grain, < *L. mixtus*, *mistus*, pp. of *miscere*, mix; see *mix*¹.] For the sequence *mas*-, *mas*-, < *L. mixt-*, *mixt-*, cf. *masstiff*. For the sense, cf. *mong-corn*.] Mixed grain, especially a mixture of rye and wheat. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

I say nor cow, nor wheate, nor *maslyn*,

For cow is sorry for her castlyn.

Men Miracles (1636), p. 6. (Halliwell.)

masnad, *n.* Same as *masnud*.

mason (mă'sn), *n.* [*< ME. mason*, *masoun*, < *OF. mason*, *maçon*, *maçon*, *masson*, *F. maçon* = *Pr. masso*, < *ML. macio*(*n.*), also *machio*(*n.*), *machio*(*n.*), *macio*(*n.*), *mactio*(*n.*), *matio*(*n.*), *matio*(*n.*), a mason; prob. of Teut. origin, < *OHG. mezzo*, *meizo*, *MHG. meize*, *G. metz*, in comp. as *steinmetz*, a stone-mason, and as a surname *Metz*; prob. akin to *OHG. weizan*, *MHG. weizen* = *Jeel. meita* = *Goth. mailan*, hew, cut; see under *ant*.] 1. A builder in stone or brick; one whose occupation or trade is the laying of stone or brick in construction, with or without mortar or cement. — 2. A builder in general. [Rare.]

The singing *masons* building roofs of gold.

Shak., Hen. V., I. 2. 198.

3. A worker in stone; a stone-cutter or -hewer.

There that tild vp a toure, triedly wrought,
Meruelously made with *masons* denyse,
With Jemmes, & luwells, & other ioly stonys.

Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), I. 10584.

There were two hundred *masons* working on free stone every day.

Coryat, Crudities, I. 34.

4. A member of the fraternity of freemasons. See *freemason*. — **Mason's level**. Same as *plummel-level*. — **Master mason**, a freemason who has reached the third degree.

mason (mă'sn), *r. t.* [*< mason, n.*] To construct of masonry; build of stone or brick; build.

All buyldynges are *masoned* and wrought of diverse stonys.

Berners, tr. of Froissart's Chron., I. 1.

Mason and Dixon's line. See *line*².

mason-bee (mă'sn-bē), *n.* An aculeate hymenopterous insect of one of the genera *Aulophora*, *Osmia*, *Chalcidodonta*, and some others, which construct their nests with grains of sand agglutinated together by means of a viscid saliva, and fix them on the side of walls, etc., or avail themselves of some cavity for that purpose. See cut under *Aulophora*.

masondewet, *n.* See *masomdue*.

masoned (mă'sn-d), *a.* In *her.*, same as *maçonné*. **masoner** (mă'sn-ér), *n.* A bricklayer. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]

masonic (mă'son'ik), *a.* [*< mason* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to the fraternity of freemasons; as, *masonic* emblems. — **Masonic lodge**, a meeting-place, and hence a society, of freemasons.

masonite (mă'sn-it), *n.* [Named after Owen Mason.] In *mineral.*, a variety of chloritoid from Natick, Rhode Island.

masonried (mă'sn-rid), *a.* [*< masonry* + *-ed*.] Constructed of masonry; consisting of masonry or stonework; as, "masonried signal stations," *Siberian Messenger*, II. 177.

masonry (mă'sn-ri), *n.* and *a.* [*< ME. masonry*, < *F. maçonerie*, *masonry*, < *maçon*, *mason*; see *mason*.] 1. *n.* 1. The art or occupation of a mason; the art of shaping, arranging, and uniting stones or bricks to form walls and other parts of buildings; the skill of a mason. The chief kinds of masonry employed at the present day may be classed as *rubble-work*, *course masonry*, and *ashlar*. See these words.

Brick and stone and mortar, and all the instruments of masonry.

Hume, Human Understanding, § 11.

2. The work produced by a mason; mason-work; specifically, a construction of dressed or fitted stones and mortar, as distinguished from *brickwork* or *brick-masonry*.

Creaking my shoes on the plain masonry.

Shak., All's Well, II. 1. 31.

3. The craft or mysteries of freemasons; the principles and practices of freemasons. — **Greek masonry**, the masonry of ancient Greek builders, which in the period of its most perfect development, in the fifth century B. C., represents the highest attainment in the arts of cutting and assembling stone.

II. *a.* Consisting of masonwork; formed or built of dressed or fitted stones and mortar; as, a *masonry* fort.

mason-shell (mă'sn-shel), *n.* A carrier-shell; a looping-snail; a ptenoglossate gastropod of the family *Xenophorida*, as *Xenophora conchyliophora*: so called from its habit of carrying about bits of shell, coral, or rock affixed to the substance of its shell. See cut under *carrier-shell*.

Mason's locomotive. See *locomotive*.

mason-spider (mă'sn-spi'dér), *n.* A trap-door spider. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXXIII. 803.

mason-swallow (mă'sn-swol'ô), *n.* A swallow which builds a nest of mud, as the barn-swallow or the caves-swallow. *E. Eggleston*, The Century, XXXV. 834.

mason-wasp (mă'sn-wosp), *n.* An aculeate hymenopterous insect of the genus *Odynerus*, family *Vespidæ*; a kind of solitary wasp: so called from the ingenuity with which it constructs its habitations in the sand, in the plaster of walls, etc. *O. murarius* is an example. **masooka** (ma-sô'kă), *n.* [Said to be a corruption of *Pg. bezuga*.] The spot or Lafayette, a fish, *Liosiomus xanthurus*. [Florida.]

masoola-boat, **masulah-boat** (ma-sô'lä-bôt'), *n.* A large East Indian boat used on the Coromandel coast for conveying passengers and goods between ships and the shore. It stands high out of the water, thus presenting a great surface to the wind. Is difficult to manage, and slow; but it is well adapted for the purpose for which it is used, and sustains on the bars and shore shoals that would break up any European boat, the planks of which it is built being fastened together by coconut fibers. It is rowed sometimes with as many as sixteen oars. As the boat approaches the shore, the boatmen watch the opportunity

of a coming wave to drive it high on the beach, where it is quickly run up out of the reach of the next rolling wave. Also called *chelingue*. *Imp. Dict.*

Masora, Massorah (mas'ô-râ), *n.* [Heb., tradition.] 1. The tradition by which Jewish scholars endeavored to fix the correct text of the Old Testament, so as to preserve it from all corruption.—2. After the ninth century, the book, or the marginal notes to the Hebrew text, in which the results of such tradition are preserved, embodying the labor of several centuries. There is a twofold Masora, a Babylonian or Eastern, and a Palestinian or Western, the former being the more important. The Masora not only takes account of various readings, but also contains notes of a grammatical and lexicographical character, including the system of Hebrew vowel-points first established by it. With much that is valueless, it contains all the material from which a critical revision of the Old Testament text can now be derived. Also written *Masorah* and *Massora*.

A more accurate and lasting Masorah than either the synagogue of Ezra or the Galilean school at Tiberias hath left us. *Milton*, *Divorce*, To the Parliament.

Masorete, n. Same as *Masorite*.

masoretic, massoretic (mas-ô-ret'ik), *a.* [*Masoretic* + *-ic*.] Relating or belonging to the Masora, or to the compilers of the Masora; pertaining to the method or system of the Masora: as, *masoretic points*—that is, the vowel-points furnished by the Masora.

The text which the Revisers used was the so-called *masoretic* or traditional text. *Bibliotheca Sacra*, XLIII. 559.

masoretical, massoretical (mas-ô-ret'i-kal), *a.* [*Masoretic* + *-al*.] Same as *masoretic*.

Masorite, Massorite (mas'ô-rît), *n.* [*Masora* + *-ite*.] One who made the Jewish traditional interpretation of the Bible his special study; specifically, one of that body of Jewish scholars which first put the Masora into written form. See *Masora*. Also *Masorete*, *Masoret*, *Massorete*, *Massoret*.

The *Masorites* extended their care to the vowels.

Mather, *Vindication of the Bible*, p. 257. (*Latham*.)

masque, n. and v. See *mask*³.

masquelonge, n. Same as *maskalonge*.

masquer, n. See *masker*.

masquerade (mas-ke-râd'), *n.* [= D. G. Dan. *maskerad* = Sw. *maskerad*, < F. *masquerade* = It. *mascherata*, < Sp. Pg. *mascarada*, a *masquerade*, < *mascara*, a mask; see *mask*³.] 1. An assembly of persons wearing masks and usually other disguises, or rich and fantastic dress: usually, a dancing-party or ball. See *mask-ball*.

The world's *masquerade*! the maskers, you, you, you. *Goldsmith*, *Epil. to Mrs. Lennox's Comedy, Sisters*.

Warton says that certain theatrical amusements were called *masquerades* very anciently in France.

Strutt, *Sports and Pastimes*, p. 342.

2. Disguise effected by wearing a mask or strange apparel; hence, concealment or apparent change of identity by any means; disguise in general.

And, after all, what is a lie? 'Tis but
The truth in *masquerade*.

Byron, *Don Juan*, xl. 37.

Old Adam will smile at the pains that have made
Poor winter look fine in such strange *masquerade*.

Wordsworth, *Farmer of Tilsbury Vale*.

3. The costume of a person who joins in a *masquerade*; disguising costume of any sort.—4. A Spanish diversion on horseback. See the quotation.

The *masquerade* is an exercise they learned from the Moors, performed by squadrons of horse, seeming to charge each other with great fierceness, with bucklers in their left hands and a kind of cane in their right.

Clarendon, *Life*, I. 223.

5. A changeable or shot silk. *Fairholt*.

masquerade (mas-ke-râd'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *masqueraded*, ppr. *masquerading*. [*Masquerade*, *n.*] 1. *intrans.* 1. To wear a mask; take part in a *masquerade*.—2. To disguise one's self.

A freak took an ass in the head, and he goes into the woods, *masquerading* up and down in a lion's skin.

Sir R. L'Estrange, *Fables*.

II. trans. To cover with a mask or disguise.

His next shift therefore is . . . to *masquerade* vice, and to make it wear the habit and shape of that virtue it most resembles.

Killingbeck, *Sermons*, p. 229. (*Latham*.)

masquerader (mas-ke-râ-dér), *n.* 1. A person dressed and disguised for a *masquerade*. Hence—2. A person or thing disguised in any manner.

The dreadful *masquerader*, thus equipt,
Out sallied on adventures.

Young, *Night Thoughts*, v. 860.

mass¹ (màs), *n.* [*< ME. masse, messe, < AS. messe*, the mass, a church festival, = OS. *missa* = OFries. *missa* = MD. *missa*, D. *mis* = MLG. *misse* = OHG. *missa, messa*, MHG. *messe, misse*,

G. *messe* = Icel. *messá* = Sw. *messá* = Dan. *messe* = F. *messe* = Sp. *missa* = Pg. *missa* = It. *missa*, the mass, < LL. *missa*, dismissal, esp. the dismissal of a congregation, the mass, < L. *mittere*, pp. *missus*, send; see *mission*. The name *missa* is usually said to be taken from the words *ite, missa est*, 'go, it is the dismissal,' or 'go, dismissed' (the word *concio*, 'congregation,' being unnecessarily supposed to be omitted), thought to have been used at that point of the mass when the catechumens were dismissed, and the communion service followed; but it appears to have referred orig. to the dismissal of the congregation at the end of the mass, and to have been applied, by an easy transfer, to the service itself.] 1. The celebration of the Lord's Supper or eucharist.

That Office which was called the *Mass* by the mediæval and the Latin Church, but which we now call the Lord's Supper and the Holy Communion.

Procter, *Hist. Book of Com. Prayer*, p. 305.

The Supper of the Lord, and the Holy Communion, commonly called the *Mass*. *Book of Common Prayer* (1549).

2. The office for the celebration of the eucharist; the liturgy. The component parts of the mass or liturgy are the *ordinary* of the mass (*ordo missæ*) and the *canon* of the mass (*canon missæ*), succeeded by the communion (sometimes counted part of the canon) and post-communion. Anciently and technically the part preceding the offertory is the *mass* or *liturgy* of the *catechumens* (*missa catechumenorum*), the remainder the *mass* or *liturgy* of the *faithful* (*missa fidelium*). In the Roman Catholic Church different classes of masses are *high mass*, *low mass*, *private mass*, *voice mass*, etc. See the phrases below.

It nedith not to speke of the *meesse* ne the seruise that thei hadde that day, for it were but losse of tyme.

Mertin (E. E. T. S.), II. 375.

And when our parish-masse was done,
Our kinge was bowne to dyne.

Sir Cauline (Child's Ballads, III. 175).

The time of the Communion shall be immediately after that the Priest himself hath received the Sacrament, without the varying of any other rite or ceremony in the *Mass*.

Order of the Communion (1548).

The maiden buried, not as one unknown,
Nor meanly, but with gorgeous obsequies,
And *mess*, and rolling music, like a queen.

Tennyson, *Lancelot and Elaine*.

3. The sacrament of the eucharist or holy communion. The word *mass* in this and the preceding senses is popularly used of the eucharist as celebrated in the Roman Catholic Church, or of the teachings of that church with regard to the sacrament, as involving not only the doctrines of the real presence and the eucharistic sacrifice, held in some other churches also, but the doctrine of transubstantiation as defined by the Council of Trent. The use of the word *mass* (*missa*) in the Western Church is as old as the fourth century. The Greek Church has no term precisely corresponding to *mass*, the sacrament being generally called the *eucharist* or *holy communion*, and the office the *liturgy*. At the Reformation the first Prayer-Book (1549) of the Church of England retained the name *mass*, which was omitted in the second book (1552) and fell into disuse, being popularly regarded as involving a Roman Catholic view of the sacrament. The use of the word has, however, been revived to some extent among Anglicans in the present century. Swedish and Danish Protestants use the corresponding word for their own communion office.

4. A musical setting of certain parts of the Roman Catholic liturgy, also of corresponding parts of the Anglican liturgy. It consists usually of the following sections, each of which is sometimes divided into separate movements: *Kyrie*, *Gloria* (including the *Gratias agimus*, *Qui tollis*, *Quoniam*, *Cum Sancto Spiritu*), *Credo* (including the *Et Incarnatus*, *Crucefixus*, *Et Resurrexit*), *Sanctus* (including the *Hosanna*), *Benedictus* (including a repetition of the *Hosanna*), and the *Agnus Dei* (including the *Dona nobis*). To these an Offertorium (after the *Credo* and before the *Sanctus*) is sometimes added. The Requiem Mass differs largely from the regular mass, and includes settings of several of the stanzas of the hymn "Dies Irae." The artistic form of musical masses varies widely, from unaccompanied plain-song to the most elaborate polyphony with orchestral accompaniments. Mediæval masses were named usually from the melody which was taken as the subject for contrapuntal treatment, as Josquin's mass "L'homme armé"; modern masses are named from the key of the first movement, as Bach's "Mass in B minor."

5. A church festival or feast-day: now only in composition: as, *Candlemas, Childermas, Christmas, Lammas, Martinmas, Marymas, Michaelmas, Roodmas* (compare *kermess*).—By the *mass*, an oath formerly in common use: sometimes abbreviated to *mass*.

Mrs. Page, *Trust me*, he beat him most pitifully.

Mrs. Ford, *Nay*, by the *mass*, that he did not; he beat him most unpitifully, methought.

Shak., *M. W. of W.*, iv. 2. 214.

'*Mass*, here he comes,

Middleton (and others), *The Widow*, iii. 3.

Capitular mass, in collegiate churches, high mass, celebrated on Sundays or festivals.—**Consummation of the mass**. See *consummation*.—**Conventual mass**, a solemn mass celebrated daily in cathedral and collegiate churches, in memory of and for the benefit of their founders.—**Dry mass, dry service**, a form of service, not properly a mass, consisting of part of the eucharistic office, but without consecration, such as the naval or nautical mass, or the mass of the presanctified. The same name was also given to an office consisting of part of the

ordinary of the mass, and without either consecration, elevation, or communion: said in some places in the middle ages for strangers who came too late for the celebration. The Typics of the Greek Church have been compared to such an office. What is commonly known as the *Ante-communion Service* has sometimes been called by Anglican writers the *Dry Service* (*Missæ siccæ*).—**High mass**, a mass accompanied by music and incense, celebrated on Sundays, feast-days, and other special occasions by a priest or prelate, attended by a deacon and subdeacon.—**Low mass**, the ordinary mass, said, not sung, by the priest.—**Mass bell**. See *bell*¹.—**Mass for the dead**, a mass celebrated for a person or persons after their death; in the Roman Catholic Church, one celebrated for the purpose of hastening the release of a soul or souls from purgatory. The color of the vestments, etc., is black.—**Mass of the Holy Ghost**, a solemn mass for the Pope, the sovereign, or the state, and for all in union with the church or with a religious order. It is celebrated previous to a council or to the election of a bishop or abbot, and also at consecrations and coronations, or to obtain from God some special light or favor.—**Mass of the Presanctified**. Same as *Liturgy of the Presanctified*. See *liturgy*.—**Ordinary of the mass**. See *ordinary*.—**Private mass**. (a) Low mass. (b) Any mass where only the priest communicates, especially such a mass celebrated in a private oratory.—**Votive mass**, a mass which does not correspond with the office of the day, but is said at the choice of the priest.

mass¹ (màs), *v. i.* [*< mass¹, n.*] To celebrate mass.

As for the rumours that have or do go abroad, either of our relenting or *massing*, we trust that they which know God and their duty towards their brethren in Christ will not be too light of credence.

Bp. Ridley, in *Bradford's Letters* (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 83.

Massing priest, a priest of the Roman Catholic Church.

Christ's doctrine is, that he is "the way": but this doctrine maketh the *massing*-priest the way.

J. Bradford, *Works* (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 293.

mass² (màs), *n.* [*< ME. masse, < OF. masse, F. masse* = Pr. *massa* = Sp. *masa* = Pg. It. *massa* = OHG. *massa*, MHG. G. *masse* = Dan. *masse* = Sw. *massa*, < L. *massa*, a lump, mass (as of dough, pitch, salt, cheese, metal, stone, etc.), prob. < Gr. *μάζα*, a barley cake; cf. *μάζα*, a kneaded mass, < *μάσσω*, knead; see *maicerate*. Hence ult. *maslin*.] 1. A body of coherent matter; a lump, particularly a large or unformed lump: as, a *mass* of iron or lead; a *mass* of flesh; a *mass* of rock.

Right in the midst the Goddess selfe did stand
Upon an altar of some costly *masse*.

Spenser, *F. Q.*, IV. x. 39.

One common *mass* composed the mould of man.

Dryden, *Sig. and Gals.*, I. 502.

Myro's Statues, which for Art surpass

All others, once were but a shapeless *Mass*.

Congreve, tr. of *Old's Art of Love*.

2. An assemblage or collection of incoherent particles or things; an agglomeration; a congeries; hence, amount or number in general: as, a *mass* of sand; a *mass* of foliage, of troops, etc.

I remember a *mass* of things, but nothing distinctly.

Shak., *Othello*, II. 3. 289.

In our study of anatomy there is a *mass* of mysterious philosophy.

Sir T. Broune, *Religio Medici*, I. 36.

3. The bulk or greater part of anything; the chief portion; the main body.

The great *mass* of the articles on which impost is paid is foreign luxuries.

Jefferson, *Works*, VIII. 68.

The great *mass* of human calamities, in all ages, has been the result of bad government.

Story, *Misc. Writings*, p. 618.

4. Bulk in general; magnitude; massiveness.

Witness this army of such *mass* and charge.

Shak., *Hamlet*, iv. 4. 47.

5. The quantity of any portion of matter as expressed in pounds or grams, and measured on an ordinary balance with the proper reduction for the buoyancy of the atmosphere; otherwise, the relative inertia, or power in reaction, of a body. For example, if two bodies at rest, but free to move, as a gun suspended in vacuo and a bullet in it, are suddenly separated by a force acting between them, their respective velocities will be inversely as their *masses*, and this phenomenon best defines *mass*. It is usually confounded with weight, which is more properly the force with which a body is accelerated in the direction in which a plummet points, in consequence of the earth's attraction and rotation. Thus, if a piece of lead which is found to weigh a pound at the base of the Washington monument is transported to the top, it will be found to weigh a pound there, for its *mass* is unchanged. But if only the piece of lead and the balance are carried to the top of the monument, while the weight against which it has been weighed is left at the base, and there attached to the balance at the top by means of a long string or wire (the weight of which is to be properly allowed for), the piece of lead would be found to have lost the weight of one third of a grain, the weight thus varying though the *mass* does not.

The destructive effects of a cannon-ball are due entirely to its *mass* and to the relative speed with which it impinges on the target, and would be exactly the same (for the same relative speed) in regions so far from the earth or other attracting body that the ball had practically no weight at all. . . . When we open a large iron grate properly hinged, it is the *mass* with which we have to deal; if it were lying on the ground and we tried to lift it, we should have to deal mainly with its weight.

Tait, *Properties of Matter*.

6. In *entom.*, the terminal joints collectively of an antenna when they are enlarged and closely appressed to each other, forming a clava or club. — 7. A large bunch of string beads (12 small bunches fastened together). — **Blue mass.** See *blue-mass*. — **Buccal mass.** See *buccal*. — **Center of mass.** See *center*. — **Cleavage-mass.** See *cleavage*. — **Explosion-mass.** In cephalopods. See *extract under spermophore*. — **Flat masses.** See *blanket-deposit*. — **Levy in mass.** See *Levy*. — **The masses.** the great body of the people, especially of the working class and the lower orders; the populace.

mass² (mās), *v.* [*< mass*², *n.*] **I. trans.** 1. To form into a mass; collect into masses; assemble in one body or in close conjunction: as, to mass troops at a certain place; to mass the points of an argument.

The fragmentary produce of much toil,
In a dim heap, fact and surmise together
Confusedly massed as when acquired.

Browning, Paracelsus.

2. To strengthen, as a building for the purpose of fortification.

They feared the French might, with filling or massing the house, or else by fortifying, make such a piece as might annoy the heaven.

Hayward.

II. intrans. To collect in masses; assemble in groups or in force.

The rebels massed in the north-west angle of the Memphis and Charleston and the Mobile and Ohio railroads.

U. S. Grant, Personal Memoirs, I. 416.

mass³ (mās), *n.* See *mas*².

Mass constable, I have other manner of matter
To bring you about than this.

B. Jonson, Tale of a Tub, II. 1.

massa (mas'ā), *n.* A corruption of *master*. [*Negro dialect, U. S.*]

Massachusettsian (mas-a-chū-se-ten'si-an), *n.* [*< NL. Massachusettsensis, < Massachusetts, a name of Amer. Ind. origin.*] A native or an inhabitant of the State of Massachusetts. [*Rare.*]

In this society of *Massachusettsians*, then, there is . . . a moral and political equality of rights and duties among all the individuals.

J. Adams, Works, IV. 392.

massacre (mas'a-kēr), *n.* [*< F. massacre (ML. mazacrium), massacre, killing, also the head of a stag newly killed; appar. of Teut. origin, and prob. < LG. matsken, matzen, ent, hew, = D. matsen, maul, kill, = G. metzen, cut, kill, > metzelei, massacre: see mason.*] 1. The indiscriminate killing of human beings; the unnecessary slaughter of a number of persons, as in barbarous warfare or persecution, or for revenge or plunder: as, the massacre of Glencoe; sometimes applied also to the wholesale killing of wild animals.

Where stain'd nobility lies trodden on,
And rebels' arms triumph in massacres.

Shak., I. Iren. IV., v. 4. 14.

2. In *her.*, a pair of antlers or attires attached to a piece of the skull, used as a bearing. — **Massacre of the innocents.** See *innocent, n.* — **Syn. Massacre, Butchery, Carnage.** *Massacre* denotes the indiscriminate and general slaughter of many; *butchery* a ruthless, unsparing, and cruel slaughter, as though it were done at the shambles; *carnage* a great slaughter, suggesting the piled-up dead of the battle-field. See *kill*.

massacre (mas'a-kēr), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *massacred*, ppr. *massacring*. [*< massacre, n.*] To kill with attendant circumstances of atrocity; butcher; slaughter: commonly used in reference to the killing of a large number of human beings at once, who are not in a condition to defend themselves.

The cohort was massacred by the frande of the Agrippiensis.

Sir H. Savile, Tr. of Tacitus, p. 180.

Do the locks bristle and the eyebrows arch
For grouse or partridge massacred in March?

Scott, The Poacher.

= **Syn.** Murder, Slaughter, etc. See *kill*.

massacrer (mas'a-krēr), *n.* One who massacres. [*Rare.*]

We have put wax into our ears to shut them up against the tender soothing strains of regicides, assassins, massacrer, and septembrisers.

Burke, A Regicide Peace, I.

massacroust (mas'a-krus), *a.* [*< massacre + -ous.*] Cruelly murderous.

Their minds benumbed with the massacroust monstrousness of this quick march-law.

Nash, Christ's Tears over Jerusalem.

massage¹, *n.* An obsolete form of *message*.

massage² (ma-sāzh'), *n.* [*< F. massage, < masser, Gr. μάσσειν, knead: see mass*².] In *therap.*, the act or art of applying intermittent pressure and strain to the muscles and other accessible tissues of the patient. The means employed are rubbing, kneading, and light pounding, combined ordinarily with more or less additional stimulation of the skin, as by friction and slapping. This manipulation furthers the removal of lymph from the parts, which is especially needful when the lymphatic flow is sluggish through lack

of muscular exercise; it apparently quickens the blood-circulation through the part, and furnishes gentle vasomotor exercise; it acts possibly as a direct trophic stimulus to muscular and sustentacular tissues; by stretching ligamentous structures it maintains or increases suppleness; in the abdomen it stimulates and aids peristalsis; and as a general stimulation of sensory nerves it may affect favorably the nutrition of the central nervous system. It is represented in the customs of many primitive peoples, and in a developed form constitutes a valuable resource of modern scientific therapeutics.

massage² (ma-sāzh'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *massaged*, ppr. *massaging*. [*< massage*², *n.*] In *med.*, to treat by the process called *massage*.

Although abdominal massage will effect a great deal of good, it will not be productive of lasting benefit if we omit to massage the spine.

Lancet, No. 3418, p. 423.

massagiart, *n.* A Middle English form of *mes-senger*.

massagist (ma-sā'zhist), *n.* [*< massage*² + -ist.] One who practises *massage*.

In a libel action yesterday . . . for a slashing criticism by one *massagist* of another's book, Judge D— charged against the prosecution.

New York Tribune, May 30, 1889.

Massalia (ma-sā'li-ā), *n.* [*NL., < Gr. Μασαλία = L. Massilia, Marseilles.*] The twentieth of the planetoids, discovered by De Gasparis, at Naples, in 1852. Also *Massilia*.

Massalian¹ (ma-sā'li-an), *n.* Same as *Euchite*.

Massalian² (ma-sā'li-an), *n.* Same as *Hesychast*.

mass-area (mās'ā-rē-ā), *n.* See the quotation.

When a material particle moves from one point to another, twice the area swept out by the vector of the particle multiplied by the mass of the particle is called the *mass-area* of the displacement of the particle with respect to the origin from which the vector is drawn.

Maxwell, Matter and Motion, LXVIII.

Massaridæ, Massaris, etc. See *Masaridæ, etc.*

massasauga (mas-a-sā'gū), *n.* [*Amer. Ind.*] One of the small but very venomous rattlesnakes which inhabit prairies in the western United States and Territories, such as *Crotalophorus tergeminus* (*Sistrurus catenatus*). The top of the head is covered with regular plates, as in innocuous serpents, not with scales as in most rattlesnakes; the pit between the eye and the nose is present, as in all *Crotalidae*. These snakes are of dark blotched coloration, and a foot or two long. They are also called *side-sippers* and *sideliners*, from their habit of wriggling sideways. The black *massasauga* is a very dark-colored species or variety, *C. kirtlandi*.

mass-bell (mās'bel), *n.* Same as *sacring bell* (which see, under *bell*).

Then with holy water sprinkled
All the ship; the mass-bells tinkled.

Longfellow, Wayside Inn, Musclican's Tale, xi.

mass-book (mās'būk), *n.* [*< ME. messebok, < AS. messe-bōc, < messe, mass, + bōc, book.*] The missal, or Roman Catholic service-book.

To force upon their Fellow-Subjects that which themselves are weary of, the Skeleton of a *Mass-Book*.

Milton, Reformation in Eng., ii.

mass-center (mās'sen'tēr), *n.* That position from which as an origin the mean value of all the rectangular or oblique coördinates of the particles of a body is zero. In other words, passing any plane through this point, the sum of the masses of all the particles on the one side of this plane each multiplied by its distance from the plane is the same as the corresponding sum for all the particles on the other side. The mass-center is usually, but loosely, called the *center of gravity*.

mass-day (mās'dā), *n.* [*< ME. messe-day, messe-dai, < AS. messe-day, mass-day, < messe, mass, + dag, day.*] A day on which high mass is celebrated.

massé¹ (ma-sā'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *masséed*, ppr. *masséing*. [*< F. massé, pp. of masser, knead: see massage*².] To perform the operation of *massage* upon; *massage*.

In *masséing* the face of a fat patient, the tissues can only be rolled and stretched under the fingers and palm.

Buck's Handbook of Med. Sciences, IV. 690.

massé² (ma-sā'), *n.* [*Cf. massé*¹.] In *billiards*, a sharp stroke made with the cue nearly or quite perpendicular, causing the cue-ball to return in a straight line or to move in a circular direction, the direction depending mainly upon the part of the ball to which the cue is applied.

massena (ma-sē'nā), *n.* [Named after André Masséna (1758-1817), a marshal of France.] In *ornith.*: (a) A partridge, *Cyrtonyx massena*. See *ent* under *Cyrtonyx*. (b) A trogon, *Trogon massena*.

masser¹ (mās'ēr), *n.* A priest who celebrates mass. [*Rare.*]

A good *masser* and so forth; but no true gospel preacher.

Bate, Yet a Course at the Romysshe Foxe (1543), fol. 38.

masser² (mās'ēr), *n.* [Perhaps a dial. corruption of *mercer*; but cf. *AS. massere* (rare), a merchant.] A *mercer*. [*Italiwell. [Prov. Eng.]*

massé-shot (ma-sā'shot), *n.* Same as *massé*².
masseter (ma-sē'tēr), *n.* [*NL., < Gr. μαστήρ (not *μαστήρ), a chew (μῆς μαστήρ, a muscle of the lower jaw), < μασάω, chew, prob. akin to μάσσειν, knead: see mass*².] In *anat.*, one of the principal muscles of mastication, the action of which directly and forcibly closes the mouth. In man the masseter is a stout thick squarish muscle which arises from the malar bone and adjoining parts of the zygomatic arch, and is inserted into the outer surface of the ramus of the lower jaw-bone. See *ent* under *muscle*. — **Internal masseter**, an occasional name of the internal pterygoid muscle, or entopterygoidens.

masseteric (ma-sē'tēr'ik), *a.* [*< masseter + -ic.*] Of or pertaining to the masseter: as, a *masseteric* vessel or nerve; the *masseteric* fascia.

masseterine (ma-sē'tēr-in), *a.* [*< masseter + -ine*².] Same as *masseteric*.

masseur (inn-sēr'), *n.* [*F., < masser, knead: see massage*².] A man who practises *massage*.

masseuse (ma-sēz'), *n.* [*F., fem. of masseur: see masseur.*] A woman who practises *massage*.

mass-gospeller, *n.* A Romanist.

Who would desire a two years' merry life for an eternal sorrow? as these *mass-gospellers* do, which yet are uncertain of two years' life.

J. Bradford, Letters (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 105.

mass-house (mās'hous), *n.* A Roman Catholic house of worship: an opprobrious term.

From this time [about 1744] *mass-houses*, though without any regular legal sanction, appear to have been freely permitted, and religious worship was celebrated without fear.

Lecky, Eng. in 18th Cent., p. 304.

massicot (mas'i-kot), *n.* [*Incorrectly massicot; < F. massicot.*] Protoxide of lead, or yellow oxide of lead, PbO. Melted lead exposed to the air becomes covered with a yellowish-gray dusky pellicle. This pellicle is carefully taken off, and is oxidized by exposure to air and a moderate heat to a greenish-gray powder, inclining to yellow. This oxide, separated from the grains of lead by sifting, and exposed to a heat sufficient to make it red-hot, but not to melt it, assumes a deep-yellow color. In this state it is called *massicot*, but does not differ chemically from litharge, though different in color and mechanical condition. After melting it has a reddish tint, and is called *litharge*. Massicot, slowly heated by a moderate fire, is further oxidized to minium or red lead. It is sometimes used as a pigment, and as a drier in the composition of ointments and plasters. Also called *lead-ocher*.

massif (ma-sēf'), *n.* [*F.: see massive.*] A central mountain-mass; the dominant part of a range of mountains; a part of a range which appears, from the position of the depressions by which it is more or less isolated, to form an independent whole; also, an orographic block or fault-block (German *scholle*): a band or zone of rocks raised or depressed between two largely developed parallel faults. The French word *massif* is occasionally used with these various significations in default of any good and familiar English term, especially by geologists writing on the Alps.

Massilia (ma-sil'i-ā), *n.* Same as *Massalia*.

Massilian (ma-sil'i-an), *a.* [*< L. Massilianus, < Massilia, Gr. Μασαλία, Marseilles. Cf. Marseillais.*] Of or belonging to Marseilles. Applied specifically to the members of a Christian school, most numerous at Marseilles, later and more usually called *Semi-Pelagians*.

massily (mās'i-li), *adv.* Massively.

massiness (mās'i-nes), *n.* The state of being massy; greatness of bulk; ponderousness from size or density.

massing-chalice (mās'ing-chal'is), *n.* A chalice used in the service of the mass, as distinguished from any other cup.

massive (mās'iv), *a.* [= *D. massief* = *G. Dann. Sw. massiv, < F. massif, bulky, massive, < masse, mass: see mass*² and *-ive*.] 1. Forming or consisting of a large mass; solid; having great size and weight; heavy; weighty; ponderous: as, a *massive* weapon.

The common military sword is a heavy, *massive* weapon, for close engagement.

Horsley, Works, I. vii.

The tallest of my folios, Opera Bonaventurae, choice and *massive* divinity, to which its two supporters (. . . Bellarmine and Holy Thomas) showed but as dwarfs— itself an Ascapart.

Lamb, Ella, p. 34.

2. Existing in mass or masses; massed or aggregated; not separated into parts or elements: specifically applied in psychology to sensations or feelings.

As this aggregate [of pleasurable recollections] grows by accumulation, it becomes vague in proportion as it becomes *massive*.

H. Spencer, Prin. of Psychol., § 513.

The entrance into a warm bath gives our skin a more *massive* feeling than the prick of a pin.

W. James, Mind, XII. 1.

The distinction in pleasures (and in pains) between the acute and voluminous or *massive* (Intensely and Quantity) is pregnant with vital results.

A. Bain, Emotions and Will, p. 12.

3. Pertaining to the whole mass or bulk of anything; total, as to mass; not special, local, or partial.

Opposing *massive* to localised or specialised stimulation.
Proc. Soc. Psych. Research, Oct., 1886, p. 134.

4. In *mineral*, without crystalline form, although perhaps crystalline in structure: as, a mineral that occurs *massive*. A mineral which is both massive and non-crystalline is said to be *amorphous*.—5. In *geol.*, homogeneous; destitute of structural divisions, such as planes of stratification or jointing. By some geologists the term *massive* is used as synonymous with *eruptive* or *Plutonic igneous*, but such rocks often have one or more well-marked systems of joints, and are by no means homogeneous.

6. In *zool.*, massed: applied to the type of structure represented by the mollusks. *Von Baer*. [Rare].—*Massive eruption*, in *geol.*, the pouring forth of lava from a line or system of fissures, so that vast areas have become covered by nearly horizontal sheets of eruptive material.—*Syn.* 1. *Massy*, *Ponderous*, etc. See *bulky*.

massively (màs'iv-li), *adv.* In a mass; ponderously.

massiveness (màs'iv-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being massive, in any sense; specifically, great weight with bulk; massiness; ponderousness.

mass-meeting (màs'mē'ting), *n.* A public meeting of persons in mass, or of all classes, to consider or listen to the discussion of some matter of common interest.

massmonger† (màs'mung'gèr), *n.* One who celebrates mass; a Romanist; one who believes in the sacrifice of the mass: an opprobrious term.

Our Papists have another will, which the *massmongers* will more willingly follow than God's will.
J. Bradford, Works (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 315.

massondew†, *n.* Same as *measendue*.

Massonia (ma-sō'nī-ä), *n.* [NL. (Thunberg, 1781), named after F. Masson, a botanical writer and explorer of the 18th century.] A genus of liliaceous plants of the tribe *Alliceae*, the onion family, and type of the subtribe *Massoniceae*. They have a regular cylindrical perianth-tube, with five equal, spreading, or reflexed lobes, and six stamens, which are longer than the perianth, and are united by their filaments into a ring at the base. They are bulbous herbs, with two ovate radical leaves which lie flat on the ground, and an umbel-like head of numerous usually white flowers. The scape is very short, the head being almost sessile between the leaves, and surrounded by a many-leaved membranous involucre. About 20 species are known, all from the south of Africa; several of them are cultivated for their singular appearance.

Massonieæ (mas-ō-nī'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Bentham and Hooker, 1833), < *Massonia* + *-eæ*.] A subtribe of liliaceous plants of the tribe *Alliceae*. It is characterized by a coated hulk, a very short scape, subsessile between the leaves, and a dense umbel of flowers, surrounded by an involucre of from three to an indefinite number of bracts. The subtribe includes 2 genera, *Massonia*, the type, and *Daubenyia*.

Massora, *Massoretic*, etc. See *Masora*, etc.

mass-penny (màs'pen'i), *n.* [ME. *massepeny*; < *mass* + *penny*.] A fee for a mass.

Gift us . . .
A Goddess halfpenny, or a *mass-penny*.
Chaucer, Summoner's Tale, l. 41.

As soon as the Credo was done, the offering, if the day happened to be one of those upon which it had to be given, was made by all the people, each of whom walked up to the foot of the altar to leave their gift, or, as it used to be called, the *mass-penny*, in the basin held by a clerk, or upon the celebrant's own hand, covered with the broad end of his stole. *Rock*, Church of our Fathers, III. ii. 192.

mass-priest (màs'prēst), *n.* [ME. *masse-priest* (?), < AS. *massepreost*, < *masse*, mass, + *preost*, priest.] Formerly, a secular priest of the Roman Catholic Church, as distinguished from the regulars; afterward, a priest retained in the chantries, or at particular altars, to say masses for the dead: still sometimes used derogatorily for any Roman Catholic priest.

mass-seer† (màs'sēr), *n.* One who sees or is present at a mass.

"No man can serve two masters;" "he that gathereth not with Christ," as no *mass-seer* unrepenting it doth, "scattereth abroad."
J. Bradford, Letters (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 53.

massuellet, *n.* See *masuel*.

massula (mas'ū-lā), *n.*; *pl.* *massulæ* (-lē). [NL., < L. *massula*, dim. of *massa*, a lump or mass: see *mass*.] In *bot.*: (a) In the *Filicaceæ*, a mass of hardened frothy mucilage inclosing a group of microspores. (b) In *phanerogams*, a group of cohering pollen-grains that have been produced by one primary mother-cell. *Goebel*.

mass-vector (màs'vek'tor), *n.* See the quotation.

Let us define a *mass-vector* as the operation of carrying a given mass from the origin to the given point. The direction of the *mass-vector* is the same as that of the vector of the mass, but its magnitude is the product of the mass into the vector of the mass.
Maxwell, Matter and Motion, LIX.

mass-velocity (màs'vel-ōs'i-ti), *n.* The mass of matter through which the disturbance to which it belongs is propagated per unit of time per unit of cross-section.

massy (màs'i), *a.* [ME. *massy*; < *mass* + *-y*.] 1. Compacted into or consisting of a mass; possessing great mass or bulk; massive.

He was *massy* & mekull, made for the nonest.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), I. 3885.
Your swords are now too *massy* for your strengths.
Shak., Tempest, iii. 3. 67.

2. Being in mass; consisting of masses; made up of large or heavy parts.

Bound between two Tables of *massie* Gold.
Purchase, Pilgrimage, p. 267.

A second multitude
With wondrous art founded the *massy* ore.
Milton, P. L., I. 703.

It were as false for farmers to use a wholesale and *massy* expense as for states to use a minute economy.
Emerson, Farming.

=*Syn.* *Massive*, *Ponderous*, etc. See *bulky*.

mast† (mást), *n.* [ME. *mast*; < AS. *mæst* = D. *mast* = MLG. *LG. mast* = OHG. MHG. *G. mast* = Icel. *mastr* = Sw. *Dan. mast* (not recorded in Goth.); hence OF. *mast*, F. *mât* = Pr. *mat*, *mast* = Pg. *masto*, *mastro*, *mast*; perhaps radically connected with L. *malus*, a mast, pole.] 1. A pole or pillar of round timber, or of tubular iron or steel, secured at the lower end to the keel of a vessel, and rising into the air above the deck to support the yards, sails, and rigging in general. A mast is composed either of a single piece, or of several pieces united by iron bands. When it is of several pieces, it is called a *built mast* or a *made mast*. In all large vessels the masts are composed of several lengths, called *lower mast*, *topmast*, and *topgallantmast*. The royal mast is now made in one piece with the topgallantmast. A mast consisting of a single length is called a *pole-mast*. In a full-rigged ship with three masts, each of three pieces, the masts are distinguished as the *foremast*, the *mainmast*, and the *mizzenmast*; and the pieces as the *foremast* (proper), *foretopmast*, *foretopgallantmast*, etc. In vessels with two masts, they are called the *foremast* and *mainmast*; in vessels with four masts, the aftermast is called the *spanker-mast* or *jigger-mast*.

Anone the *masty* commaundeth fast
To his ship-men in alle the hast,
To dresse hem some about the *mast*,
Theyr takyng to make.
Pilgrims' Sea-Voyage (E. E. T. S.), I. 11.

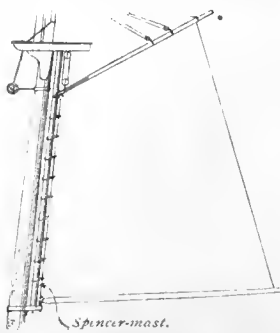
The tallest pine,
Hewn on Norwegian hills to be the *mast*
Of some great ammiral. *Milton*, P. L., I. 293.

2. Any tall pole.

We passe by severall tall *masts* set up to guide travellers, so as for many miles they stand in ken of one another like to our beacons.
Evelyn, Diary, March 23, 1646.

Electric-light *masts*, and telegraph poles with their close network of wires crossing and recrossing and literally obscuring the sun. *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XXXIX. 222.

3. The main upright member of a derrick or crane, against which the boom abuts. *Car-Builder's Diet.*—At the *mast*, on the spar-deck at the mainmast, the official place of interview between men of the United States navy and their officers when a request is to be made or an offense investigated.—Before or afore the *mast*. See *before*.—Captain of the *mast†*. See *mastman*.—Dolphin of the *mast*. See *dolphin*.—Hand-mast, a mast-makers' name for a round spar, at least 24 and not exceeding 72 inches in circumference. Such spars are measured by the hand of four inches, there being a fixed proportion between the number of hands in the length of the mast and that contained in the circumference, taken at one third of the length from the butt-end. *Laslett*. (Eng.)—Military *mast*, a mast carried by a war-ship for fighting purposes only, and not for setting sail. Naval ships of the most recent design are often provided with one military mast or more, carrying armored tops or platforms on which are mounted machine-guns. Such masts are also used for signaling and to provide stations for lookouts, and, in time of action, for small-arm men. Where more than one top is placed on a military mast, the lower one carries the machine-guns, and the upper the lookouts and small-arm men. Such masts are also fitted with derricks for hoisting torpedobombs, etc., out and in.—Sliding-gunner *mast*, a small mast fitted for sliding upward on another mast by means of hoops or rings. It is used principally for boats, but formerly served as a skysail-mast rigged above a royal-mast.—Spencer-mast, a spar attached abaft the foremast or mainmast to receive the rings or hoops of a spencer.—To spend or expend a *mast*. See *spend*.—Trysail-mast, or spanker-mast, a small mast (similar to a spencer-mast) abaft a lower mast for carrying the hoops to which a try-sail or spanker is bent.



mast† (mást), *v. t.* [ME. *mast†*, *n.*] To fix a mast or masts in; supply with a mast or masts; erect the masts of: as, to mast a ship.

mast² (mást), *n.* [ME. *mast*; < AS. *mæst*, food, mast (acorns, beechnuts, etc.), = OHG. MHG. *G. mast*, mast; prob. orig. **matsti-*, connected with Goth. *mats* = OHG. *maz* = E. *meat*, etc., food: see *meat†*.] The fruit of the oak and beech or other forest-trees; acorns or nuts collectively, serving as food for animals.

As if God had ordained kings for no other end and purpose but only to fat up men like hogs, and to see that they have their *mast*.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, viii. 3.

They [acorns] only serve as *mast* for the hogs and other wild creatures, . . . together with several other sorts of *mast* growing upon the beech, pine, and other trees.
Beerley, Virginia, ii. ¶ 14.

mast² (mást), *v. t.* [ME. *mast²*, *n.*] To feed on mast.

Masting themselves like hogs.
Becon, Works, II. 425. (Davies.)

Mastacembelidæ (mas'ta-sem-bel'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Mastacembelus* + *-idæ*.] A family of opisthous fishes exemplified by the genus *Mastacembelus*, without ventrals or prominent anal papillæ, with the body eel-like, and with numerous free dorsal spines. The species inhabit fresh waters of southern Asia and of Africa, and are known as *spiny-eels*.

mastacembeloid (mas-ta-sem'be-loid), *a. and n.* I. *a.* Of pertaining to, or having the characters of the *Mastacembelidæ*.

II. *n.* A fish of the family *Mastacembelidæ*.
Mastacembelus (mas-ta-sem'be-lus), *n.* [NL. (Gronovius), < Gr. *μάσταις*, the mouth, + *ἐν*, in, + *βέλος*, a dart: see *belemnite*.] A genus of tropical Asiatic fishes, type of the family *Mastacembelidæ*, whose upper jaw ends in a pointed movable appendage. *M. armatus* is a common spiny-eel of India.

mastadenitis (mas-tad-e-nī'tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μάσταις*, the breast, + *ἀδέν*, a gland, + *-itis*.] In *pathol.*, inflammation of the mammary gland; mastitis.

mastalgia (mas-tal'ji-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μάσταις*, the breast, + *ἀλγος*, pain.] In *pathol.*, neuralgia of the breast; mastodynia.

mastax (màs'taks), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μάσταις*, the mouth, < *μασάσθαι*, chew. Cf. *mustache*.] 1. The muscular pharynx of the wheel-animalcules; the pharyngeal bulb of rotifers, containing the masticatory apparatus. Also called *buccal funnel*.—2. [cap.] A genus of caraboid beetles, confined to eastern Asia. *Fischer*, 1825.—3. [cap.] A genus of orthopterous insects. *Perty*, 1830.

mast-bass (mást'bás), *n.* The black-bass. [Local, U. S.]

mast-carline, **mast-carling** (mást'kär'lin, -ling), *n.* In a ship, a large carline placed at the side of the masts, between the beams, to support the partners.

mast-coat (mást'kót), *n.* In a ship, a conical canvas fitted over the wedges around the mast, at the level of the deck, to prevent the oozing of water down below.

masted (màs'ted), *p. a.* Furnished with a mast or masts; having or exhibiting masts: chiefly used in composition: as, a three-masted vessel.

Nowhere far distant from the *masted* wharf.
Dyer, Fleece, iii.

Slow enlarging on the view,
Four manned and *masted* barges grew.
Scott, L. of the L., ii. 16.

master¹ (màs'tèr), *n. and a.* [Also *master* (dial.) and *mister*, the latter now differentiated in use (see *mister†*); < ME. *maister*, *mayster*, *meister*, *maistre*, < OF. *maistre*, F. *maître* = Pr. *majstre*, *maestre*, *mestre*, *mayestre* = Sp. *maestre*, *maestro*, OSp. *mestro*, *mestre* = Pg. *mestre* = It. *maestro*, *mastro* = AS. *megister*, *magister*, *magster*, *mæster* = OS. *mæster* = OFries. *māstere*, *mester* = D. *meester* = MLG. *mēster*, *meister*, LG. *meester* = OHG. *meistar*, MHG. *G. meister* = Icel. *meistari* = Sw. *māstare* = Dan. *mester*, *master*, < L. *magister*, a chief, head, director, president, leader, teacher, in ML. Rom. and Teut. applied to various superior officers, in titles, etc., and hence a conventional prefix; in OL. *magister*; with formative *-is-ter*, *-es-ter* (as in the opposite *minister*, a servant), < *mag-*, in *magnum*, great: see *main²*, *magnitude*, *major*, etc.] I. *n.* 1. A man who has authority; a man who exercises the chief control over something or some one; a paramount ruler, governor, or director.

The first lords and *maysters* that in Engeland were,
These chief townes heo lette in Engelande rene.
Rob. of Gloucester, p. 2.

Every man is his *master* that dare beate him, and every man dares that knows him.

Bp. Earle, Micro-cosmographie, A Coward.

Masters o' the people,
We do request your kindest ears.

Shak., Cor., II. 2. 55.

He remains *master* of the field.

Bacon, Political Fables, ix., Expl.

They had reason to fear that, if he prospered in England, he would become absolute *master* of Holland.

Macaulay, Hist. Eng., ix.

Specifically—(a) A male teacher or instructor in a school, more especially the sole or head teacher; a schoolmaster.

There, in his noisy mansion skilled to rule,
The village *master* taught his little school.

Goldsmith, Des. VII., l. 196.

(b) The navigator of a ship. In the merchant marine the *master* is the captain or commander. In men-of-war the navigator or sailing-master formerly had the specific title of *master*, and was a line-officer of the lowest rank. In the British navy his title is now *navigating-lieutenant* or *staff-commander*. In the United States navy he is now ranked as *lieutenant (junior grade)*, between ensign and lieutenant, and is called the *navigator*.

An unwhippable *Master* he is that is made cunning by manie shlippe wrakes. *Ascham, The Scholemaster, p. 61.*

2. One who has another or others under his immediate control; a lord paramount or employer of slaves, vassals, domestic servants, workmen, or laborers, etc.; in *law*, specifically, one who has in his own right and by virtue of contract a legal personal authority over the services of another, such other being called his servant. The important distinction between the relation of master and servant and that of principal and agent lies in the fact that a master is liable to third persons for the errors of his servant to a greater degree than principals generally are for the errors of agents or employees over whom such authority does not exist, and in the fact that a servant has not always the same remedy against his master for injuries suffered in the course of employment as one not a servant might have.

No man ever throue by suing his Lord or *Maister*.

Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 99.

It fares not by fathers as by *masters* it doeth fare,
For a foolish father may get a wise sonne,
But of a foolish *master* it haps very rare
Is bread a wise servant where ever he weene.

Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 203.

Our *master* and mistress seeks you.
Shak., As you Like It, v. 1. 66.

3. One charged with the care, direction, oversight, or control of some office, business, undertaking, or department; as, *Master* of the Rolls; a ship-, harbor-, or dock-master; *master* of the revels, ceremonies, etc.—4. One who has the power of controlling or using at pleasure; an owner or proprietor; a disposer.

Nor that I am more better

Than Prospero, *master* of a full poor cell.

Shak., Tempest, I. 2. 20.

He who is not *master* of himself and his own passions cannot be a proper *master* of another.

Steele, Spectator, No. 137.

5. A chief; a principal, head, or leader.

Maister in mageste, maker of Alle,
Endles and on, euer to last!

Now, god, of thi grace graunt me thi helpe.

Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 1.

Some food we had, and some fresh water, that
A noble Neapolitan, Gonzalo,
Out of his charity (who being then appointed
Master of this design) did give us.

Shak., Tempest, I. 2. 163.

6. A man eminently or perfectly skilled in something, as an occupation, art, science, or pursuit; one who has disposing or controlling power of any kind by virtue of natural or acquired ability; a proficient; an adept; as, a *master* of language, or of the violin; a *master* in art.

Few men make themselves *Masters* of the things they write or speak.

Selden, Table-Talk, p. 66.

I heard Sigr Francisco on the harpsichord, esteem'd one of the most excellent *masters* in Europe on that instrument.

Evelyn, Diary, Dec. 2, 1674.

I listened with delight

To pastoral melody or warlike air,
Drawn from the chords of the ancient British harp
By some accomplished *master*.

Wordsworth, Excursion, VII.

7. A title of address, formerly in use, corresponding to *magister* (which see). Abbreviated *M.* *Master* is now changed to *master* in ordinary speech, and used in its unchanged form only before the name of a boy, or by a servile dependent to a superior, or sometimes (especially in irony) by a superior to an inferior, as in the second quotation. See *maister*.

The Pharisees answered, saying, *Master*, we would see a sign from thee.

Mat. xii. 38.

Master doctor, have you hrought those drugs?

Shak., Cymbeline, I. v. 4.

In the city of Gloucester M. Bird of the chappell met with Tarlton, who, joyfull to regreet other, went to visit his friends; amongst the rest, M. Bird, of the queenes chappell, visited M. Woodcock of the college. . . . So *Master* Woodcock like a woodcock bit his lip.

Tarlton, Jests (1611). (Halliwell.)

8. A young gentleman; a boy of the better class.

Where there are little *masters* and misses in a house, they are impediments to the diversions of the servants.

Swift, Directions to Servants.

9. A title of dignity or office. (a) A degree conferred by colleges and universities; as, *master* of arts. (b) [cap.] In Scotland, the title of the eldest son of a viscount or baron; as, the *Master* of Lovat (heir of Lord or Baron Lovat).

Master of Ravenswood, a title which he still retained, though forfeiture had attached to that of his father.

Scott, Bride of Lammermoor, II.

(c) The title of the head of some societies or corporations; as, the grand *master* of the Knights of Malta; the *master* of Balliol College; the *master* of a lodge of freemasons. (d) *Eccles.*, a title applied to certain residential officers in a minister; as, *master* of the lady chapel, etc.

10. In the game of bowls, the jack.

At bowles every one craves to kisse the *maister*.

Gosson, Schoole of Abuse, p. 60. (Davies.)

11. A husband. [Lew, Eng.]

"I'm a watching for my *master*." "Do you mean your husband?" said I. "Yes, miss, my *master*."

Dickens, Bleak House, viii.

Grand *master*, the title of the head of military orders of knighthood, as the Hospitallers, the Templars, and the Teutonic Knights. The title is also given to the head of the fraternity of freemasons for the time being.

Wottest thou that Lucas de Beaumanoir, the chief of their Order, and whom they [the Templars] term *Grand Master*, is now himself at Templestowe?

Scott, Ivanhoe, xxxv.

Great *master*. See *great*.—*Master attendant*. See *attendant*.—*Master in chancery*, in England, formerly, a judicial or quasi-judicial officer of the court of chancery.

—*Master in lunacy*. See *lunacy*.—*Master of Arts*, an academical degree granted by a college or other authorized body, on the successful completion of a certain course of study or in recognition of professional merit. Commonly abbreviated to A. M. or M. A.—*Master of ceremonies*. See *ceremony*.—*Master of or in glomery*. See *glomery*.

—*Master of song*, in England, in the sixteenth century, the title of the music-teacher to the Chapel Royal.

—*Master of the church*, in *Eng. eccles. hist.*, one of the body of learned clergy who sat as advisers of the bishops in synods.

—*Master of the faculties*, the principal officer of the Court of Faculties (which see, under *faculty*).—*Master of the horse*. (a) [Latin *magister equitum*, commander of the cavalry.] In *Rom. hist.*, an official appointed by the dictator to act as his chief subordinate. He discharged the duties of the dictator during the latter's absence. (b) An equestrian; specifically, the third great officer in the British court. He has the management of all the royal stables and bred horses, with authority over all the equestrian and pages, coachmen, footmen, grooms, etc. In state cavalcades he rides next to the sovereign.

He is in attendance . . . on me, the noble Earl of Sussex's *master of horse*.

Scott, Kenilworth, xv.

Master of the household, an officer employed under the treasurer of the British royal household to survey accounts.—*Master of the mint*. See *mint*.—*Master of the ordnance*, a great officer who has the command of the ordnance and artillery of Great Britain.—*Master of the robes*. See *robe*.—*Master of the Rolls*, one of the judges of the chancery division of the High Court of Justice in England, the keeper of the rolls of all patents and grants that pass the great seal, and of all records of the Court of Chancery. He ranks next after the Lord Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench, and above the Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas.—*Master of the Sentences* (*Magister Sententiarum*), a title given to the celebrated Peter Lombard, Bishop of Paris in the twelfth century, from his great work "*Sententiarum Libri Quatuor*," or "The Four Books of Sentences" (commonly called "The Sentences"), illustrative of doctrines of the churches in sentences or passages taken from the fathers.—*Master of the song*, an instructor of chorists; a choir-master.—*Master of the Temple*, the preacher of the Temple Church in London. He holds his office by appointment of the crown, without episcopal induction.—*Master's mate*, formerly, in the United States navy, a junior officer whose duty it was to assist the *master*. See *mate*.

—*Masters of the schools*, in the University of Oxford, England, the conductors of the first examination ("responsions") of the three that candidates for the degree of B. A. are required to pass.—*Passed master*, one who has occupied the office or dignity of *master*, especially in such bodies or societies as the freemasons, etc.; hence, figuratively, one who has ripe experience in his particular craft or business. Often written *past-master*.—*The little masters*. (a) Certain German engravers of the sixteenth century, so called from the smallness of their prints. (b) See the quotation.

In this [the hatters'] trade prevailed, early in the eighteenth century, the system of carrying on industry by means of sub-contractors (alias *sweaters*), who were called *Little Masters*.

English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), Int., p. clxxviii.

The *Master*, a specific designation of Christ as head of the church and supreme guide of his followers.—The old *masters*, a title given collectively to the eminent painters of the Renaissance and earlier, particularly to the Italian painters of this period.—To be *meat* for one's *master*. See *meat*.

II. a. Having or exercising mastery; directing or controlling; chief; principal; leading; as, a *master* mechanic or mariner; a *master* builder or printer; a *master* hand in trade.

The *maister* temple of al the toune.

Chaucer, Good Women, l. 1016.

The choice and *master* spirits of this age.

Shak., J. C., III. 1. 163.

This later version of a most sublime tragedy . . . has the fire and vigor of a *master* hand.

Sedman, Victorian Poets, pp. 121-2.

Master builder. (a) A chief builder; a director of building; an architect.

As a wise *masterbuilder*, I have laid the foundation.
I Cor. III. 10.

(b) One who employs workmen in building.—*Master chord*, in music, the chord of the dominant.—*Master fugue*, in music, a fugue without episodes; one in which either subject or answer is continually heard, or one in which only the most difficult contrapuntal methods are used.—*Master mariner*, *master*, etc. See *mariner*, etc.—*Master mind*, the chief mind; a predominant intellect; a master spirit.—*Master note*. Same as *leading note*. See *leading*.—*Master passion*, a predominant passion; as, ambition was his *master passion*.—*Master spirit*, a predominant mind; a master mind.

A good book is the precious life-blood of a *master-spirit*, embalmed and treasured up on purpose to a life beyond life.

Milton, Areopagitica.

Master workman. (a) A workman in charge, or one who is master of his craft. (b) [cap.] The chief executive officer of the Knights of Labor. [U. S.]

master¹ (mās'tēr), *v.* [= D. *meesteren* = MLG. *mēsteren*, *meistereu* = OHG. *meisterōn*, *meistrōn*, MHG. *G. meistern* = Sw. *mästra* = Dan. *mestre*, *master*; from the noun.] *I. trans.* 1. To become the master of; subject to one's will, control, or authority; conquer; overpower; subdue.

Every one can *master* a grief but he that has it.

Shak., Much Ado, III. 2. 28.

Kings nor authority can *master* Fate.

Fletcher (and another), Love's Cure, v. 3.

2. To make one's self master of; overcome the difficulties of; learn so as to be able to apply or use; as, to *master* a science.

That art of plain living, which moralists in all ages have prized so much, was *mastered* completely by Wordsworth.

J. R. Seeley, Nat. Religion, p. 97.

3. To control as master or owner; possess; have power over.

So then he hath it [gold] when he cannot use it,
And leaves it to be *master'd* by his young.

Shak., Lucrece, l. 863.

The Hurons would follow our trail, and *master* our scalps before we had got a dozen miles.

Cooper, Last of Mohicans, xxv.

4. To hold the position or relation of master to; be a master to.

Rather father thee than *master* thee.

Shak., Cymbeline, IV. 2. 395.

5. In a technical use, to season or age.

A slight change in the quality of the sumac, something different in the "aging" or *mastering* of the logwood, . . . and other causes, . . . put works almost to a stand-still.

O'Neill, Dyeing and Calico Printing, p. 86.

II. *intrans.* To be skilful; excel. [Rare.]

They talk of fencing, and the use of arms,
The art of urging and avoiding harms,
The noble science, and the *mastering* skill
Of making just approaches how to kill.

B. Jonson, Underwoods. (Latham.)

master² (mās'tēr), *n.* [*< mast¹ + -er¹*] A vessel with (a specified number of) masts; in composition; as, a three-*master*.

master-at-arms (mās'tēr-at-ārmz'), *n.* In a man-of-war, a petty officer of the first class; the chief police officer of the ship, whose duties are to take charge of all prisoners, and to keep order on the berth-deck. His assistants are called *ship's corporals*.

masterdom (mās'tēr-dum), *n.* [*< ME. masterdom* (= OHG. *meisteruom*, *meistarduom*, MHG. *meisteruom*, *G. meisterthum*); *< mast¹ + -dom*.] Power of control; dominion; mastery.

Give solely sovereign sway and *masterdom*.

Shak., Macbeth, I. 5. 71.

masterful (mās'tēr-fūl), *a.* [*< ME. masterfull, maisterful*; *< mast¹ + -ful*.] 1. Having the character or qualities of a master; capable of mastery; controlling; imperious; domineering.

Shal noon housebonde seyn to me "chek mat!"
For eyther they ben ful of jalonsie,
Or *maysterful*, or loven noveltye.

Chaucer, Troilus, II. 756.

How *maisterful* loue is in yenthe!

Gower, Conf. Amant., III.

Such parents are invaluable boons to an ambitious, energetic, and *masterful* child. *The Century, XXVIII. 126.*

2. Expressing or indicating mastery; exhibiting force or power; as, a *masterful* manner or command.—*Masterful beggar*, formerly, in *Scots law*, a beggar who took by force or by putting the householders in fear; a sower.

masterfully (mās'tēr-fūl-i), *adv.* In a masterful or imperious manner.

masterfulness (mās'tēr-fūl-nes), *n.* The quality of being masterful, imperious, or domineering.

masterhood (mās'tēr-hūd), *n.* [*< mast¹ + -hood*.] The state of being a master; a condition of mastery; mastership.

I would . . . accommodate quietly to his *masterhood*, smile undisturbed at his ineradicable ambition.
Charlotte Brontë, Jane Eyre, xxiv.

master-joint (mās'tēr-jōint), *n.* In *geol.*, the most marked or best-defined system of joints or divisional planes by which a rock is intersected. Many rocks are traversed by two systems of joints nearly at right angles with each other; one of these is frequently decidedly better defined than the other, and any joint of this system would be designated as a master-joint. If there are two well-developed systems of joints and another which is less so, the former would both be included under the designation of *master-joints*.

master-key (mās'tēr-kē), *n.* 1. A key which opens (masters) many locks so differently constructed that the key proper to each will open none of the others.

A very *Master-Key* to every Body's strong Box.
Congreve, Way of the World, iii.

2. Figuratively, a general clue to lead out of many difficulties; a guide to the solution of many questions or doubts.

The discernment of characters is the *master key* of human policy.
Goldsmith, Phanor.

masterless (mās'tēr-less), *a.* [*< ME. maisterles; < master¹ + -less.*] 1. Not having a master; uncontrolled or unprotected by a master. In England, in early times, a masterless man—that is, one who could not prove either that he was a freeman or that he was under the control of a master—was beyond the pale of the law, and could legally be treated as a vagabond, or consigned to a master, or even put to death. Negroes were subject to similar conditions in the southern United States during the existence of slavery.

A *masterless* man? . . . He had better not to speak to me, unless he is in love with gaol and gallows.
Kingsley, Westward Ho, vii.

In English society of a far later time we find "*masterless* men" to be a name of thieves, beggars, and peace-breakers.
F. Pollock, Land Laws, p. 30.

2. Free from mastery or ownership; liberated from or not subject to a master; having unrestrained liberty.

Ther sholde ye se stedes and horse renne *maisterles*, their reynes trallynge vndir fote, wher-of the sades were all bloody of knyghtes that ther-yne hadde be slayn.
Melita (E. E. T. S.), ii. 211.

What mean these *masterless* and gory sword?

Shak., R. and J., v. 3. 142.

3. That cannot be mastered; ungovernable; beyond control.

Such vast heath-fires are lighted up that they often get to a *masterless* head.
Gilbert White.

masterlessness (mās'tēr-less-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being masterless or without a master; unrestrainedness. *Have.*

masterliness (mās'tēr-li-nes), *n.* The condition or quality of being masterly; masterly ability or skill.

master-lode (mās'tēr-lōd), *n.* Same as *champion lode* (which see, under *lode*).

masterly (mās'tēr-li), *a.* [= *D. meesterlijk* = *MLG. mēsterlik* = *OHG. meistarlīh*, *MHG. meisterlich*, *G. meisterlich* = *Sw. mästerlig* = *Dan. mesterlig*; as *master¹ + -ly¹*.] 1. Pertaining to or characteristic of a master; characteristic of one who is master of his art or subject.

But when action or persons are to be described, . . . how bold, how *masterly* are the strokes of Virgil!
Dryden, Account of Annus Mirabilis.

2. Acting like a master; imperious; domineering; masterful. [*Rare.*]

masterly (mās'tēr-li), *adv.* [= *D. meesterlijk* = *MLG. mesterlike* = *OHG. meistarlīho*, *MHG. meisterliche*, *G. meisterlich*; as *master¹ + -ly²*.] In a masterly manner; with the skill or ability of a master.

Masterly done:

The very life seems warm upon her lip.
Shak., W. T., v. 3. 66.

masteroust, mastroust (mās'tēr-us, -trus), *a.* [Formerly also *maistrous*; *< master¹ + -ous*.] Characteristic of a master; masterly; skilful.

Must we learne from Canons and quaint Sermonings interlin'd with barbarous Latin to illumine a period, to wreath an Enthymema with *maistrous* dexterity?
Milton, Apology for Smectymnus.

masterpiece (mās'tēr-pēs), *n.* 1. A work or performance of a master; a piece of work of surpassing excellence; any performance or production superior to others of its kind, whether by the same person or by others.

Here we must rest; this is our *master-piece*; We cannot think to go beyond this.

B. Jonson, Volpone, v. 1.

At an earlier period they had studied the *master-pieces* of ancient genius.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., iii.

2†. Chief excellence or talent.

There is no *master-piece* in art like policy.
Beau. and Fl., Laws of Candy, iv. 2.

Disimulation was his *masterpiece*.

Clarendon, Great Rebellion.

master-prize (mās'tēr-priz), *n.* A masterly or commanding stroke; a move, stroke, or game worthy of a master hand or mind.

She hath play'd her *master-prize*, a rare one.

Fletcher, Pilgrim, iii. 4.

There is some notable *masterprize* of roguery This drum strikes up for.

Middleton, Game at Chess, iii. 1.

mastership (mās'tēr-ship), *n.* [= *OFr. mesteriskip*, *mestership* = *D. meestersehap* = *MLG. mēstersehap* = *OHG. meisterschaft*, *MHG. G. meisterschaft* = *Sw. mästerskap* = *Dan. mester-skab*; as *master¹ + -ship*.] 1. The state or office of a master; a master's position or rank: as, the *mastership* of a school, or of a vessel.

Yet these conscientious Men . . . wanted not boldness . . . to seize into their hands, or not unwillingly to accept, . . . Collegiate *Masterships* in the Universities.
Milton, Hist. England, iii.

The kinds of this seignoury, Seneca makes two: the one, . . . power or command; the other, . . . propriety or *mastership*.
Raleigh, Hist. World, i. ix. § 1.

2. Masterly skill or capacity; superiority; mastery.

That, when the sea was calm, all boats alike Show'd *mastership* in floating.

Shak., Cor., iv. 1. 7.

Where noble youths for *mastership* should strive.

Dryden, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., i.

3†. A chief work; a masterpiece.

Two youths of royal blood, renown'd in fight, The *mastership* of Heaven in face and mind.

Dryden, Pal. and Arc., ii. 313.

4†. In address, your *mastership*, like your lordship, etc. Sometimes contracted to *maship*.

How now, Signior Launce! what news with your *mastership*?

Shak., T. G. of V., iii. 1. 280.

Save your *mastership*!

Do you know us, sir?

Fletcher (and another?), Prophetess, iii. 1.

master-sinew (mās'tēr-sin'ū), *n.* In *farriery*, the tendon of the gastrocnemius muscle, which is inserted into the hock. It corresponds to the tendon of Achilles in man.

mastersinger (mās'tēr-sing'ēr), *n.* [*Tr. of* *MHG. meistersinger*, *G. meistersinger* (*G. also meistersänger*); *< meister*, master, + *singer*, singer.] One of a class of German poets and musicians, chiefly peasants and artisans, who began to form guilds or societies for the cultivation of their art in the fourteenth century. Nuremberg was their principal seat, and Hans Sachs, a shoemaker of that place, was the most celebrated of them; but societies were founded in all the principal cities, many of which were maintained till the seventeenth century, while that of Ulm continued in existence till 1839.

Through these streets so broad and stately, these obscure and dismal lanes, Walked of yore the *Mastersingers*, chanting rude poetic strains.
Longfellow, Nuremberg.

master-spring (mās'tēr-spring), *n.* The spring which sets in motion or regulates the whole work or machine.

master-stroke (mās'tēr-strōk), *n.* 1. A masterly achievement; a wonderfully clever or successful action.

How oft, amazed and ravished, you have seen The conduct, prudence, and stupendous art, And *master-strokes* in each mechanic part.

Sir R. Blackmore.

2. In art, an important or capital line.

Some painters will hit the chief lines and *masterstrokes* of a face so truly that, through all the differences of age, the picture shall still bear a resemblance.

Waller, Poema, ii., Pref.

Paul should himself direct me: I would trace His *master-strokes*, and draw from his design.

Cowper, Task, ii. 398.

master-touch (mās'tēr-tuch), *n.* The touch or finish of a master.

I have here only mentioned some *master-touches* of this admirable piece.
Tatler, No. 156.

master-wheel (mās'tēr-hwēl), *n.* The main or chief wheel in a machine; specifically, a wheel which acts as a driver or imparts motion to other parts, as the large cog-wheel of a horse-power.

masterwork (mās'tēr-wērk), *n.* [= *MLG. mēsterwerk* = *G. meisterwerk* = *Sw. mästerverk* = *Dan. mesterværk*; as *master¹ + work*.] Principal performance; masterpiece; chef-d'œuvre.

Yet let me touch one point of this great act, That famous siege, the *master-work* of all.

Daniel, Death of the Earl of Devonshire.

Here by degrees his *master-work* arose.

Thomson, Castle of Indolence, ii. 19.

masterwort (mās'tēr-wērt), *n.* [*A tr. of* *Imperatoria*: sense variously explained.] A name of several umbelliferous plants. (a) Properly, *Peucedanum (Imperatoria) Ostruthium*, a native of central

Europe, formerly much cultivated as a pot-herb. Its root is an aromatic stimulant. (b) An American plant, *Heracleum lanatum*. Its root has stimulant and carminative properties. (c) *Archangelica atropurpurea*, an infusion of which is sometimes used in flatulent colic.—*Dwarf masterwort, Haecquetia Eypaetia*.—*Great black masterwort, Astrantia major*.—*Small black masterwort, Astrantia minor*.—*Wild or English masterwort*. Same as *herb-gerard*.

mastery (mās'tēr-i), *n.* [*< ME. mastry, maistry, maystrye, maistrise, meistry*, *< OF. maistrise* (= *Sp. maestría* = *Pg. mestria* = *It. maestria*), *mastery*, *< maistre*, master: see *master¹*, *n.*] 1. The state of being a master; power of command or control; rule; dominion; sway.

A monk ther was, a fair for the *maistrise*.
Chaucer, Gen. Prolog. to C. T., l. 165.

For hot, cold, moist, and dry, four champions fierce, Strive here for *mastery*.
Milton, P. L., ii. 899.

Their *mastery* of the sea gave them along every coast a secure basis of operations.

J. R. Green, Conquest of England, iii.

2. Ascendancy in war or in competition; the upper hand; superiority; preëminence.

It is not the voice of them that shout for *mastery*.
Ex. xxxil. 18.

Riding of this steed, brother Bredbeddle, The *mastery* belongs to me.

Ballad of King Arthur (Child's Ballads, I. 242).

3. Expert knowledge or skill; power of using or exercising; dexterity: as, the *mastery* of an art or science.

The 16 medicyn agens the feure pestilenciale, and the *maistrise* to cure it.

Book of Quinte Essence (ed. Furnivall), p. 23.

O, had I now your manner, *maistry*, might, . . .

How would I draw! *L. Jonson, Poet to the Painter.*

He could attain to a *mastery* in all languages.

4. Masterly attainment; the gaining of mastery.

Now I wole teche you the *maistrise* of departynge of gold fro silur whanne thei be meynigd togidre.

Book of Quinte Essence (ed. Furnivall), p. 9.

A science whose *mastery* demands a whole life of laborious diligence.

Story, Misc. Writings, p. 340.

5†. A contest for superiority. *Holland.*

He would often times run, leap, and prove *masteries* with his chiefe courtiers.

Knolles, Hist. Turks (1603). (Nares.)

The youth of the severall wards and parishes contend in other *masteries* and pastimes.

Evelyn, Diary, Jan., 1646.

6†. A masterly operation or act; a triumph of skill.

Taketh good heed, ye shul wel acen at ye, That I wol done a *maistrise* er I go.

Chaucer, Canon's Yeoman's Tale, l. 49.

No *maistry* is it to get a friend, but for to keepe him long.

Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 91.

7†. The finding of the magisterium or philosopher's stone; also, the stone itself.

I am the lord of the philosopher's stone, . . . I am the master of the *mastery*.

B. Jonson, Alchemist, iv. 1.

mastful (māst'fūl), *a.* [*< mast² + -ful*.] Abounding with mast, or the fruit of the oak, beech, and other forest-trees.

masthead (māst'hed), *n.* 1. The top or head of the mast of a ship or vessel; technically, the top or head of the lower mast, but by extension the highest point of the mast. Thus, a sailor may be sent to the masthead (the top of the lower mast) as a lookout-man, or for punishment: to carry the colors at the masthead is to carry them at the highest point of the mast.

2. One who is stationed at the masthead: as, the sundown *masthead*.

masthead (māst'hed), *v. t.* [*< masthead, n.*] 1. To raise to the masthead; place or display at the masthead.

In a minnte the flag, jack down, was *mastheaded*, and fluttering its fair folds upon the breeze.

W. C. Russell, Jack's Courtship, xlvil.

2. To punish, as a sailor, by sending to the masthead (the top of one of the lower masts) for a certain or an indefinite time.

The next morning I was regularly *mastheaded*.
Marryat, Frank Mildmay, iv. (Davies.)

mast-hoop (māst'hōp), *n.* A wooden or iron hoop on a mast.

mast-house, masting-house (māst', mās'ting-hous), *n.* A large roofed building in which masts are made or prepared for use.

mastic (mas'tik), *n.* and *a.* [Also *mastich*, formerly also *mastick*; *< ME. mastik* = *D. mastik*, *< F. mastic* = *Pr. mastic*, *mastec* = *Sp. obs. másticis* (usually *almaciga*, *< Ar. al-mastake*) = *Pg. mastique* = *It. mastice, mastieo* (= *G. mastix*, *< LL. ML. mastix*), *< L. mastiche*, also *mastice*, *LL. mastichum* and *mastix*, *< Gr. μαριχην*, mastic, so called because used as in the East as chewing-gum, *<*

μαστιχέω, chew: cf. *μάσται*, the mouth (see *mas-tai*, *mustache*), < *μασάσθαι*, chew. Hence ult. *mas-ticate*.] **I. n. 1.** A resinous substance obtained from the common mastic-tree, *Pistacia Lentiscus*, a small tree about 12 feet high, native in the countries around the Mediterranean. The commercial article is derived principally from the Levant, and especially from the island of Chios. The greater part is obtained from artificial incisions in the bark of the tree. It comes in yellow, brittle, transparent, rounded tears, which soften between the teeth with bitterish taste and aromatic smell. About 90 per cent. of mastic is dissolved in alcohol, the residue constituting the substance masticin. Its solution in turpentine constitutes a varnish much used in painting in oil. In the East mastic is chewed by the women.

2. A similar resin yielded by some other plant. Algerian or Barbary mastic is afforded by *Pistacia Terebinthus* (P. *Atlantica*), a tree of the same region as P. *Lentiscus*. In India a mastic is obtained from P. *Khinjube* and P. *Cabulica*. At the Cape of Good Hope a shrubby composite plant, *Eurypops speciosissimus*, called *resin-bush*, yields a gum which serves as mastic. The Peruvian mastic-tree is *Schinus molle*; the West Indian is *Bursera gummiifera*, a lofty tree from all parts of which a resinous gum exudes.

3. A mastic-tree.

A line of sandy hills, covered with thickets of myrtle and mastic, shut off the view of the plain and meadows.

B. Taylor, *Lands of the Saracen*, p. 43.

4. A distilled liquor, most commonly obtained from grapes or grape-skins after the wine is pressed, flavored with the gum mastic and sometimes with anise or fennel, becoming opaline when mixed with water, much drunk in Turkey, Greece, and the islands. The best is made in Chios.—**5.** A kind of mortar or cement used for plastering walls. It is composed of finely ground oolitic limestone mixed with sand and litharge, and is used with a considerable portion of linseed-oil: it sets hard in a few days, and is much used in works where great expedition is required.—**Asphaltic mastic.** Same as asphalt.—**Bituminous mastic.** See *bituminous cement*, under *bituminous*.

II. a. Adhesive, as or with gum or mastic.

Gellia wore a velvet mastic patch.

Ep. Hall, *Satires*, vi. 1.

masticable (mas'ti-kā-bl), *a.* [*< mastic(ate) + -able*.] Capable of being chewed; susceptible of mastication.

masticate (mas'ti-kāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *masticated*, ppr. *masticating*. [*< LL. masticatus*, pp. of *masticare*, chew (> *It. masticare* = *Sp. masticar*, obs. *mastigar* = *Pg. mastigar* = *OF. mascher*, *F. mâcher*, chew), orig. chew mastic (not from the ancient and rare Gr. *μαστιχάν*, gnash the teeth, which is, however, remotely related), < *mastiche*, *masticce*, *mastic*: see *mastic*, *n.*] **1.** To grind with the teeth, and prepare for swallowing and digestion; chew: as, to masticate food.

Now I eat my meals with pain,

Averse to masticate the grain.

Cotton, *Fables*, vi.

2. To prepare for use by cutting or kneading, as with a masticator.

Mr. Hancock . . . had a cylinder made of masticated rubber, of a convenient size. Ure, *Dict.*, I. 693.

mastication (mas-ti-kā-shon), *n.* [= *F. mastication* = *Sp. masticación* = *Pg. mastigação* = *It. masticazione*, < *ML. *masticatio(n)*, < *LL. masticare*, chew: see *masticate*.] **1.** The act of chewing; the process of triturating food with the teeth; mastication.—**2.** The process of tearing to pieces or kneading, as india-rubber, by means of the masticator.—**Muscles of mastication**, the muscles specially concerned in the act of chewing, being those by whose action the lower jaw is moved upward and sidewise. They constitute a special group of muscles, deriving their innervation from the motor filaments of the trigeminal nerve. In man these muscles are the temporalis, masseter, and external and internal pterygoid.

masticator (mas'ti-kā-tor), *n.* [= *Sp. masticador*, a horse's bit, = *Pg. mastigador* = *It. masticatore*, masticator, < *NL. masticator*, < *LL. masticare*, chew: see *masticate*.] One who or that which masticates or chews. Specifically—(a) A small kind of mulling-machine for cutting up meat for aged persons or others unable to chew properly. (b) A machine used in purifying india-rubber or gutta-percha, consisting of a shaft set with strong teeth and revolving in a case in which the material to be purified is placed. (c) In *entom.*, sometimes used for the organs of the mouth employed in mastication—the maxillae and mandibles. Kirby.

masticatory (mas'ti-kā-tō-ri), *a.* and *n.* [= *F. masticatoire* = *Pr. mastigatorio* = *Sp. It. masticatorio*, < *NL. *masticatorius*, < *LL. masticare*, chew: see *masticate*, *masticator*.] **I. a.** Relating or pertaining to mastication; used in or effected by chewing: as, the masticatory apparatus or process.—**Masticatory mouth**, in *entom.*, a mouth provided with well-developed mandibles and maxillae, as in *Coleoptera* and *Hymenoptera*. Also called *mandibulate mouth*.—**Masticatory sac or stomach**, a stomach which serves for the trituration and comminution of

food by a process analogous to chewing, as the muscular gizzard of a bird, with its dense, tough, and sometimes bony epithelial lining, or the highly chitinated stomach of a crustacean, with its elaborate set of tooth-like processes.

II. n.; pl. *masticatories* (-riz). A substance chewed to excite the secretion of saliva.

The root [of the coconut-palm] is used as a masticatory. Bessey, *Botany*, p. 464.

mastic-cement (mas'tik-sē-ment'), *n.* Same as *mastic*, 5.

mastic-cloth (mas'tik-klōth), *n.* A kind of canvas made for needlework.

mastich, mastiche, n. See *mastic*.

mastic-herb (mas'tik-ērb), *n.* A low shrubby plant, *Thymus masticheina*, having a strong agreeable smell, like mastic. It grows in Spain.

masticic (mas-tis'ik), *a.* [*< mastic + -ic*.] Of or pertaining to mastic.

masticin (mas'ti-sin), *n.* [= *F. masticine* = *It. masticino*; as *mastic + -in*.] A substance (C₄₀H₃₁O₂) which remains undissolved on dissolving mastic in alcohol. It amounts to about a tenth of the mastic employed, and has while moist all the characters of caoutchouc, but becomes brittle when dried.

masticot, *n.* and *a.* **I. n.** An obsolete spelling of *mastic*.

II. a. [Appar. an attrib. use of *mastic* with ref. to *masticate*.] Masticatory: only in the following passage, where modern editions and many manuscripts have *mastiff*.

When rank Thersites opens his masticot jaws,

We shall hear music, wit, and oracles.

Shak., *T. & C.*, I. 3. 73.

Masticophis (mas-tik'ō-fis), *n.* [*NL.*, prop. **Masticophis*, < Gr. *μαστις*, a whip, scourge, + *ὄφις*, a serpent, snake.] A genus of innocuous serpents, of the family *Colubridæ*, established by Baird and Girard in 1853; the whip-snakes. The type is the coachwhip-snake, *M. flagelliformis*, a very slender species with smooth scales, found in the southern United States; and others are described.

masticot, *n.* An erroneous form of *masticot*.

masticot, *n.* Mastic.

mastic-tree (mas'tik-trō), *n.* [*< ME. mastic-tree*.] A tree which yields mastic, especially *Pistacia Lentiscus*. See *mastic*, 1 and 2.

The benes hardie of mastic tree wol serve Ysowe.

Palladius, *Ilusondric* (E. E. T. S.), p. 98.

2. A valuable tree of Florida and the West Indies, *Sideroxylon Masticodendron*. The wood is very hard and heavy, strong, and close-grained. It resists the attacks of teredo, and is largely used in ship- and boat-building. It bears a plum-like fruit, of a pleasant subacid flavor, eagerly eaten by animals.

masticulous (mas-ti-kū'rus), *a.* [Also *masticulous*, prop. **masticulous*; < Gr. *μαστις*, a whip, scourge, + *οὐρά*, the tail.] Having a whip-like tail, as the ray.

mastiff (mas'tif), *n.* [The associated forms (in E. and F.) are of 3 types: (a) *mastiff*, formerly also *mastice*, < *ME. mastif*, *mestif*, a mastiff, < *OF. mestif*, *F. métif*, of mixed breed, mongrel (chien *mestif*, a mongrel dog), < *ML. *mixticius*, **mistiens*, mixed; (b) early mod. E. *masty*, < *ME. mastis*, a mongrel, < *OF. mestis*, *F. métis* (= *Pr. mestis* = *Sp. mestizo* = *Pg. mestiço* = *It. mestizzo*), of a mixed breed, mongrel, < *ML. *mixticius*, **mistiens*, mixed; (c) **mastin* (**mestin*, < *Se. messin*, < *OF. mastin*, *F. métin* = *Pr. mastin* (cf. *Sp. mastin*, *Pg. mastim*, *It. mastino*, *ML. mastinus*, all appar. < *OF.*), a mastiff; < *ML. *mixticius*, **mistiens*, mixed; all three types (*ML. *mistiens*, *misticus*, **mistiens*) < *L. mixtus*, *mixtus*, mixed, pp. of *miscere*, mix: see *mix*.] For the form *mast*, ult. < *L. mist*, cf. *mastin*², *mastlin*². This etym. is the only one that satisfactorily explains the various forms involved.

Skeat, following Scheler and Diez, supposes *mastiff* to be lit. 'a house-dog,' the *ML.* type *mastinus* being in this view contracted (after *Rom.*) from **masnatinus*, ult. **mansionatinus* (se. *canis*), < *masnata*, ult. **mansionata* (*OF. meisnee*, *maisnee*, etc.), household, family (see *many*², *meiny*). Minshew (1625) similarly explains it as "q. maison tenant, i. domum tenens, keeping the house." A variety of dog of considerable antiquity. A true-bred mastiff is of large size, and very stolidly built. The head is well developed and large, the lips deep and pendulous on each side of the mouth, and the whole aspect noble. This animal is capable of great attachment, and is valuable as a watch-dog.

In old time was an usage to norryshe grete mastiffs and sare bytynge dogges in the lytell houses upon the walls, that by them shulde be knowne the comynge of theyre enemies. Carton, *Fayt of Armes*, li. 158.

As savage bull, whom the fierce mastives halt. Spenser.

mastiff-bat (mas'tif-bat), *n.* A molossoid or bulldog-bat; a member of the *Molossinae*: so called from its physiognomy. See *Molossinae*.

Mastigamæba (mas'ti-ga-mē'bā), *n.* [*NL.*, < Gr. *μαστις* (*μαστιγ*), a whip, scourge, + *ἀμβίβη*,

change, alternation: see *amæba*.] A remarkable genus of flagellate infusorians, combining the pseudopods of an amæba with a long terminal flagellum. The genus illustrates a group of infusorians which have been called *Rhizoflagellata*. A species is named *M. aspera*.

Mastigamæbideæ (mas'ti-ga-mē'bi-dē), *n.* pl. [*NL.*, < *Mastigamæba + -ideæ*.] A family of rhizoflagellate infusorians, typified by the genus *Mastigamæba*.

mastigium (mas-tij'i-um), *n.*; pl. *mastigia* (-iā). [*NL.*, < Gr. *μαστιγ* (*μαστιγ*), a whip.] In *entom.*, one of the prominent organs on the posterior extremity of a very few lepidopterous larvæ, from which threadlike processes can be thrust, as in the European *Harpyia rinula*. The caterpillars lash their sides with these threads to repel the attacks of ichneumon parasites.

Mastigophora (mas-ti-gōf'ō-rā), *n.* pl. [*NL.*, neut. pl. of *mastigophorus*: see *mastigophorous*.] Same as *Flagellata*.—**Mastigophora trichosomata**. Same as *Cilioflagellata*.

mastigophore (mas'ti-gō-fōr), *n.* [*< Mastigophora*.] A flagellate infusorian; any member of the *Mastigophora*.

mastigophoric (mas'ti-gō-for'ik), *a.* [*< mastigophore + -ic*.] Same as *mastigophorous*, 1. T. L. Peacock, *Headlong Hall*, vi.

mastigophorous (mas-ti-gōf'ō-rus), *a.* [*< Gr. μαστιγοφόρος*, bearing a whip, < *μαστιγ* (*μαστιγ*), a whip, + *φέρω*, < *φέρω* = *E. bear*¹.] **1.** Carrying a whip, scourge, or wand. S. Smith.—**2.** In *zool.*, flagellate, as an infusorian; or of pertaining to the *Mastigophora*.

mastigopod (mas'ti-gō-pod), *a.* and *n.* [*< NL. mastigopod* (-pod), < Gr. *μαστιγ* (*μαστιγ*), a whip, + *πούς* (*πούς*) = *E. foot*.] **I. a.** Furnished with cilia or flagella, or both, as an infusorian; or of pertaining to the *Mastigopoda*.

II. n. A member of the *Mastigopoda*.

Mastigopoda (mas-ti-gōf'ō-dā), *n.* pl. [*NL.*, neut. pl. of *mastigopus*: see *mastigopod*.] All those *Protozoa* which possess cilia or flagella: the two infusorial classes *Ciliata* and *Flagellata*. Hurley.

mastigopodous (mas-ti-gōf'ō-dus), *a.* [*< Mastigopod + -ous*.] Same as *mastigopod*.

mastigure (mas'ti-gūr), *n.* [*< NL. Mastigur*.] An agamoid lizard of the genus *Uromastix*: as, the spine-footed mastigure, *Uromastix spinipes*.

Mastigur (mas-ti-gūr), *n.* [*NL.*, < Gr. *μαστιγ* (*μαστιγ*), a whip, + *οὐρά*, a tail.] Same as *Uromastix*. Fleming.

mastilyont, *n.* Same as *maslin*².

masting-house (māst'ing-hous), *n.* See *mast-house*.

mastist, *n.* A Middle English form of *masty*². **mastitis** (mas-ti'tis), *n.* [*NL.*, < Gr. *μαστός*, the breast, + *-itis*.] In *pathol.*, inflammation of the mammary gland. Also called *mammitis*.

mastivel, *n.* An obsolete form of *mastiff*. *Minshew*: *Cotgrave*.

mastless¹ (māst'les), *a.* [*< mast*¹ + *-less*.] Having no mast: as, a mastless vessel.

mastless² (māst'les), *a.* [*< mast*² + *-less*.] Bearing or producing no mast: as, a mastless beech.

A crown of mastless oak adorned her head.

Dryden, *tr.* of *Virgil's Georgics*, li.

mastlin¹, *n.* See *maslin*¹.

mastlin², *n.* See *maslin*².

mastman (māst'man), *n.*; pl. *mastmen* (-men). A seaman stationed at a mast in a man-of-war to keep the ropes clear and in order. In the British service, formerly called *captain of the mast*.

mastoccipital (mas-tok-sip'i-tal), *a.* [*< masto* (id) + *occipital*.] Common to the mastoid and the occipital bone; as, the mastoccipital suture. Also *masto-occipital*.

mastodon (mas'tō-don), *n.* [*NL.*, so called with ref. to the mammillary processes on the molar teeth; < Gr. *μαστός*, breast (mamilla), + *ὄδων* (*ὄδων*) = *E. tooth*.] **1.** An extinct proboscidean quadruped of the family *Elephantidae* and subfamily *Mastodontinae*. Several genera and rather numerous species have been discovered in Tertiary deposits of most parts of the world, in some cases associated with those of the mammoth. One of the largest and best-known of these is the American *Mastodon giganteus*, which survived to a late Pleistocene period. A specimen nearly perfect was found in Missouri in 1840; it is now in the British museum, and its dimensions are—extreme length 20 feet 2 inches; height 9 feet 6 inches; cranium, length 34 feet, width 2 feet 11 inches; tusk, extreme length 7 feet 2 inches, circumference at base 27 inches. See cut on following page.

2. [*cap.*] The typical genus of *Mastodontinae*, formerly held to include all the mastodons,

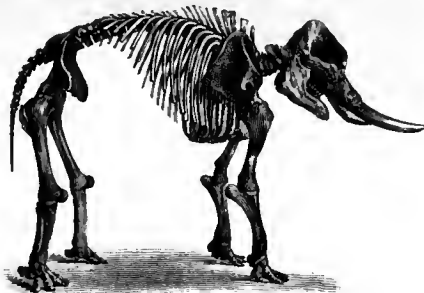
now restricted to those of the tetralophodont series, such as *M. overensis* of Europe.

mastodont (mas'tō-dont), *a.* and *n.* [*< mastodon(-t-)*]. *I. a.* Having teeth like a mastodon; tubercular, as a mastodon's tooth.

II. n. A mastodon.

mastodontic (mas-tō-don'tik), *a.* [*< mastodont + -ic*]. Of or pertaining to a mastodon; resembling a mastodon; of mammoth size: as, *mastodontic dimensions*. Everett.

Mastodontinae (mas'tō-don-tī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Mastodon (-odont-) + -inae*]. A subfamily of Elephantidae typified by the genus *Mastodon*, distinguished from Elephantinae by the character of the molar teeth: mastodonts. The ridges of the molars increase in number by one or more on the successive teeth, and have more or fewer mammilliform



Mastodon (*Mastodon giganteus*).
Skeleton discovered at Cohoes, New York, 1866; now in the State Museum of Natural History, Albany.

tubercles, while the intervening valleys have little or no cement. Three genera are now recognized, called *Trilophodon*, *Tetralophodon*, and *Pentalophodon* by Falconer, the second of these terms being a synonym of *Mastodon* proper, and the first being the same as *Tetracaulodon* of Godman.

mastodontine (mas-tō-don'tin), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Mastodontinae*: distinguished from elephantine in a technical sense.

mastodynia (mas-tō-din'i-ā), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. μαστός, the breast, + δόιν, pain*]. In *pathol.*, pain in the mammary gland.

mastoid (mas'toid), *a.* and *n.* [*< Gr. μαστοειδής, like the breast, < μαστός, the breast, + εἶδος, form*]. *I. a.* Teat-like; shaped like a nipple: specifically applied in anatomy to a part or process of the temporal bone, from its shape in man. See below. — **Mastoid artery**, a small branch of the posterior auricular artery; also, a small branch of the occipital artery which enters the mastoid foramen. — **Mastoid cells**, a number of irregular spaces or cavities in the substance of the mastoid process of the temporal bone, communicating with one another and with the cavity of the tympanum. — **Mastoid foramen**. See *foramen*. — **Mastoid muscle**, the sternocleidomastoid. — **Mastoid process** of the temporal bone, the mastoid. See cuts 1 and 2 under *skull*.

II. n. 1. The mastoid part or process of the temporal bone: in adult man, a conical nipple-like bony prominence below and behind the orifice of the ear, to which the sternocleidomastoid, trachelomastoid, digastric, and other muscles are attached, and which is grooved for the passage of the occipital artery. It is not a distinct element of the compound temporal bone, having no independent center of ossification, but is merely an outgrowth of the petrosal bone, forming with this the petromastoid. It is scarcely recognizable in infants. The interior is excavated by the numerous mastoid cells. *2.* A distinct bone of the skull of some of the lower vertebrates, regarded by Owen as homologous with the mammalian mastoid.

mastoidea, *n.* Plural of *mastoideum*.

mastoideal (mas-toi'dē-āl), *a.* [*< mastoideus + -al*]. Same as *mastoid*.

mastoidean (mas-toi'dē-an), *a.* [*< mastoideus + -an*]. Same as *mastoid*.

mastoidei, *n.* Plural of *mastoideus*.

mastoideum (mas-toi'dē-um), *n.*; *pl. mastoidea (-ā)*. [NL., neut.: see *mastoideus*]. The mastoid, more fully called *as mastoideum*.

mastoideus (mas-toi'dē-us), *n.*; *pl. mastoidei (-i)*. [NL., *< Gr. μαστός, the breast, + εἶδος, form*]. The sternocleidomastoid.

mastoiditis (mas-toi-di'tis), *n.* [NL., *< mastoideus + -itis*]. In *pathol.*, inflammation in the mastoid.

mastoidohumeral (mas-toi-dō-hū-me-rāl), *a.* [*< mastoid + humeral*]. Connecting the mastoid part of the temporal bone with the humerus: as, the *mastoidohumeral muscle* of some animals.

mastological (mas-tō-loj'i-kāl), *a.* [*< mastology + -ic-al*]. Same as *mammalogical*.

mastologist (mas-tol'ō-jist), *n.* [*< mastology + -ist*]. Same as *mammalogist*.

mastology (mas-tol'ō-jī), *n.* [*< Gr. μαστός, the breast, + -λογία, < λέγω, speak*: see *-ology*]. Same as *mammalogy*.

masto-occipital (mas'tō-ok-sip'i-tāl), *a.* Same as *mastocephal*.

mastoparietal (mas'tō-pā-rī'e-tāl), *a.* [*< mastoid + parietal*]. Common to the mastoid and the parietal bone: as, the *mastoparietal suture*.

mastopathy (mas-top'a-thī), *n.* [*< Gr. μαστός, the breast, + -πάθεια, < πάθος, disease*]. In *pathol.*, disease of the mammary gland.

mastothea (mas-tō-thē'kā), *n.*; *pl. mastothece (-sē)*. [NL., *< Gr. μαστός, the breast, + θήκη, a receptacle*: see *thea*]. A cutaneous pouch or fold of the skin in which the nipples of mammary glands are situated, as the marsupium or pouch of the marsupial mammals.

mastotympanic (mas'tō-tim-pan'ik), *n.* [*< mastoid + tympanum + -ic*]. A bone of the skull of some reptiles, which should correspond to the opisthotic quadrate of modern nomenclature. R. Owen.

Mastozoa (mas-tō-zō'ē), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Gr. μαστός, breast, + ζῷον, an animal*]. Mammals; the class of *Mammalia*. De Blainville.

mast-pocket (māst'pok'et), *n.* A heavy casting under a wrecking-car, supported by a derrick truss-rod, serving as a socket for the mast of a derrick to hold it upright. *Car-Builders' Dict.*

maressst, *n.* An obsolete form of *mistress*.

mast-rope (māst'rōp), *n.* A rope used for sending a topmast or topgallantmast up or down.

mastroust, *a.* See *mastrous*.

mast-tree (māst'trē), *n.* *1.* One of the trees which produce mast; specifically, the cork-tree. — *2.* In India, a tall tree, *Polyalthia* (*Guatteria longifolia*), handsome and much planted along avenues: so named doubtless from its erect habit, its wood being useless.

masturbate (mas'tēr-bāt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *masturbated*, ppr. *masturbating*. [*< L. masturbatus, pp. of masturbari, practise masturbation*]. To commit self-abuse.

masturbation (mas-tēr-bā'shōn), *n.* [*< F. masturbation = Sp. masturbación, < NL. masturbatio(-n-), < L. masturbari: see masturbate*]. Self-defilement; onanism.

masturbational (mas-tēr-bā'shōn-āl), *a.* [*< masturbation + -al*]. Pertaining to or caused by masturbation.

masturbator (mas'tēr-bā-tōr), *n.* One who masturbates.

masturbatory (mas'tēr-bā-tō-ri), *a.* [*< masturbate + -ory*]. Concerned with the practice of masturbation.

masty (mās'ti), *a.* [*< ME. masty; < mast² + -y*]. Full of mast, or the fruit of the oak, beech, etc.

Ye masty swyne, ye ydel wrechis.

Chaucer, House of Fame, l. 1777.

masty (mās'ti), *n.* [*< ME. mastis, a mongrel, < OF. mestis, F. métis, mongrel*: see *mastiff*]. The ME. form seems to have been taken as a plural, whence the later assumed singular *masty*. Same as *mastiff*.

Not a masty upon the castle walls but shall bark too.

Shirley, Maid's Revenge, iv. 1.

The true-bred masty shows not his teeth, nor opens, Till he bites. *The Unfortunate Usurper* (1663). (Nares.)

masuel (mas-i-el'), *n.* [*< OF. massuelle, masuele, maquele, a mace, < masse, mace, a mace*: see *mace*]. A war-mace. Also spelled *massuelle*.

masulah-boat, *n.* See *masoola-boat*.

mat (mat), *n.* [*< ME. matte, < AS. meatta = D. mat = LG. matte = OHG. matta, MHG. matte, matze, G. matte = Sw. matta = Dan. matte = W. mat = Ir. matta = It. matta (= OF., with change of initial m to n (as also in napkin, napyer, as compared with map), nate, F. natte, > MLG. natte = ME. natte, nate, nat, < L. matta (ML. natta), a mat*]. *1.* An article plaited or woven of more or less coarse material, as rushes, straw, coir, rope, twine, or thick woolen yarn, of various sizes and shapes according to the use to which it is to be put. Mats are especially used for covering or protecting floors, as door-mats for wiping the shoes upon, etc. A similar but usually lighter material used as packing, for covering floors or passages, etc., is called *matting*. The skin of an animal with thick hair or wool is sometimes used as a mat; and articles serving as door-mats, and so called, are also made of india-rubber, and even of thin upright strips of steel. Table-mats are thin sheets or plates of straw or the like to set hot dishes upon. In Japan very thick soft mats, consisting of a wooden frame measuring about 6 feet by 3 feet, covered with straw matting and backed with closely packed drawn straws, are used for flooring, resting on posts, and on these the people

sit, eat, and sleep. In China and other Asiatic countries portable mats of about the same size are used for beds, and are commonly carried for that purpose in traveling.

Nevthelea ther com to vs Jacobyns and other feynnd Cristen Peple of Sonndry Sectis, that browght to vs mattes ffor our mony to lye upon.

Torkington, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 24.

The women and children in the west of Cornwall make mats of a small and fine kind of beuts there growing, which serve to cover floors and walls.

R. Carew, Survey of Cornwall.

2. A web of rope-yarn used on ships to secure the standing rigging from the friction of the yards, etc.—*3t.* Matting; woven rushes or straw.

I defy thee,

Thou mock-made man of mat! charge home, airrah!

Fletcher, Bonduca, iv. 2.

4. A structure of interwoven withes, weeds, brush, or the like, or of fascines, fastened with ropes and wires, used as a revetment on river-banks, etc.; a mattress.—*5.* A sack made of matting, such as are used to contain coffee or to cover tea-chests; specifically, such a sack containing a certain quantity of coffee.

The annual receipts of coffee landed at the warehouses in Brooklyn amount to about 2,500,000 mats.

Evening Post, June 13, 1888.

6. Anything closely set, dense, and thick: as, a mat of hair; a mat of weeds.—*7.* A piece of thick paper, cardboard, or other material placed for protection or ornament immediately under the glass in a picture-frame, with enough of the central part cut out for the proper display of the picture (usually a drawing, engraving, or photograph).—*8.* In lace-making, the solid or closely worked surface, as distinguished from the more open part.

mat (mat), *v.*; pret. and pp. *matted*, ppr. *matting*. [*< mat¹, n.*]. *I. trans.* *1.* To cover or overlay with mats or matting.

Keep the doors and windows of your conservatories well matted and guarded from the piercing air.

Evelyn, Calendarium Hortense.

2. To make like a mat; cause to resemble a mat; twist together; interweave like a mat; entangle: as, *matted hair*.

The bank, with daffodillies dight,

With grass like sleeve was matted.

Drayton, Quest of Cynthia.

The fibers are matted as wool in a hat.

N. Greo, Cosmologia Sacra, l. 4.

His locks were tangled, and his shaggy head

Matted with filth; in all things else a Greek.

Addison, Æneid, iii.

II. intrans. To grow thick together; become interwoven like a mat.

mat (mat), *a.* and *v.* An obsolete form of *mate*².

mat (mat), *a.* and *n.* [Also *matt*; cf. *F. matte, n.*; *< G. matt*, dull, dim, dead (*matt-gold*, dead gold, *matt-blau*, pale blue, *matt-bunzen*, a burnisher, etc.), = *F. mate*², ME. *mate*, *mat*, faint, dull, etc.: see *mate*². The word *mat*³ taken in artistic use from G., seems to be confused in part with *mat*¹, *n.*, paper or cardboard with a more or less dulled or roughened surface used to protect or set off a picture: see *mat*¹, *n.*, 7.] *I. a.* Having a dull or dead surface; unpolished; lusterless: as, *mat gold*; *mat silver*.

Most kinds of varnish that will dry "bright" under ordinary circumstances will become *mat* if subjected to a chill, or to the action of damp during the drying.

Sct. Amer., N. S., LVI. 297.

II. n. 1. A dull or dead surface, without luster, produced in metals, as gold or silver, by special tools.—*2.* [*< mat*³, *v.*]. An implement by which a mat surface is produced, as in gold or silver.

A very coarse *mat* is used in representing velvet drapery.

Society of Arts Rep., I. 323.

mat (mat), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *matted*, ppr. *matting*. [*< mat*³, *a.*]. To produce a rough or unpolished surface on (metal), whether by means of a mat or by engraving with a sharp tool.—*To matin*, to produce a roughened surface ground in metal-work.

matachin, **matachine** (mat-a-chēn'), *n.* [Also *mattachin*; = *F. mattassins*, *< Sp. matachin*, *< Ar. motawajjihin*, maskers, *pl. of motawajjih*, masked, *< wajh*, face]. A participant in an old comic dance performed by maskers in mock-military guise, originally with sword and buckler, and later with a wooden sword or some other sham weapon; also, the dance itself, and the kind of mask or domino worn in it. The dance became a mere display of tumbling or acrobatic feats.

Lod. We have brought you a mask.

Flam. A matachin it seems, by your drawn swords.

Webster, White Devil. (Nares.)

Whoever saw a *matachin* dance to imitate fighting, this was a fight that did imitate the *matachin*.

Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia.

It was well known in France and Italy by the name of the dance of fools or *matachins*, who were habited in short jackets, with gilt paper helmets, long streamers tied to their shoulders, and belts to their legs. They carried in their hands a sword and buckler, with which they made a clashing noise, and performed various quick and sprightly evolutions.

Douce, Illus. of Shakspere, II. 435. (Nares.)

To dance a *matachin*, to fight a duel with swords.

I'd dance a *matachin* with you
Should make you sweat your heat blood for't.
Fletcher (and another), Elder Brother, v. 1.

We may thereby perchance,
Ere many springs, compelled be to dance
Another *Matachin*.

Wüther, Speculum Speculativum (1600), p. 26.

mataco (mat'a-kō), *n.* [S. Amer.] A small three-banded armadillo, the *apar* or *apara*, *Dasyurus* or *Tolypeutes trineatus*. Also *matacho*, *matio*. See *ent* under *apar*.

matador (mat-a-dōr'), *n.* [Sp. *matador* (< L. *mactator*), a slayer, < *matar*, kill, < L. *mactare*, kill, sacrifice: see *mactation*, *mactator*.] 1. A killer; specifically, the man appointed to kill the bull in bull-fights. He carries in his right hand a naked sword, and in his left the *muleta*, a small stick with a piece of scarlet silk attached, with which, after the animal has been sufficiently tormented by the picadors and banderilleros, he draws its attention to himself, and then kills it by plunging his sword into its neck. Also written *matadore*.

In costly sheen and gandy cloak array'd,
But all afoot, the light-limb'd *Matadore*
Stands in the centre, eager to invade
The lord of lowing herds.

Byron, Child Harold, l. 74.

2. One of the three principal cards in the games of *ombré* and *quadrille*. These three are the ace of clubs, the ace of spades, and the two of trumps should clubs or spades be trumps, or the seven of trumps should hearts or diamonds be trumps.

Now move to war her sable *Matadores*
In show like leaders of the swarthy Moors.
Pope, R. of the L., iii. 47.

3. In the game of solo, the *spadella*, *manilla*, or *basta* (which three are known as the *higher matadors*), and, if these are all obtained by one side, any one of all lower cards held in uninterrupted sequence in one hand: the latter are known as *lower matadors*.

matæology, *n.* See *mateology*.

matafund (mat'a-fund), *n.* [ML. *matafunda*, appar. < Sp. *matar*, kill (see *matador*), + L. *funda*, a sling.] Same as *matafunda*.

matafunda (mat'a-fun'dā), *n.* [ML.: see *matafund*.] An old military engine which threw stones by means of a sling. *Grose*.

That murderous sling,
The *matafunda*, whence the ponderous stone
Flood fierce. Southey, Joan of Arc, viii.

matagasset, *n.* [Also *mattagasse*, *mattagess*; < F. (Savoyard) *matagasse*, a shrike, lit. 'kill-magpie,' < *mater* (= Sp. Pg. *matar*, < L. *mactare*), kill, + *agasse*, *agace*, a magpie.] The great gray shrike or butcher-bird of Europe, *Lanius excubitor*.

Though the *matagasse* bee a hawk of none account or price,
Neither with us in any use.
Book of Falconrie or Hawkinge (London, 1611).

matái (mat'ái), *n.* [Native name.] A coniferous tree of New Zealand, *Podocarpus spicata*, with a pale or reddish soft durable wood.

matamata (mat-a-mat'á), *n.* [S. Amer.] 1. A pleurodorous tortoise of the genus *Chelys*, *C. finbriata* or *matumata*. Its brown carapace is covered with pyramidal eminences, and its body is curiously imbricated. It inhabits the fresh waters of Brazil. See *ent* under *Chelydide*.

2. [cap.] [NL.] A genus of such turtles: a synonym of *Chelys*. *Merrem*, 1828.

matapi (mat'a-pi), *n.* [S. Amer.] A pliable basket used in South America and the West Indies for extracting the poisonous juice from the manioc-root. The basket is first compressed so as to increase its diameter; it is then filled with the grated manioc and hung up with a weight attached to the lower end. As its diameter decreases under the tension the juice flows out through the interstices.

mat-boat (mat'bōt), *n.* In *hydraul. engin.*, a frame of ways resting on scows, on which *mat* for revetment is made, and from which it is launched into position to prevent scour on a river-bank or elsewhere. *E. H. Knight*. Also called *matting-boat*.

mat-braid (mat'brād), *n.* A thick braid, solid and closely woven, used for trimming, for the binding of heavy garments, and the like.

match¹ (mach), *n.* [ME. *matchen*, *methe*, *macche*, *mache*, *meche*, < AS. *gemæcca*, a companion, a secondary form of *gemæca*, a com-

panion, whence *E. make*, and by corruption *mate*: see *make*², *mate*¹.] 1. A companion or fellow; a person or thing considered in comparison with another; one of a pair, or of a possible pair, as a married or marriageable man or woman, a competitor, or an agreeing or harmonizing object.

So with marshal at her [their] metemcusked they were, . . . & vch mon with his mach made hym at ese.

Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), II. 124.

Search out a *match*
Within our kingdom, where and when thou wilt,
And I will pay thy dowry.

Beau. and Fl., Philaster, v. 5.

Didn't I refuse Sir Tivy Terrier, who every body said would have been a better *match*?

Sheridan, School for Scandal, III. 1.

2. A person or thing that is equal to or on equal terms with another in any respect; one fit or qualified to mate or cope with another; a peer: as, I am no *match* for him in argument.

The all-seeing sun

Ne'er saw her *match* since first the world began.

Shak., R. and J., I. 2. 98.

Hannibal, a conqueror all his life, met with his *match*, and was subdued at last.

Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 172.

Dryden then betook himself to a weapon at which he was not likely to find his *match*.

Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vii.

3. A pair; a couple; two persons, things, or sets mated or suited to each other: as, the horses are an exact *match* in height, color, or gait.—4. A mating or pairing; a coupling; a joining of two persons, things, or sets for any purpose. Specifically—(a) A joining in marriage; a marriage engagement.

I would effect

The *match* between Sir Thuro and my daughter.

Shak., T. G. of V., III. 2. 23.

(b) An engagement for a contest or game; the contest or game itself: as, a *match* at billiards; a shooting-*match*; the terms of a *match*.

A felle fight and a fuisse fell hom betwene,
But vnnete [unequal] was the *Macche* at the mene tyme.

Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), I. 1324.

Ferrers his taberd with rich very spread,
Well known in many a warlike *match* before.

Drayton, Barons' Wars, II.

When a *match* at foot-ball is made, two parties, each containing an equal number of competitors, take the field, and stand between two goals.

Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 168.

Hence—5t. An agreement or engagement in general; a bargain.

When he first bought her [the ship], I think he had made a saving *match* if he had then sunk her, and never set her forth.

Sherley, quoted in Bradford's Plymouth Plantation, p. 308.

Queen Katherin she a *match* did make,
As plainly doth appear.

For three hundred tun of good red wine,

And three [hundred] tun of beere.

Robin Hood's Chase (Child's Ballads, V. 321).

It is a *match*, Sir, I will not fail you, God willing, to be at Amwell Hill to-morrow morning before sunrising.

I. Walton, Complete Angler, p. 56.

A *set match*, an intrigue or conspiracy.

Lest they should think this a *set match* betwixt the brethren.

Bp. Hall, Aaron's Censer.

Consolation match. See *consolation*.—**Grinning-match**. See *grin*.

match¹ (mach), *r.* [ME. *matchen*, *macchen*, *match*: from the noun.] **I. trans.** 1. To mate or couple; bring together in association or co-operation: join in action, comparison, contest, or competition: as, they are well *matched*; to *match* coins in gaming; to *match* earnestly with cunning.

Ector met hym with mayn, *macchit* hym so harde,
That he gird to the ground & the gost past.

Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), I. 8215.

Then [came] the reign of a queen *matched* with a for-eigner.

Bacon, Advancement of Learning, II. 131.

Match Raphael's grace with thy lov'd Guido's air.

Pope, Epistle to Jervas, l. 36.

He is *matched* to trot, and is continually breaking into a gallop.

De Quincey, Rhetoric.

2. To join suitably or conformably; bring into agreement; make harmonious or correspondent: as, a pair of *matched* horses; to *match* the parts of a machine.

Let poets *match* their subject to their strength.

Roscommon, On Poetry.

So well was *match'd* the tartan screen
With heath-bell dark and brackens green.

Scott, L. of the L., III. 31.

3. To be a *match* for; be able to compete with; equal: as, no one can *match* him in his specialty.

No settled senses of the world can *match*
The pleasure of that madness.

Shak., W. T., v. 3. 72.

Our waking conceptions do not *match* the fancies of our sleeps.

Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, II. 11.

A king's palace in France or England would not *match* the home of a Foscari in Venice, in beautiful and luxurious appointments.

D. G. Mitchell, Bound Together, II.

4. To furnish or show a *match*, counterpart, or competitor for; find or provide something to agree or harmonize with: as, to *match* combatants for any contest; to *match* a jewel or a ribbon.

At Hubins the Eye-maker, I saw Drawers full of all sorts of Eyes, admirable for the contrivance, to *match* with great exactness any Iris whatsoever: This being a case where mismatching is intolerable.

Lister, Journey to Paris, p. 144.

No history or antiquity can *match* his policies and his conduct.

South.

To match colors. See *color*.

II. intrans. 1t. To contend.

Thus *macchit* those men till the merke night.

Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), I. 9679.

2. To form a union; become joined or mated, as in marriage.

Against her friend's minds, she *matched* with an ancient man who had neither honesty nor ability, and one whom she had no affection unto.

Winthrop, Hist. New England, II. 190.

Let tigers *match* with hinds, and wolves with sheep.

Dryden, Spanish Friar.

3. To be of corresponding size, figure, or quality; tally; suit; harmonize; correspond: as, these colors do not *match*.—**To match**, corresponding, suiting, or harmonizing in style, color, or any other respect.

The landlord . . . in . . . drab breeches and boots with tops to *match*.

Dickens, Oliver Twist, xxxiii.

match² (mach), *n.* [ME. *macche*, < OF. *mesche*, *meische*, F. *mèche*, the wick of a candle, a *match* to fire a gun, = Pr. *mecha*, *meca* = Sp. Pg. *mecha* = It. *miccia*, a *match*, < ML. *mixa*, **myxa*, *mirus*, L. *myrus*, m., a wick, the part of a lamp through which the wick protrudes, the nozzle, < Gr. *μῖξα*, the nozzle of a lamp, a nostril, mucus, akin to L. *mucus*, mucus: see *mucus*.] 1t. The wick of a lamp or candle.

(Of a torch)

The blase bee blown out, but brenneth the weke,
Withouten lye and lyght, lith [remaineth] foyr in the *macche*.

Piers Plowman (C), xx. 179.

Of the grapes which this Palma Christi or Ricinus doth carie, there be made excellent wicks or *matches* for lamps and candles.

Holland, tr. of Pliny, xxii. 4.

2. In general, anything that takes fire readily either from a spark or by friction, and is used for retaining, conveying, and communicating fire. Formerly, hemp, flax, cotton, or tow dipped in sulphur, coarse paper saturated with oil, a species of dry wood called touchwood, etc., were in common use as *matches*; and for military purposes a slow-burning cord was used. (See *match-cord*, *match-lock*, *match-tub*.) Early in the nineteenth century an improvement was introduced in the form of a thin slip of wood tipped with sulphur or other combustible matter, which ignited when brought into contact with phosphorus contained in a box or vial. All other domestic devices of the kind, however, were superseded by the friction-match, which was introduced about 1830. See *locofoco*, *lucifer*, *congreve*, *venetian*, *fuse*, and *resta*.

Giving a trifle for oyl, about midnight we departed, having here met with good store of company; such as were allowed travelling with their *matches* light, and prepared to receive all onsets.

Sandys, Travels, p. 90.

3. In a special sense, a slow-match having the form of a line or cord of indefinite length. See *match-cord*.

We took a piece of *match*, such as soldiers use, of the thickness of a man's little finger, or somewhat thicker.

Boyle, Works, I. 23.

The soldiers tied their links of *match* about their middle.

Millan, in Grose's Milit. Antiquities, I. 160.

4t. A *match-lock* musket.

A great many they were of goodly well proportioned fellows, as grim as Devils; yet the very sight of cocking our *matches*, and being to let fly, a few words caused them to leave their bows and arrows to our guard.

Quoted in Capt. John Smith's Works, I. 211.

Chemical match, a sort of friction-match, first manufactured at Vienna, tipped with sulphur, and having the end covered with a compound of sugar and chlorate of potash, colored with vermilion, and made adhesive with glue. For ignition it was dipped into a vial containing sulphuric acid. Also called *dip-splint*.—**Incendiary match**. See *incendiary*.—**Quick-match**, a *match* made with threads of cotton or with cotton wick, steeped in gummed brandy or whiskey, then soaked in a paste of meal powder and gummed spirits, and afterward strewn with meal powder. It burns at the rate of a yard in 13 seconds, and is used to prime heavy mortars, etc.—**Safety-match**, a kind of *match* which will not ignite by friction unless rubbed on a specially prepared surface, as the side of a box, containing the phosphorus or other necessary part of the combustible composition.—**Slow-match**, a *match* made to burn very slowly, as at the rate of 4 or 5 inches an hour, and used for blasting purposes, artillery, etc., and formerly for firing the matchlock.—**To prime a match**, to render it easily ignitable by putting on the end of it some wet bruised powder made into a sort of paste.

match² (mach), *r. t.* [ME. *match*², *n.*] To purify, as a vessel, by burning a *match* or *matches* in it. *Imp. Diet.*

matchable (mach'g-bl), *a.* [*< match¹ + -able.*] Capable of being matched; suitable for matching; corresponding in quality, character, or appearance.

To tell my forces, *matchable* to none,
Were but lost labour, that few would believe.
Spenser, Ruins of Time, l. 89.

The Treasury and Library of the Emperor [of Ethiopia],
neither of which is thought to be *matchable* in the world.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 678.

Those at land that are not *matchable* with any upon our
shores.
Woodward, Essay towards a Nat. Hist. of the Earth.

matchableness (mach'g-bl-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being matchable. *B. Jonson.*

match-board (mach'bôrd), *n.* In *carp.*, a board which has a tongue cut along one edge and a groove in the opposite edge, to enter the corresponding groove and receive the corresponding tongue of the boards to be placed in contiguity with it. Such boards are always planed smooth on one or both faces. Also called *matched board*.

The walls . . . consist partly of brick piers and partly of corrugated iron lined by felt and *matchboard*.
Medical News, LII, 670.

match-boarding (mach'bôr'ding), *n.* A wall-lining constructed of match-boards. Also called *matched boarding*. When the boards used are beaded on the outer face along the edge in which is the groove, the lining is properly called *matched* and *beaded boarding*.

match-box (mach'boks), *n.* 1. A box for holding matches.—2. *Milit.*, same as *match-pipe*.

match-cloth (mach'klôth), *n.* A kind of coarse woolen cloth, probably so called as resembling in texture the fur skins originally used for *match-coats*.

match-coat (mach'kôt), *n.* A large loose coat formerly worn by American Indians, originally made of fur skins matched and sewed together, and afterward of *match-cloth*.

The proper Indian *match-coat*, which is made of skins, dressed with the fur on, sewed together. . . . The Duffield *match-coat*, bought of the English.
Beverly, Virginia, iii. ¶ 3.

match-cord (mach'kôrd), *n.* A kind of slow-match carried by musketeers of the sixteenth century for firing their matchlocks, having the form of a stout cord and carried loose in the hand or hooked to the belt or bandoleer. It was lighted at one or both ends when carried into action.

matcher (mach'ér), *n.* One who matches.

matcher-head (mach'ér-hed), *n.* In *wood-working*, the cutter-head of a planing-machine or a tonguing-and-grooving machine.

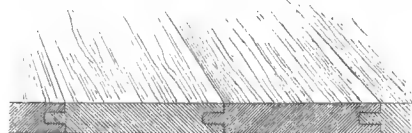
matchet, **matchette**, *n.* Same as *machete*.

match-gearing (mach'gêr'ing), *n.* A gearing composed of two cog-wheels of equal diameter. *E. H. Knight.*

match-hook (mach'hûk), *n.* *Naut.*, a tackle-hook consisting of a pair of hooks or a double hook shutting together so that each part serves as a mousing for the other.

matching-machine (mach'ing-mə-shēn'), *n.* A molding-machine for cutting the tongues and grooves in the edges of *match-boards*.

match-joint (mach'joint), *n.* The joining of



Boards joined by Match-joints.

match-boards, by tongue and groove. See *match-board*, *match-plane*.

matchless (mach'les), *a.* [*< match¹ + -less.*] 1. Having no match or equal; peerless; unrivalled: as, *matchless* impudence; *matchless* charms.

Warring in heaven against heaven's *matchless* King.
Milton, P. L., iv. 41.

Her look composed, and steady eye,
Bespoke a *matchless* constancy.
Scott, Marmion, li. 21.

2†. Not matched; not paired; hence, unshared; having no partner.

Als as she double spake, so heard she double,
With *matchlesse* cares deformed and distort.
Spenser, F. Q., IV, i. 28.

= **Syn.** 1. Unparalleled, incomparable, inimitable.

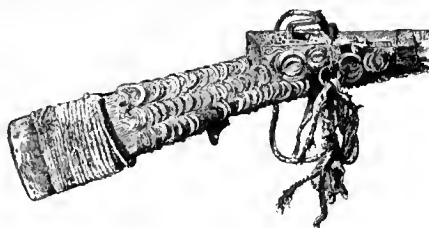
matchlessly (mach'les-li), *adv.* In a *matchless* manner; so as not to be equaled.

matchlessness (mach'les-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being *matchless*; peerlessness.

match-line (mach'lin), *n.* Same as *match-cord*.

match-lock (mach'lok), *n.* The earliest form of musket-lock, constructed so as to be fired by means of a match in the form of a cord.

matchlock (mach'lok), *n.* A musket furnished with a *match-lock*; a gun fired by means of a



Butt and Lock of an Arab Matchlock.

lighted match. Matchlocks were used in England till near the end of the seventeenth century, when they were superseded by flintlocks.

Down from his cottage wall he caught
The *matchlock*, hotly tried
At Prestonpans and Marston-moor,
By fiery Ireton's side. *Whittier, The Exiles.*

A soldier with his *matchlock*, bow, and shield.
R. H. Stoddard, Guests of the State.

matchlockman (mach'lok-mən), *n.*; pl. *matchlockmen* (-men). A soldier armed with a *matchlock*.

matchly (mach'li), *a.* [*< match¹ + -ly.*] Exactly alike. *Hallivell, [Prov. Eng.]*

match-maker¹ (mach'mā'kēr), *n.* [*< match¹, n., + maker.*] One who plans or brings about marriages; especially, one who officiously or obtrusively engages in promoting a match or matches.

match-maker² (mach'mā'kēr), *n.* [*< match², n., + maker.*] One who makes matches for burning.

match-making (mach'mā'king), *n.* [*< match¹, n., + making, n.*] The act or practice of setting one's self to bring about marriages.

match-making (mach'mā'king), *a.* [*< match¹, n., + making, ppr.*] Tending to make matches; active in bringing about marriages.

Mingled with these groups were three or four *match-making* mammas.
Dickens.

match-pipe (mach'pip), *n.* A metal tube carried by soldiers armed with matchlocks, to protect the lighted match and to screen its light from the enemy.

match-plane (mach'plān), *n.* Either of two planes used to prepare boards for being joined by grooving and tonguing, one plane, called the *plow*, being used to form the groove, and the other to form the tongue. See *match-board*.

match-plate (mach'plāt), *n.* In *foundry*, a plate to the opposite sides of which are fastened correspondingly the two halves of a pattern, and which is then placed between the two sides of a flask and rammed up from both sides. The plate holds the pattern in position until the sand is consolidated; the flask is then opened and the *match-plate* removed, when, upon closing the flask again, the two parts of the matrix come together.

match-pot (mach'pot), *n.* A small vessel of incombustible material for holding friction-matches; specifically, such a vessel attached to a larger one, as to a lamp or vase.

Two-handed Chinese vase of rock crystal, with a *match-pot* at the side.
Hamilton Sale Cat., No. 600.

match-rifling (mach'rî'fling), *n.* In *gun-making*, any one of various methods of rifling guns by which they are specially adapted to long-range shooting in shooting-matches. See *rifle*, *rifling*, and *shooting-range*.

The Metford *match-rifling* is very expensive to produce, and once obtained requires great care to preserve it from rust and scratches.
W. W. Greener, The Gun, p. 146.

match-safe (mach'saf), *n.* A vessel of incombustible material for holding friction-matches.

match-staff (mach'stáf), *n.* A staff with a slot in the upper end and a spike in the lower, used on shipboard to hold a slow-match.

match-terms (mach'térnz), *n. pl.* A corresponding pair of terms of two ratios, two antecedents or two consequents.

Each couple of them which so agree and match together in like surname or quality are properly to be called *match-terms* or genderlike terms; for in such cases the one couple are the antecedents and the other couple are the consequents.
T. Hül's, Arithmetic (1600), viii.

match-tub (mach'tub), *n.* In old war-vessels, a tub having a cover perforated with holes, in which were fixed lighted slow-matches ready for use, and containing water to extinguish sparks that might fall from the matches.

match-wheel (mach'hwél), *n.* A cog-wheel made to fit into or work with another. *E. H. Knight.*

match-wood (mach'wúd), *n.* 1. Wood in any form, whether in logs, scantlings, or boards, adapted to and designed for use in the manufacture of matches.—2. Wood which has been sawn, or sawn and split, to the proper size for matches.—3. As a figure of speech, wood which has been broken or splintered into very fine pieces.

The timber framed wagons have been smashed to *match-wood*.
The Engineer, LXV, 278.

mate¹ (mât), *n.* [*< ME. mate (= OD. mact, D. maat = MLG. mât, mate = G. maat = Sw. Dan. mat), a companion, a var. (due in part, esp. in the naut. use, to the D. form) of make²; see make², and cf. match¹.*] 1. A familiar associate or companion; one who is associated with another or others in habitual intercourse or action; a fellow; a comrade: often used as the second element in a compound, as in *playmate*, *schoolmate*, *shipmate*.

Therefore a-shoar; *Mates*, let our Anchor fall.
Heer blowes no Winde; heer are we Welcom all.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 7.

Why, how now, friends! what *sneaky mates* are you
That know not duty nor civility? *Ford, 'Tis Pity, iii. 9.*
'Ere, Bill! . . . I won't a-speaking to you, marm; I
were a-speaking to my *mate*. *Norris, Matrimony, xxii.*

2. An equal; a match.

Your pride is yet no *mate* for mine.
Tennyson, Lady Clara Vere de Vere.

3. One of a pair; one who or that which corresponds to or is joined with another in a pair; one of a pair of mated persons or animals, male and female, or of matched things; one of two fellows: as, a conjugal *mate* or partner; these shoes are not *mates*.

There shall the vultures also be gathered, every one with
her *mate*. *Isa. xxxiv. 15.*

Mary took another *mate*,
But Dora lived unmarried till her death.
Tennyson, Dora.

4. A ship's officer whose duty it is to oversee the execution of the orders of the master or commander, or of his immediate superior. In a merchant ship the *mate* takes command of the ship in the absence of the captain or commanding officer. Large ships have a first, second, third, and sometimes a fourth *mate*.

The danger quite forgot wherein they were of late;
Who half so merry now as master and his *mate*?
Drayton, Polyolbion, ii. 426.

Now *mate* is blind and captain lame,
And half the crew are sick or dead.
Tennyson, The Voyage.

5. In the United States navy, an officer of the line not in the line of promotion.—*Boatswain's mate*. See *boatswain*.—*Carpenter's mate*. See *carpenter*.—*Gunner's mate*. See *gunner*.—*Inkhorn mate*. See *inkhorn*.—*Jersey mates* (in humorous allusion to New Jersey), a pair of horses not matched in size or color. Also called *Jersey match* and *Jersey team*. [*U. S.*]—*Master's mate*. See *master*.

mate¹ (mât), *v.*; pret. and pp. *mated*, ppr. *mat-ing*. [*< mate¹, n. Cf. match¹, v.*] 1. *trans.* 1. To join or match as a mate or as mates, as in marriage or other union.

The hind that would be mated by the lion
Must die for love. *Shak., All's Well, i. 1. 102.*

Know you not what fate awaits you?
Or to whom the future *mates* you?
Bret Harte, An Arctic Vision.

Do women never think of anything but *mating* people
who happen to be thrown together?
C. D. Warner, Their Pilgrimage, p. 73.

2. To match one's self with or against; vie or cope with. [*Rare.*]

Tall ash, and taller oak, that *mates* the skies.
Dryden, tr. of Virgil's Georgics, ii. 93.

II. *intrans.* To be joined in companionship; form a union; pair: as, to *mate* with one's like; birds *mate* in spring.

mate^{2†} (mât), *a.* [*< ME. mate, maat, mat, < OF. mat = Pr. mat = Sp. Pg. mate, confounded, dull. = It. matto, fond, mad, = D. mat = MLG. mat = MHG. mat, G. matt = Sw. matt = Dan. mat, confounded, confused, dejected, dull; < ML. mattus, confounded, confused, dull (also check-mated ?), < Pers. (> Turk.) mât, astonished, confounded, amazed, receiving checkmate; shâhmât, checkmate, lit. the king is dead: see checkmate. Cf. mat³. Cf. also mat³, < G. matt, dull, dim.] 1. Enfeebled; fatigued; spent.*

What of here hard heizing & of the hote weder,
Mellors was al mat; sche ne mist no further.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 2441.

Now the ben moche at the worse, for the ben wery and
mate for trauaile. *Merlin (E. E. T. S.), lii. 396.*

2. Confounded; daunted; dismayed; dejected; cast down.

His thought that his herte wolde breke,
When he saugh hem so pitous and so maat
That whilom weren of so greet estaat.

Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 93.

That nyght logged Amant and his men by a laundeside
in the wode, and were full mate and pensil for her kyn and frende.

Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ll. 359.

3. Overthrown; fallen; slain.

O Gollas, unmesurable of lengthe,
How myghte David make thee so mat!

Chaucer, Man of Law's Tale, l. 837.

And wexeth anone so feeble and mate.

Gower, Conf. Amant., vi.

mate² (māt), *v.* [**< ME. matten < OF. mator = Sp. Pg. mator = It. mattare = D. matten (in af-matten) = G. matten = Sw. matta = Dan. matte, mate; from the adj. I. trans. To defeat; daunt; confound; stupefy. [Obsolete or archaic.]**

Hyve hundrith fully of there fyne shippes,
Consumet full cleane, clothes & other,
And meny mo were there marred, & mated with fire.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 9531.

Luc. What are you mad, that you do reason so?
Ant. S. Not mad, but mated; how, I do not know.

Shak., C. of E., iii. 2. 54.

Theod. I think she is taller than yourself.

Leec. Why, let her!

It is not that shall mate me.

Fletcher (and another), Love's Pilgrimage, iii. 2.
Twenty years of depression and continual failure mated
the spirits of the cavaliers.

Hallam.

II. intrans. To be confounded.

mate³ (māt), *n.* [**< ME. mate, in checkmate; see checkmate.] In chess, the state of the king when he is in check and cannot move out of it, the player whose king is so placed losing the game.**

At the chesse with me she gan to play. . . .

Ther-with Fortune seyde "chek here!"

And "Mate!" in the myd point of the chekkere.

Chaucer, Death of Blanche, l. 660.

Although I had a check,

To geue the mate is hard.

Surrey, To the Ladie that Scorned her Loner.

Like a stale at chess, where it is no mate, but yet the
game cannot stir.

Bacon, Boldness.

Fool's mate, a mode of checkmate in which the tyro, moving first, is mated by his opponent's second move.—**Scholar's mate**, a simple mode of checkmate, sometimes practised on inexperienced players, in which the skilled player's queen, supported by a bishop, mates the tyro in four moves.

A simple trip, akin to scholar's mate at chess.

II. Kingsley.

Smothered mate, a form of mate in which the king is so surrounded by his own men as to be unable to move, and the mate is given by a knight.

mate⁴ (māt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. **mated**, ppr. **mat-ting**. [**< ME. maten, < OF. and F. mator (= Pr. mator = It. mattare), checkmate, < mat, check-mated; see mate**².] To checkmate.

mate, **maté** (mā'te), *n.* [**Sp., ppr. yerba de mate: yerba, herb; de, of; mate, a vessel, usually a gourd or calabash, in which the leaves are infused.] A species of holly, Ilex Paraguayensis; also, its prepared leaves, or the tea-like beverage made from them. The mate is a small tree, or is reduced to a bush by the cutting of its branches for their leaves. It is found wild on the river-banks of Paraguay and in the neighboring mountainous districts of Brazil, and is cultivated in plantations. The leaves are prepared by roasting and pulverizing. Boiling water is poured over them to form the tea, which is imbued through a tube, commonly without addition, sometimes with sugar or lemon. It is an aromatic beverage, whose general effects are those of tea and coffee. It is considered very refreshing in fatigue, and is consumed by miners and other heavy laborers. Its use, once adopted, is very difficult to abandon. Also called Brazil or Paraguay tea, Jesuits' tea, and yerba.**

matelassé (mat-las'ā), *a. and n.* [**F., pp. of matelasser, cover with a mattress, < matelas, a mattress; see mattress.] I. a. Having a raised pattern the surface of which looks as if quilted: said of fine textiles, especially silk. Matelassé silks have usually a rich flowered pattern, and are of one color, the pattern showing only by its slight relief and different texture.**

II. n. A kind of French dress-goods of silk and wool. See I.

mateless (māt'les), *a.* [**< mate + -less.] Having no mate or companion.**

Daughter too divine as woman to be noted,
Spouse of only death in mateless maidenhood.

A. C. Swinburne, Athens.

matelote (mat'e-lôt), *n.* [**F., a dish of different sorts of fish, < matelot, a sailor, seaman; see matross.] Fish served with a sauce of wine, onions, herbs, and other seasoning. The name is sometimes given to a dish of meat or other viands served with a similar sauce.**

matelotte (mat'e-lot), *n.* [**F., < matelot, a sailor; see matelote.] An old sailors' dance, in duple**

rhythm, similar to the hornpipe. The dancers wore wooden shoes and had their arms intertwined behind their backs.

mately (māt'li), *a.* In *her.*, same as *urde*: as, a cross mately.

mateology (mat-ē-ō'ō-ji), *n.* [**< Gr. ματαιολογία, vain, random talk, < ματαιολόγος, talking at random, < μάταιος, vain, idle, foolish (> μάτην, folly), + -λογία, < λέγειν, speak; see -ology.] A vain discourse or inquiry. Also spelled *matwology*. [Rare.]**

The sapience of our forefathers and the defectiveness of our dictionaries are simultaneously illustrated by the bead-roll of *mateology* [a list of different kinds of divination] embodied in the extract here following.

F. Hall, Mod. Eng., p. 37.

mateotechny (mat'ē-ō-tek'ni), *n.* [**< Gr. ματαιος, vain, + τέχνη, art.] Any unprofitable science. [Rare.]**

Such a peevish practice & unnecessary

Mateotechnie.

Touchstone of Complexions, Pref., p. 6. (Davies.)

mater¹, *n.* A Middle English form of *matter*.

mater² (mā'tēr), *n.*; pl. **matres** (-tréz). [**L., = Gr. μήτηρ = E. mother; see mother**¹.] 1. Mother: in certain special uses. See *alma mater*, and phrases below.—2. In *anat.*, one of two membranes or meninges of the brain, outer and inner, separated by the arachnoid, and distinguished as *dura mater*, or *dura*, and *pia mater*, or *pia*: so called from some idea that they produce the brain.—**Mater aceti**, mother of vinegar: a fungus or mold-plant which appears on the surface of vinegar, forming there a thick leather-like coat. It belongs to the genus *Mycoderma*.—**Mater familias**, the mother of a family.

materer, *n.* A Middle English form of *matter*.
material (mā-tē'ri-āl), *a. and n.* [= F. *matériel* = Sp. Pg. *material* = It. *materiale*, < L. *materialis*, of or belonging to matter, < L. *matéria*, matter: see *matter*.] I. *a.* 1. Consisting of matter; of a physical nature; not spiritual: as, *material elements*; a *material body*.

I saw when at his word the formless mass,

This world's *material* mould, came to a heap.

Milton, P. L., iii. 709.

The motion of the ether communicated to *material* substances throws them into motion. It is therefore itself a *material* substance. Tyndall, Light and Electricity, p. 124.

2. Relating to or connected with matter; concerned with organic nature; affecting corporeal things or interests: as, *material existence* or *well-being*.

Even in that *material* civilization which utilitarianism delights to glorify, there is an element which the philosophy of mere enjoyment cannot explain.

Lecky, Europ. Morals, l. 89.

Material circumstances will continue to rule political agglomerations. The Nation, XLII. 155.

Hence—3. Corporeal; sensuous; sensual; gross: as, *material delights*.

These temptations are erasse and *material*, and soon discernible. Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), l. 104.

4. Pertaining to the matter or subject; of substantial import or consequence; essential; necessary; important.

That were too long their infinite contents
Here to record, ne much *material*.

Spenser, F. Q., II. x. 74.

He [the King of Spain] had done them some *material* good offices. Howell, Letters, I. vi. 3.

How we all came to disregard so *material* a point is inconceivable. Goldsmith, Vear, xvi.

A circumstance may be said to be *material* when it bears a visible relation in point of causality to the consequences; immaterial, when it bears no such visible relation.

Bentham, Introd. to Morals and Legislation, vii. 23.

She repeated to my friend the singular story she had before told him, without any *material* variation from the detail she had formerly given.

Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, l. 208.

5†. Full of matter, or of solid sense and observation.

Touch. Honesty coupled to beauty is to have honey a sauce to sugar.

Jag. A *material* fool! [Aside.]

Shak., As you Like it, iii. 3. 32.

Beware of being too *material* when there is any impediment or obstruction in men's wills; for pre-occupation of mind ever requireth preface of speech.

Bacon, Dispatch (ed. 1887).

What thinks *material* Horace of his learning?

B. Jonson, Poetaster, v. 1.

Natural and easy as well in her deportment as in her discourse, which was always *material*, not trifling.

Evelyn, Diary, March 10, 1685.

6. In *philos.*, consisting in or pertaining to matter in the Aristotelian sense, and not to form; arising from matter of positive fact, and not from logical implication: referring to the object as it exists, and not to distinctions originating in the mind; relating to a word as an object, and

not to its meaning. All these senses come down from the middle ages, and in them *material* is opposed to *formal*. In Cartesian and later writings, *material* often means pertaining to the outward world, as opposed to *spiritual*. In the Kantian terminology, *material* means pertaining to or derived from matter in the Kantian sense of that term, namely, that which is contributed to cognition by sense. Examples of the many established phrases in which this word occurs are given below.

7. In the *law of evidence*, of legal significance in the cause; having such a relation to the question in controversy that it may or ought to have some influence on the determination of the cause. See *immaterial issue*, under *issue*.—**Material acceptance or supposition**, the taking of a spoken or written word as an object of thought.—**Material being**. See *being*.—**Material cause**. See *cause*, l.—**Material cognition**. See *cognition*.—**Material consequence**, a consequence, or premise with conclusion, which is valid—that is, of which the conclusion is true whenever the premise is true, but which is so by virtue of a matter of fact, and not by virtue of the logical forms of the premise and conclusion. The use of this term originated with Scotus, who further distinguishes between a necessary and a contingent material consequence, according as the premise needed to be supplied to render the consequence a logical syllogism is a necessary or a contingent proposition.—**Material criterion of truth**. See *criterion*.—**Material descent**, the passage from a genus to a species which comes under it as a matter of fact, but not by logical necessity.—**Material distinction**, the distinction between different individuals of the same species. This is an example of a use of the word *material* common with Thomas Aquinas and his followers, which seems to imply that matter is the principle of individuation.—**Material fallacy**, a fallacy in which the syllogism satisfies all the rules of formal logic, but where the deception belongs to a class of falsifications of premises. Such, for example, are cases where "most" is exaggerated into "all," where we argue *post hoc ergo propter hoc*, etc.—**Material form**, in *metaph.*, a form depending upon matter, and having no independent existence, which is supposed to be true of every form except the human soul.—**Material heresy**. See *heresy*, 2.—**Material idea**. See *idea*.—**Material knowledge**. Same as *material cognition*.—**Material logic**. See *logic*.—**Material matter of a proposition**, the subject and predicate: opposed to the *formal matter*, which is the fact signified by the proposition.—**Material mode**, a mode which affects the matter of a proposition: opposed to *formal mode*, which affects the form.

The *material modes* affect the matter of the enunciation, viz. either the subject or the predicate. For example, in this enunciation, A good shepherd lays down his life for his sheep, the word *bonus* or *good* is the mode of the subject. In this, A rhetorician speaks ornately and copiously, ornately and copiously are the modes of the predicate. Burgesdicus, tr. by a Gentleman.

Material multitudet, the plurality of a number in which the distinctions which may separate the objects are left out of view. It is a Thomist expression.—**Material object of a science**, the things of which that science takes cognizance, regardless of the point of view from which it considers them. Thus, chemistry and mechanics have the same material object—that is to say, the whole universe.—**Material opposition**, the opposition between terms which are not opposed in form.—**Material perfection of cognition**, a perfect acquaintance with the facts, as opposed to a logically distinct apprehension of them.—**Material principle**, the Aristotelian matter. See *matter*, 2 (a).—**Material science**, a science which rests on outward observation, and not on introspection: a Cartesian distinction.—**Material sign**, a sign which indicates its object, and shows its real existence, but does not represent it, or exhibit its form: a Thomist phrase.—**Material substances**, matter in the ordinary sense.—**Material supposition**. Same as *material acceptance*.—**Material truth**, the correspondence of our judgments with their objects: opposed to *formal truth*, which is mere logical consistency.—**Material unity**, that which belongs to an individual as such: a Thomist term.—**Material virtue**, a power residing in material things. Aquinas.

II. n. 1. Component or contributory matter or substance; that of or with which any corporeal thing is or may be constituted, made, or done: as, the materials of the soil or of disintegrated rocks: wool is the material of cloth: building- or writing-materials; war-material.

The houses are all built, on the outside, of no better *material* than either Sun burnt Brick or Flemish Wall.

Maunder, Aleppo to Jerusalem, p. 124.

The scenery, though for ever changing, changes like the pattern of a kaleidoscope, the same *materials* readjusted in varying combinations. Froude, Sketches, p. 64.

2. A constituent principle or element; that which composes or makes a part of anything: as, the *material* of one's thoughts; the *materials* of a drama.

Concerning the *materials* of seditions.

Bacon, Seditions and Troubles.

Let none fear that this age, or any coming one, will extirpate the *material* of poetry.

Gladstone, Might of Right, p. 121.

Raw material, unmanufactured material; material for fabrication in its natural state, or, with reference to some processes of manufacture, in the partially manufactured state to which it must be brought prior to treatment by those processes. Thus, wool is the raw material of yarn, and yarn that of cloth; iron ore is the raw material of pig-iron, and pig-iron that of cast-iron.

The currier and tanner find their whole occupation in converting *raw material* into what may be termed prepared material. J. S. Mill.

Strength of materials, that power by which any substance, as a rod, bar, beam, chain, or rope, resists any effort to destroy the cohesion of its parts, whether by pulling or stretching, crushing, or lateral or longitudinal pressure.

material

material (mā-tē'ri-āl), *v. t.* [*< material, n.*] To render material; materialize.

I believe that the whole frame of a beast doth perish, and is left in the same state after death as before it was *materialized* unto life. *Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, § 37.*

materialisation, materialise. See *materialization, materialize.*

materialism (mā-tē'ri-āl-izm), *n.* [First used in E.; = F. *matérialisme* = Sp. Pg. It. *materialismo*; as *material* + *-ism*.] 1. The denial of the existence in man of an immaterial substance, which alone is conscious, distinct and separable from the body.—2. The metaphysical doctrine that matter is the only substance, and that matter and its motions constitute the universe. See *idealism*, 1.

Philosophical *materialism* holds that matter and the motions of matter make up the sum total of existence, and that what we know as psychical phenomena in man and other animals are to be interpreted in an ultimate analysis as simply the peculiar aspect which is assumed by certain enormously complicated motions of matter. *J. Fiske, Evolutionist, p. 277.*

3. The doctrine that all phenomena are to be accounted for by the fortuitous concurrence of atoms, in connection with certain laws or tendencies toward laws, in nature; Epicureanism.—4. Any opinion or tendency that is based upon purely material interests; hence, any low view of life; devotion to material things or interests; neglect of spiritual for physical needs and considerations.

Criticism is infested with a cant of *materialism*, which assumes that manual skill and activity is the first merit of all men, and disparages such as say and do not. *Emerson, The Poet.*

There is a Lower Life, of which the animating principle is secular, or—in the popular sense of the word—*materialism*. *J. R. Seeley, Nat. Religion, p. 225.*

materialist (mā-tē'ri-āl-ist), *n. and a.* [= F. *matérialiste* = Sp. Pg. It. *materialista*; as *material* + *-ist*.] 1. One who holds or advocates any form of metaphysical materialism.

He who denies spirit in man or in the universe is a perfect *materialist*. *Fleming, Vocab. of Philos.*

2. One who is absorbed by material interests; one who takes a low, material view of life.

Persons who worship nothing but worldly success, who care for nothing but wealth, or fashionable display, or personal celebrity, or sensual gratification, are thus loosely called *materialists*. *J. Fiske, Cosmic Philos., II. 433.*

II. a. Of or pertaining to materialism; materialistic.

The *materialist* view is quite as imperfect as the spiritualist view. *G. H. Leves, Hist. Philos., II. 753.*

materialistic (mā-tē'ri-āl-ist'ik), *a.* [*< materialist* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to, of the nature of, or characterized by materialism, in any sense of that word.

But to me his very spiritualism seemed more *materialistic* than his physics. *Kingsley.*

materialistical (mā-tē'ri-āl-ist'ik-əl), *a.* [*< materialistic* + *-al*.] Same as *materialistic*.

materiality (mā-tē'ri-āl'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *matérialité* = Sp. *materialidad* = Pg. *materialidade* = It. *materialità*, < NL. **materialita*(t)s, < LL. *materialis*, material: see *material*.] 1. The state or condition of being material; physical constitution or organization; corporeity: as, the old belief in the *materiality* of heat.

Nor had compacted earth, nor rock, nor stone,
Nor gross *materiality* been known.

Byron, Epistle to a Gentleman in the Temple.

There has arisen . . . the conception of a deity who, at first human in all things, has been gradually losing human *materiality*. *H. Spencer, Univ. Prog., p. 70.*

2. A material thing; material substance.

Sufficient is it to remember for the present that the soul is a subtler and more refined *materiality*, which is thus endowed with more delicate and refined perceptions than the bodily organs. *W. Wallace, Epicureanism, p. 102.*

3. Material character; coarseness; grossness.

In polygamous families . . . the children cannot avoid suffering . . . from the general debasement and *materiality* of life. *S. Bowles, Our New West, p. 248.*

4. The perception of material substance by the mind; that factor in cognition which is recognized as material.

It is of more than psychological interest to remark how the primordial factor in *materiality* is thus due to the projection of a subjectively determined reaction to that action of a not-self on which sense-impressions depend—an action of the not-self which, of course, is not known as such till this projection of the subjective reaction has taken place. *J. Ward, Encyc. Brit., XX. 56.*

5. The quality of being material; importance; essentiality: as, the *materiality* of testimony.

Now *materiality* is a relative term: applied to the consequences of an act, it bore relation to pain and pleasure:

applied to the circumstances, it bears relation to the consequences.

Bentham, Intro. to Morals and Legislation, vii. 23.

materialization (mā-tē'ri-āl-i-zā'shən), *n.* [*< materialize* + *-ation*.] The act of materializing or of investing with or assuming a material form; change from a spiritual, ideal, or imaginary state to a state of matter; specifically, among spiritualists, the alleged assumption by a spirit of a material or bodily form. Also spelled *materialisation*.

materialize (mā-tē'ri-āl-iz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *materialized*, ppr. *materializing*. [= F. *matérialiser* = It. *materializzare*; as *material* + *-ize*.] 1. *trans.* 1. To give a material form or bodily existence to; make physically perceptible; embody in any manner. See *II.*

By this means [letters] we *materialize* our ideas, and make them as lasting as the ink and paper, their vehicles. *Guardian, No. 172.*

With wonderful art and beauty [Virgil has] *materialized* (if I may so call it) a scheme of abstracted notions, and clothed the most nice, refined conceptions of philosophy in sensible images and poetical representations. *Tatler, No. 115.*

He regarded the suggestion that the letter he described as "*materialised*, or reintegrated in the air" was an outcome of any concealed apparatus as "grotesquely absurd." *R. Hodgson, Proc. Soc. Psych. Research, III. 262.*

2. To give the character of metaphysical materialism to; render materialistic.

The *materializing* tendencies of the former system.

Milman, Hist. Latin Christianity, viii. 5.

3. To reduce to a material basis or standard; treat as pertaining only to matter; give a material character to; make material, low, coarse, sensual, etc.: as, to *materialize* thought, morality, or mythology; to *materialize* one's ideas or enjoyments.

II. intrans. 1. To become material; assume a material form; in recent spiritualistic use, to assume, as a spirit or immaterial entity, a form which is perceptible by the senses, or one that is visible, tangible, and (in the case of supposed spirits) capable of physical exertion.

But, setting aside all charlatanism, there is an overwhelming amount of evidence from people who are presumably truthful to the effect that they have actually seen persons and things *materialize*, as the phrase goes, out of nothing. *N. A. Rev., CXLVI. 704.*

2. To take form or shape; come into perceptible existence; become real: as, the project has not yet *materialized*. [Colloq.]

The hail of the intruders was regarded as a challenge by some fifteen or twenty hounds that suddenly *materialized* among the bee-hives and the althea bushes. *M. N. Murfree, Prophet of the Great Smoky Mountains.*

Also spelled *materialise*.

materially (mā-tē'ri-āl-i), *adv.* 1. With, in, by, or with reference to matter or material things; from a material point of view; physically: as, to be well provided *materially*; the state of the country *materially* considered.—2. As regards matter or substance; not formally; in itself considered.

An ill intention is certainly sufficient to spoil and corrupt an act in itself *materially* good. *South.*

3. In a material manner; to an important extent or degree; essentially.

It conduced *materially* to the security of good order.

Hollam, Middle Ages, viii. 2.

materialness (mā-tē'ri-āl-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being material; importance; essentiality.

material medica (mā-tē'ri-āl med'i-kā), [ML. NL, medical material: *material*, material, matter; *medica*, fem. of *medicus*, medical: see *medic*, medical.] 1. Medicinal agencies collectively; the various remedial substances employed in medicine.—2. That branch of medical science which treats of the various substances, natural and artificial, which are employed in the practice of medicine, and embraces an explanation of their nature and modes of action.

materialian (mā-tē'ri-āl-i-an), *n.* [*< LL. materiarius*, believing in the eternity of matter, < L. *material*, matter: see *matter* and *-arian*.] A materialist. *Cudworth.*

materialer (mā-tē'ri-āl), *a. and n.* [*< L. materiarius*, taken, not as pp. of *materiare*, build of wood, but as a mere adj., made of matter, < *material*, matter: see *material*, matter.] 1. *a.* Consisting of matter; material.

A merely *material* being, if it live, borrows its life, as a thing foreign to it, and separable from it.

J. Howe, Works (1848), I. 65.

Gold, . . . the most ponderous and *material* amongst metals. *Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 326.*

2. In *metaph.*, united with matter; embodied in matter: said of an Aristotelian form.

II. n. A material substance; a thing formed of matter.

materialion (mā-tē'ri-āl'shən), *n.* [Cf. L. *materialio(n)*, woodwork, < *materiare*, build of wood, *materiali*, procure wood: see *material*.]

1. A selling of timber for building. *Bailey, 1731.—2. In metaph.*, a making real by embodying in matter or visible form.

Creation, that is, a production of all things out of nothing; a formation not only of matter but of form, and a *materialion* even of matter itself.

Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., v. 1.

materialure (mā-tē'ri-āl-tūr), *n.* [*< materiate* + *-ure*.] Materialization; the production by the soul of the matter of the body. *J. H. Stirling.*

matériel (ma-tā-ri-el'), *n.* [F.: see *material*, *n.*] The assemblage or totality of things used or needed in carrying on any complex business or operation, in distinction from the *personnel*, or body of persons, employed in the same: applied more especially to military supplies and equipments, as arms, ammunition, baggage, provisions, horses, wagons, etc.

materies (mā-tē'ri-ēz), *n.* [L.: see *matter*.] In some technical uses, material; a material; a matter or substance composing or peculiar to anything, or considered as an operative or causative agency: as, *materies morbi* (something regarded as the immediate cause of disease).

materious (mā-tē'ri-us), *a.* [*< LL. materiosus*, full of matter (wood?), < L. *material*, matter, wood: see *matter*.] Same as *material*. *Milton.*

maternal (mā-tēr'nal), *a.* [= F. *maternel* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *maternal* = It. *maternale*, < L. *maternalis*, of a mother, < *mater*, mother: see *mater*, motherly.] 1. Pertaining to a mother or to motherhood; proper to a mother; motherly: as, *maternal* love or authority; *maternal* pains or cares.

Ah, that *maternal* smile!

Cowper, On the Receipt of my Mother's Picture.

We smile to see our little ones at play

So grave, so thoughtful, with *maternal* care

Nursing the wisps of rags they call their babies.

O. W. Holmes, Idola.

2. Relating to or consisting of mothers; concerning the state of motherhood: as, a *maternal* association; a *maternal* hospital.—3. Coming from or through a mother; imparted by or connected with one's mother: as, a *maternal* inheritance; a *maternal* uncle or cousin; *maternal* ancestry or lineage.

That part alone of gross *maternal* frame

Fire shall devour. *Gay, Apotheosis of Hercules.*

Clive . . . is driven over the downs to Brighton, to his *maternal* aunt there. *Thackeray, Newcomes, v.*

4. Of or pertaining to the country of one's birth; native; vernacular.

English-speaking missionaries have planted their *maternal* dialect at scores of important points.

G. P. Marsh, Lects. on Eng. Lang., I.

= *syn.* *Parental*, etc. See *motherly*.

maternity (mā-tēr-nal'i-ti), *n.* [*< maternal*

+ *-ity*.] Motherhood. *Bailey, 1731.*

maternally (mā-tēr-nal-i), *adv.* 1. In a maternal or motherly manner.—2. Through a mother, or on the maternal side: as, they are related *maternally*.

maternity (mā-ter'ni-ti), *n.*; pl. *maternities* (-tiz). [*< F. maternité* = Sp. *maternidad* = Pg. *maternidade* = It. *maternità*, < ML. *maternita*(t)s, < L. *maternus*, of a mother: see *maternal*.] 1. The state of being a mother; motherhood.

Her charity was the cause of her *maternity*.

Parthenia Sacra (1633), p. 47.

2. A place for the care of mothers in childbirth; a lying-in ward or hospital. [Rare.]

The hospital contains 65 beds, and has also a large external *maternity* attached. *Lancet, No. 3445, p. 509.*

Extern maternity. See *extern*.—**Maternity hospital.** See *hospital*.

mateship (māt'ship), *n.* [*< mate* + *-ship*.] Fellowship; companionship. [Rare.]

I sat among them equally

In fellowship and *mateship*, as a child.

Mrs. Browning, Aurora Leigh, vii.

matfelon, *n.* [Early mod. E. also *materfilon*; < ME. *matfelon*, *matfelon*, *matfelone*, *matfelon* (W. *madfelon*, < E.), < OF. *matfelon*, *matfelun*, *mateflon*, knapweed.] The knapweed, *Centaurea nigra*; also, *C. scabiosa*.

Tak avance, *matfelon*, yarrow, and sanygill, and stamp them, and temper them with stale ale, and drynk hit morn and even. *Reliquie Antigue, i. 53.*

mat-grass (mat'grās), *n.* 1. Same as *matweed*.—2. A European grass, *Nardus stricta*, which grows abundantly on moors and heaths in short tufts. It is worthless for agricultural purposes, except as affording a natural pasturage for sheep. Also called *nard*.

math (māth), *n.* [**< ME.** *math* (f), **< AS.** *mæth* (= OHG. *māt*, MHG. *māt* (māt-), G. *mahd*), *a* mowing, what is mowed, etc.; with formative -th, **< mætan**, mow: see *mow*¹.] *A* mowing, or what is gathered from mowing. [Obsolete, except in the compounds *aftermath* and *lattermath*.]

The first mowing thereof, for the king's use, is wont to be sooner than the common *math*.

Ep. Hall, *Hard Texts*, Amos vii.

math. An abbreviation of *mathematics* and *mathematical*.

mathematic (math-ē-mat'ik), *a.* and *n.* [**I. a.** = **F.** *mathématique* = **Sp.** *matemático* = **Pg.** *matematico* = **It.** *matematico* (cf. **D. G.** *mathematisch* = **Dan.** *matematisk* = **Sw.** *matematisk*), **< L.** *mathematicus*, **< Gr.** *μαθηματικός*, pertaining to learning, disposed to learn, belonging to the sciences, esp. to mathematics, **< μαθημα**, a lesson, a thing learned, learning, science, in the pl. *μαθηματα*, the sciences, esp. mathematics, **< μαθηματιν**, learn. **II. n.** = **F.** *mathématique* = **Sp.** *matemática* = **Pg.** *matemática* = **It.** *matematica* (**D. G.** *mathematik* = **G. Dan.** *matematika* = **Sw.** *matematik*), **< L.** *mathematica*, *f.*, **< Gr.** *μαθηματική* (sc. *τέχνη*), *f.*, also *μαθηματικά*, neut. pl., mathematics, in *L.* also astrology. See **II.**]

I. a. Same as *mathematical*. [Rare.]

Sir, not only a *mathematic* point, which is the most indivisible and unique thing which art can present, flows into every line which is derived from the centre, but our soul, which is but one, hath swallowed up a negative and feeling soul.

Donne, *Letters*, xxi.

Solving problems *mathematic*.

Byron, *Granta*.

II. n. Same as *mathematics*. [Rare.]

All pure *mathematic* is thus a science of pure intuition.

Hickok, *Mental Philos.*, p. 125.

mathematical (math-ē-mat'i-kal), *a.* and *n.* [**< mathematic** + **-al**.] **I. a.** **1.** Of, pertaining to, or relating to mathematics; having to do with pure quantity; quantitative: as, *mathematical knowledge*; *mathematical instruments*; *a mathematical theory*.

That Egyptian and Chaldean wisdom *mathematical* wherewith Moses and Daniel were furnished.

Hooker, *Eccles. Polity*, lii. 8.

The greater or less accuracy attainable in a *mathematical* science is a matter of accident.

Jevons, *Pol. Econ.*, p. 7.

The first or *mathematical* class of categories, the categories of quantity or quality.

E. Caird, *Philos. of Kant*, p. 316.

2. According to the principles of mathematics; theoretically precise; absolutely accurate; strict; rigid; demonstrable: as, *mathematical exactness*; *mathematical certainty*.

Every single argument should be managed as a *mathematical* demonstration.

Locke, *Conduct of the Understanding*, § 7.

3. Geometrical, as opposed to *arithmetic* and *algebraical*: an incorrect use, formerly current.

Arithmetical, *mathematical*, algebraical, and paradoxical questions.

R. Carile (1794), title of book.

4. Astrological; magical.

Though I do by the authority of God's laws and man's laws damn this damnable art *mathematical*, I do not damn such other arts and sciences as be associated and annexed with this unlawful astrology.

Ep. Hooper, *Works*, I. 380.

5. Produced by mathematics, as pure figures and number.

A marvellous neutrality have these things *mathematical*, and also a strange participation between things supernatural, immortal, intellectually simple and indivisible, and things natural, mortal, sensible, compounded and divisible.

Dr. J. Dee, Preface to Euclid (1570).

Mathematical abstraction. See *abstraction*.—**Mathematical body**, a volume of pure space, without inertia and the other properties of natural bodies. See *body*.—

Mathematical certainty or evidence, that sort of certainty which results from mathematical demonstration, based on a diagram or the like.—**Mathematical chronology.** See *chronology*.—**Mathematical conception**, a conception which is applicable immediately to space and time, and not to existence or causation; a conception that is not dynamical.—**Mathematical induction.** See *induction*.—**Mathematical infinity**, that sort of infinity which is considered in mathematics. See *infinite*, 1, and *infinity*.—**Mathematical instruments**, instruments for mathematical drawing and drafting, such as dividers, protractors, and the like.—**Mathematical notation.** See *notation*.—**Mathematical psychology**, an application of mathematics to psychology, like that attempted by Herbart.—**Mathematical quantities**, quantities as they are conceived by the mathematician, often professedly fictitious, as distinguished from natural quantities, which are quantities as they exist in the concrete.—**Mathematical signs.** See *sign*.—**Mathematical unity**, the abstract number 1.—**Mathematical whole**, a whole whose parts lie outside of one another; a quantitative, integral, or integrate whole.

II. n. pl. *Mathematics*.

The art of vulgar arithmeticke. . . . Newly collected, digested, and in some part devised, by a well willer to the *Mathematicks*.

T. Hill (1600), title of book.

Take delight likewise in the *mathematicks*.

Sir P. Sidney (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 308).

The stars, the planets, and signs in the firmament shall be strange gods, if we, being deceived with the *mathematicks*, shall wholly hang on them.

Bullinger, *Sermons*, li. 2.

mathematically (math-ē-mat'i-kul-i), *adv.* In a mathematical manner; according to the laws or principles of mathematical science; with mathematical certainty; demonstrably: as, a proposition that is *mathematically true*. *Prescott*.

mathematician (math-ē-mā-tish'an), *n.* [= **F.** *mathématicien*; as *mathematic* + **-ian**.] **1.** One who is versed in mathematics.

The *Mathematician*, taking his start from the pure perceptions of space and time, goes on freely constructing figures in space without any reference to experience, and demonstrating the properties of such figures.

E. Caird, *Philos. of Kant*, p. 242.

2. An astrologer.

Mathematicians, among the Romans, were for some time specially meant of astrologers, or star-prophets.

N. Greve, *Cosmologia Sacra*, p. 327.

Combinatorial mathematician. See *combinatorial*.—**mathematize** (math-ē-mat'i-siz), *v. t.* [**< mathematic** + **-ize**.] To consider or treat in a mathematical manner, as logic. [Rare.]

mathematicological (math-ē-mat'i-kō-loj'i-kal), *a.* Applying mathematics or algebra to logic. *Jevons*.

mathematics (math-ē-mat'iks), *n.* [Pl. of *mathematic*: see **-ics**. Cf. *mathematic, n.*] The science of quantity; the study of ideal constructions (often applicable to real problems), and the discovery thereby of relations between the parts of these constructions, before unknown. The observations being upon objects of imagination merely, the discoveries of mathematics are susceptible of being rendered quite certain. The first considerable advances in mathematics were made by the Greeks, whose greatest geometers, Euclid, Archimedes, and Apollonius, flourished in or about the third century B. C. After their time not very much progress was made until the seventeenth century, but since then the progress of discovery has been continuous. See *absolute*, *algebra*, *arithmetical*, *equation*, *function*, *geometry*, *group*, *infinite*, *infinitesimal*, *number*, *problem*, *quantity*, *space*, *theorem*, etc.

To the pure *mathematics* are those sciences belonging which handle quantity determinate.

Bacon, *Advancement of Learning*, li. 171.

I have mentioned *mathematics* as a way to settle in the mind an habit of reasoning closely and in train.

Locke, *Conduct of the Understanding*, § 7.

Mathematics is the science which draws necessary conclusions.

B. Peirce, *Linear Associative Algebra* (1870), § 1.

Now this establishment of correspondence between two aggregates and investigation of the properties that are carried over by the correspondence may be called the central idea of modern *mathematics*.

W. K. Clifford, *Philos. Pure Sciences*, p. 334.

Applied mathematics, the mathematical study of a series of problems the connection of which is objective: opposed to *pure mathematics*, which studies systems of relations, the connection lying in the analogy of the relationship. Examples of applied mathematics are rigid dynamics, hydrodynamics, the theory of probabilities, the kinetical theory of gases, etc.—**Higher mathematics**, all the scientifically treated branches of mathematics—that is, all except practical arithmetic, elementary geometry, trigonometry, and a part of algebra.

mathemeg (math-ē-meg), *n.* [Said to be Cree Indian, meaning 'ugly.' A fish of the Saskatchewan basin, believed to be the siluroid *Amiurus nigricans*, a kind of catfish.

mathesis (ma-thē'sis), *n.* [**L.** *mathesis*, learning, mathematics, **< Gr.** *μάθησις*, learning, knowledge, science, **< μαθηματιν**, learn: see *mathematics*.] **1.** Mental discipline; learning or science in general, especially mathematics. [Obsolete or archaic.]

Mad *Mathesis* alone was unconfined.

Too mad for mere material chains to bind,

Now to pure space lifts her ecstatic stare,

Now, running round the circle, finds it square.

Pope, *Dunciad*, iv. 31.

2. [cap.] In *entom.*, a genus of clerid beetles, erected by Waterhouse in 1877, having a long antennal club and the third tarsal joint not bilobed. The type is *M. guttigera* of New Zealand, resembling the longicorn *Zorion guttigera*, with which it is associated, and upon which it is probably parasitic.

mathesy, *n.* [**< L.** *mathesis*, learning: see *mathesis*.] *Mathesis*; mathematics.

Anon after he set vp a great scole at Cauntorbury of al maner of sciences, as rhetoric, logyck, philosophy, *mathesy*, astrologi, geometry, arithmetike, and musike.

Ep. Bale, *English Votaries*, i.

mathook¹ (mat'hūk), *n.* In *hydraul. engin.*, a long pole with an iron hook at the end, used in making and handling mats for jetty-work.

Lyes and libels served as spades and *mathooks* to work with.

Roger North, *Examen*, p. 592.

mathook², *n.* A falsified form of *mattock*.

Mathurin (math'ū-rin), *n.* [So called as occupying the church of St. Mathurin in Paris.] A member of the order of Trinitarians. See *Trinitarian*, 2.

mati (mā'tē), *n.* [Chin., **< ma**, horse, + **tē**, foot.] A sedge, *Eleocharis tuberosa*, growing in China, with wholesome edible tubers.

matias bark. Same as *mulambo bark* (which see, under *bark*²).

maticin, maticine (mat'i-sin), *n.* [**< matico**¹ + **-in**², **-ine**².] A bitter principle obtained from the plant *matico*.

matico¹ (ma-tē'kō), *n.* [**Sp.**] A plant, *Piper angustifolium* (*Artanthe elongata*), natural order *Piperaceae*. In Peru it has long enjoyed a high reputation for styptic and aphrodisiac properties. It is an aromatic tonic and stimulant, and acts like cubeba on the urinary passages. A species of *Eupatorium* (*E. glutinosum*) has the same name.

matico² (mat'i-kō), *n.* Same as *matico*.

matie (mā'ti), *n.* [Origin uncertain.] A fresh herring in which the roe or milt is perfectly but not largely developed. This is the state in which the fish are in the best condition for food, being most delicious as well as most nutritive. Although they are not so bulky in appearance as full herring, they are in reality much fatter. See *full herring*, under *herring*. *Perley*.

matin (mat'in), *n.* and *a.* [**< ME.** *matin* (in pl. *matyns*), **< OF.** and **F.** *matin* (= **It.** *matino*), morning (*matins*, morning prayers), **< L.** *matutinum*, the morning, neut. of *matutinus*, of the morning, **< Matuta**, the goddess of dawn, as if fem. of an adj. **matutus*, early, timely (?), akin to *maturus*, mature: see *mature*. Cf. *matutine*.]

I. n. 1. Morning.

The glow-worm shows the *matin* to be near,
And 'gins to pale his uneffectual fire.

Shak., *Hamlet*, I. 5. 89.

2. pl. One of the canonical hours appointed in the early church, and still observed in the Roman Catholic Church, especially in monastic orders. It properly begins at midnight, and is occupied by two services, nocturns and lauds. The name is also applied to the service itself, which includes the Lord's Prayer, the Angelic Salutation, the Creed, and several psalms.

The vigils are celebrated before them, and the nocturn and *matins*, for the saints whose the relics are.

Stillingfleet.

3. Morning worship, as sung; hence, any morning song: usually in the plural.

He ne hurde masse & *matyns* and eveson & eche tyde,
Rob. of Gloucester, p. 369.

And crop full out of doors he thynge,

Ere the first cock his *matin* rings.

Milton, *L'Allegro*, l. 114.

4. pl. A musical setting of any part of the office of matins.

II. a. Pertaining to the morning; used in the morning. [Poetical.]

I p' rose the victor angels, and to arms

The *matin* trumpet sung. *Milton*, *P. L.*, vi. 526.

Each morn my sleep was broken thro'

By some wild skylark's *matin* song.

Tennyson, *Miller's Daughter*.

matinal (mat'i-nal), *a.* [**< F.** *matinal*, **< L.** *matutinalis*, of the morning, **< L.** *matutinus*, of the morning: see *matin*. Cf. *matutinal*.] **1.** Relating to the morning, or to matins.—**2.** [cap.] Appellative of the second of Professor H. D. Rogers's fifteen subdivisions of the Paleozoic strata in the Appalachian chain, the names of which suggest metaphorically the different natural periods of the day. It represents Nos. II. and III. of the numerical divisions of the Paleozoic series according to the previous nomenclature of the Pennsylvania Survey, viz. the Matinal limestone and the Matinal shales and slates, the equivalent of the groups included between the Potsdam sandstone and the Onondaga conglomerate according to the nomenclature of the New York Survey.

matinée (mat-i-nā'), *n.* [**F.**, **< matin**, morning: see *matin*.] **1.** An entertainment (especially a theatrical performance) or a reception held in the daytime, usually in the afternoon. (The general dinner-hour of early times having been at the close of the forenoon, the French *matinée*, like the English *morning*, is often considered as extending to the common modern dinner-hour in the evening, especially in cities.) **2.** A woman's dress for home wear in the forenoon, or up to the time when she dresses as for dinner or for going out. Its form and material change according to fashion.

A becoming *matinee* is of claret flannel. . . . Many pretty *matinees* are made of surah.

Philadelphia Times, March 14, 1886.

mating (mā'ting), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *mate*¹, *v.*] **1.** The act of taking a mate, or pairing, as by birds.—**2.** See the quotation.

Sometimes two or more crews belonging to different vessels unite in the capture, and if successful an equitable division of the oil is afterward made. This is called *mating*.

Fisheries of U. S., v. ii. 259.

mating-time (mā'ting-tim), *n.* The breeding season, when any animal mates or pairs; pairing-time.

matiret, *n.* A Middle English form of *matter*.
matlockite (mat'lok-it), *n.* [*< Matlock* (see def.) + *-ite*².] A native oxychloride of lead, occurring near Matlock in Derbyshire, England, in tetragonal crystals of a yellowish color and adamantine luster.

matpole (mat'pōl), *n.* In *hydraul. engin.*, a pole, usually about 20 feet long and 3 inches thick, smoothed and pointed with iron, used in placing mats for shore-protection, etc.

matrai (mā'trāl), *a.* [*< L. matralis*, pertaining to a mother, *< mater*, mother: see *mater*², *mother*¹.] In *anat.*, pertaining to one of the membranes enveloping the brain, as the *dura mater* or *pia mater*: in composition.

Between the *pia-matral* and the arachnoid sheath.

H. Gray, *Anat.* (ed. 1887), p. 805.

Matralia (mā-trā'li-ā), *n. pl.* [*L.*, neut. pl. of *matralis*, pertaining to a mother: see *matral*.] In ancient Rome, an annual festival celebrated on the eleventh of June, by the citizen matrons only, in honor of the goddess *Mater Matuta*. The festival inculcated the principle that mothers should care not only for their own but for their sisters' children.

matrast, *n.* [*OF.*: see *matrass*.] A crossbow-bolt. Compare *riveton*, *quarrel*², *bolt*¹.

matrass (mat'ras), *n.* [*< F. matrass*, a chemical vessel so called from its long straight narrow neck, *< OF. matras* = *Pr. matrat*, an arrow, a javelin, *< L. matara, malaris, materis, malaris*, a Celtic javelin, a pike: a word of Celtic origin.] 1. A chemical vessel with a round or oval body and a long neck open at the top, serving the purposes of digestion, evaporation, etc.; a cucurbit. Also called *bolt-head*.—2. In *hort.*, a flask-like glass employed to shelter plants or flowers from the weather or from extremes of cold and heat.

Protect from violent storms, and the too parching darts of the sun, your pennached tulips and ranunculuses, covering them with *matrasses*. Evelyn, *Calendarium Hortense*.

matres, *n.* Plural of *mater*².

matress, *n.* An obsolete form of *mattress*.

matriarch (mā'tri-ārk), *n.* [*< L. mater*, *< Gr. μήτηρ*, mother, + *ἀρχός*, a leader, ruler, *< ἀρχαίη*, rule.] 1. The wife of a patriarch. [Rare.]

Dr. Southey has classed this injured *Matriarch* [Job's wife] in a triad with Xanthippe and Mrs. Wesley.

Southey, *The Doctor*, cxvii. (Davies.)

2. A woman who holds (to some extent or in some respect) in a family or tribe a position analogous to that of a patriarch. See *matriarchy*.

matriarchal (mā'tri-ār'kal), *a.* [*< matriarch* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to a matriarch or to matriarchy; relating to the superior importance of mothers (in certain respects, as the reckoning of descent) in a family, clan, or tribe; characterized by matriarchy.

The Indian tribes farther south are largely *matriarchal*, reckoning descent not on the father's but the mother's side.

E. B. Tylor, *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXVI.

Here the *matriarchal* system is still in existence—the eldest daughter inherits all.

Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XL, 214.

matriarchalism (mā'tri-ār'kal-izm), *n.* [*< matriarchal* + *-ism*.] The character of being matriarchal; matriarchal customs or practices; matriarchy.

This immense district represents an area of lower culture, where *matriarchalism* has only in places yielded to the patriarchal system.

E. B. Tylor, *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXVI, 162.

matriarchate (mā'tri-ār'kāt), *n.* [*< matriarch* + *-ate*³.] The position or power of a matriarch.

Women were at first considered like other properties, and in the communist stage they used to belong to each and all; when property was divided, women were assimilated to landed properties or estates, and the children took the name of their mother, as in feudal countries they took that of their estate. This is really the origin of the so-called *matriarchate*, in which the mother had, in fact, no power, but gave her name to her child.

Jour. Anthropol. Inst., XVIII, 271.

matriarchy (mā'tri-ār'ki), *n.* [*< L. mater*, *< Gr. μήτηρ*, mother, + *ἀρχία*, rule: see *matriarch*.] Government by a mother or by mothers; specifically, an order of society, as in certain primitive tribes, in which the mother in certain important respects, especially in line of descent and inheritance, takes precedence of the father; descent or inheritance in the female line.

The ancient Slavonians had no prejudice against *matriarchy*.

Quarterly Rev., CLXII, 196.

Matricaria (mat-ri-kā'ri-ā), *n.* [*NL.* (Tournefort, 1700), so called with ref. to the supposed medicinal value of some of the species, *< L. matrix* (*matric*), womb: see *matrix*.] A

genus of plants of the natural order *Compositae* and the tribe *Anthemideae*. It is characterized by radiate heads, with an involucre of rather broad bracts, by achenes with from 8 to 5 ribs on the inner face and none on the back, and by a receptacle which is often conical or oblong. They are herbs, with alternate leaves, which are two or three times pinnatifid, with linear or thread-like divisions, and small or medium-sized heads, which are usually solitary at the tips of the branches, and have white ray-flowers and yellow disk-flowers. There are about 23 species, found in Europe, North America, the northern part of Asia, and northern and southern Africa. *M. Chamomilla*, called *wild* or *German chamomile*, is a common annual of Europe, in appearance strongly resembling the common mayweed. *M. inodora*, also European, is a scentless species, which, like the former, is sparingly naturalized in the United States. *M. discoides*, with rayless heads, is spreading from western America eastward, and is naturalized in northern Europe. *M. glabrata*, of South Africa, affords a good substitute for chamomile.

matricide (mā'tris), *n.* [*< F. matrice* = *Sp. Pg. matriz* = *It. matrice*, *< L. matrix*, the womb: see *matrix*.] Same as *matrix*.
matrices, *n.* Plural of *matrix*.
matricidal (mat'ri-si-dal), *a.* [*< matricide*¹ + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to matricide, or a person guilty of matricide.

As when one fair land
 Saw, North and South, her bright-armed myriads stand,
 Saw herself rent in twain by *matricidal* hand.
 Palgrave, *N. A. Rev.*, CXX, 440.

matricide¹ (mat'ri-sid), *n.* [= *F. matricide* = *Sp. Pg. It. matricida*, *< L. matricida*, the killer of his mother, *< mater*, mother, + *-cida*, *< cadere*, kill.] One who kills his or her mother.

matricide² (mat'ri-sid), *n.* [= *F. matricide*, *< L. matricidium*, the killing of one's mother, *< mater*, mother, + *-cidium*, *< cadere*, kill.] The killing or murder of one's mother.

Thy *Matricide* all pardon must exceed.

J. Beaumont, *Psyche*, v. 17.

matricula (mā-trik'ū-lā), *n.*; *pl. matriculæ* (-lē). [= *F. matricula* = *Sp. matricula* = *Pg. matricula* = *It. matricola*, *< LL. matricula*, dim. of *matrix* (*matric*-), a public register: see *matrix*.] A roll or register. Specifically—(a) The register or roll of a university.

His name occurs not in the *matricula*.

Wood, *Athenæ Oxon.*

(b) In the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, the roll containing the names of the clergy permanently attached to a cathedral, a collegiate, or a parish church.

matriculant (mā-trik'ū-lant), *n.* [*< ML. matriculan(t)-s*, pp. of *matriculare*, register: see *matriculate*.] A candidate for matriculation; one who applies for enrolment among the members of a body, as a student in a college or university; an entrant.

They are ready to favor the demand upon *matriculants* for a preliminary qualification. *The American*, V, 390.

matriculate (mā-trik'ū-lāt), *v.*; *pret. and pp. matriculated*, *pp. matriculating*. [*< ML. matriculatus*, pp. of *matriculare* (*> It. matricolare* = *Sp. Pg. matricular*), register, enroll, *< LL. matricula*, a public register, roll, list, dim. of *matrix*, a public register: see *matricula*, *matrix*.] **I. trans.** To enter in a register; register; enroll; especially, to enter or admit to membership in a body or society, particularly in a college or university, by enrolling one's name in a register.

It was their obstinacy to incorporate their errors into their creeds, and to *matriculate* their abuses among their sacred rites.

Abp. Bramhall, *Works*, II, 206, quoted in Wordsworth's *Church of Ireland*, II, 221.

Frederick was, accordingly, at the proper age, *matriculated* at Oxford. *Barkham*, *Ingoldsby Legends*, I, 179.

II. intrans. To become a member of any body or society, especially a college or university, by having one's name entered in a register.

The Browns have become illustrious by the pen of Thackeray and the pencil of Doyle, within the memory of the young gentlemen who are now *matriculating* at the universities. *T. Hughes*, *Tom Brown at Rugby*, I, 1.

matriculate (mā-trik'ū-lāt), *a. and n.* [*< ML. matriculatus*, pp.: see the verb.] **I. a.** *Matriculated*; admitted; enrolled.



Flowering Plant of *Matricaria inodora*.
 a, ray-flower; b, disk-flower;
 c, achenium.

To be *matriculate* with ladies of estate.

Skelton, *Garland of Laurell*.

II. n. One who has been admitted to membership of a body, as a college or university, by enrolment in its register.

Suffer me in the name of the *matriculates* of that famous university to ask them some plain questions. *Arbutnot*.

matriculation (mā-trik'ū-lā'shon), *n.* [= *Sp. matriculacion*, *< ML. "matriculatio(n)-"*, *< matriculare*, register: see *matriculate*.] The act of matriculating, or of admitting to membership by enrolment; the state of being matriculated.

A scholar absent from the university for five years is struck out of the *matriculation* book. *Ayliffe*, *Parergon*.

matriculator (mā-trik'ū-lā-tor), *n.* [*< ML. "matriculator"*, *< matriculare*, register: see *matriculate*.] One who matriculates.

At Oxford the *matriculator* subscribed the Thirty-nine Articles, and also swore to observe three articles of the 36th Canon. *Quarterly Rev.*, CXLVI, 209.

matriheritage (mat-ri-her'i-tāj), *n.* [*< L. mater* (*matr*-), mother, + *E. heritage*.] Inheritance in the female line of descent.

The two systems of *matriheritage* and polyandry.

Pop. Sci. Mo., XXX, 141.

matriherital (mat-ri-her'i-tal), *a.* [*< L. mater* (*matr*-), mother, + *heritage* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to matriheritage, or inheritance in the female line.

An excellent specimen of the matriarchal or *matriherital* system fully carried out under recognized and well-defined law among a civilized people. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXX, 141.

matrimoignet, *n.* A Middle English form of *matrimony*. *Chaucer*.

matrimonial (mat-ri-mō'ni-al), *a.* [= *F. matrimonial* = *Sp. Pg. matrimonial* = *It. matrimoniale*, *< LL. matrimonialis*, pertaining to marriage, *< L. matrimonium*, marriage: see *matrimony*.] 1. Of or pertaining to matrimony; connubial; nuptial: as, *matrimonial* rights or duties.

Cherish thy hasten'd widowhood with the gold

Of *matrimonial* treason! *Milton*, *S. A.*, I, 959.

The main article in *matrimonial* alliances.

Paley, *Moral Philos.*, iii, 8.

2. Derived from marriage.
 If he [Henry VII.] relied upon that title, he could be but a klug at courtesy, and have rather a *matrimonial* than a regal power. *Bacon*, *Hist. Hen. VII.*

Crown matrimonial, in *Scot. hist.*, the right to a share in the sovereignty conferred on the husband of a reigning queen. The extent of this concession appears never to have been precisely defined; but the common belief is that it implied a complete partnership in the crown, with remainder to the survivor and his or her heirs. It was granted, with important reservations, on the occasion of the first marriage of Mary Queen of Scots, and was explicitly refused to her second husband.—**Matrimonial cause**, in *law*, a suit for the redress of injuries respecting the rights of marriage, as an action for divorce or the like. In England such causes were formerly a branch of the ecclesiastical jurisdiction.—**Matrimonial Causes Acts**, a series of English statutes relating to causes arising from the matrimonial relation. (a) A statute of 1857 (20 and 21 Vict., c. 85) which established the Court for Divorce and Matrimonial Causes, having exclusive jurisdiction over divorce and matrimonial matters, and settled the law relating thereto. (b) A statute of 1878 (41 and 42 Vict., c. 19) relating to divorce and judicial separation. (c) A statute of 1884 (47 and 48 Vict., c. 68) which substitutes for the restoration of conjugal rights formerly enforced periodical payments of money by the husband, authorizes the court to order a settlement of a wife's property for the benefit of the husband and children, and relates to desertion and custody of children.—**Syn. I. Matrimonial**, *Connubial*, *Nuptial*, *Conjugal*, *Hymeneal*, *Marital*. *Matrimonial*, *connubial*, and *conjugal*, like *matrimony*, relate to the married state. *Nuptial* and *hymeneal* are more suggestive of the act of marriage or that which is in close connection with it. *Connubial* suggests the fact that marriage is the union of persons of opposite sexes. *Conjugal* primarily means belonging to a spouse, and secondarily belonging to the state of spouses—that is, matrimony; as, *conjugal* felicity, responsibility, obligations, rights. *Marital* means, specifically, belonging to a husband, but is also used with reference to the married state in general.

matrimonially (mat-ri-mō'ni-al-i), *adv.* As regards matrimony; in matrimony; according to the manner or laws of marriage.

He is so *matrimonially* wedded unto his church that he cannot quit the same. *Ayliffe*, *Parergon*.

matrimonious (mat-ri-mō'ni-us), *a.* [*< matrimonium* + *-ous*.] Relating to matrimony; matrimonial.

Foreseeing the miserable work that man's ignorance and pusillanimity would make in this *matrimonious* business. *Milton*, *Tetrachordon*.

matrimony (mat'ri-mō-ni), *n.* [*< ME. matrimoine*, also *matrimoyne*, *matrimoine*, *< OF. matrimoine*, *matrimoine* = *Pr. matrimon* = *Sp. Pg. It. matrimonio*, *< L. matrimonium*, marriage, wedlock, in pl. wives; *< mater* (*matr*-), mother (see *mater*², *mother*¹), + term. *-monium*: see *-mony*.] 1. The relation of husband and wife, with especial reference to what concerns the

latter; the state of marriage or wedlock; nuptial union; conjugal partnership.

He that joyneth his virgin to matrimony doth wel.
Wyclif, 1 Cor. vii. 33.

2. The act of marriage; entrance upon the married state by a formal ceremony or procedure; the solemnization of matrimony by a clergyman. In the Roman Catholic Church matrimony is regarded as one of the sacraments.

Exhorting the married men to temperance, and the bachelors to matrimony.
Goldsmith, Vicar, II.

3†. Wife. [A Latinism. Compare *wedlock* in the same sense.]

Restore my matrimony undefil'd,
Wrong not my niece, and, for our gold or silver
If I pursue you, hang me!
Beau. and Fl., Little French Lawyer, IV. 6.

4. A game with cards. —Syn. 1 and 2. *Wedlock*, *Wedding*, etc. See *marriage*.

matrimony-vine (mat'ri-mō-ni-vin), *n.* A garden-plant, *Lycium vulgare*; also, the closely allied *L. barbarum*. The latter is said to be used in medicine in Japan.

matrimoyne, *n.* A Middle English form of *matrimony*.

matrix (mā'triks or mat'riks), *n.*; pl. *matrices* (mat'ri-sēz, *L.* mā-tri'sēz). [*L. matrix* (*ma-tric-*), a breeding animal, the parent stem (of plants), *L.L.* the womb, a source, origin, cause, a public register or roll, *< mater* (= Gr. μήτηρ), mother: see *mater*², *mother*¹.] 1. The womb; the uterus.

All that openeth the matrix is mine. Ex. xxxiv. 19.

Hence—2. That which incloses anything, or gives origin to anything, like a womb. (a) A mold which gives form to material forced into it in a solid condition, or poured into it in a fluid state and allowed to harden before removal. (b) In *coinage*, the intaglio formed in steel by engraving, or by driving into the metal a tool called a *hub*, upon which the design of the coin has been produced in relief. The steel matrix is subsequently hardened and tempered. From this matrix punches for making dies are obtained by driving into it pieces of soft steel, which, after taking form from the matrix, are in their turn hardened and tempered. The instruments used in coining thus alternately take the design in cameo and intaglio, and in order as follows: (1) cameo, the hub; (2) intaglio, the matrix; (3) cameo, the punch; (4) intaglio, the die. Lastly the coin is struck in cameo by the die. (c) The bottom die in any stamping- or drop-press. (d) In *typesetting*, an attachment to the mold in which the face of a type is cast, the mold proper making the body for that face. Every letter or character has its special matrix, but all the matrices of the same font are fitted to one mold. The matrix is a small flat bar of copper that has received the deeply sunken impress of the punch, or model letter cut on a rod of steel. As left by the punch it is known as a *drive*, or *strike*, or *unjustified matrix*. When finished and fitted to the mold it is a *justified matrix*. Matrices are also made by the electrolytic process. (e) In *stereotyping*, the mold of plaster, papier maché, or other composition which is taken from types as arranged in the form, and into which the melted alloy called *stereotype metal* is poured in casting stereotype-plates. (f) In *mineral* and *geol.*, the rock in which any accidental crystal, mineral, or fossil is embedded. (g) In *mining*, same as *gangue*, 1. (Rare and incorrect.) (h) In *odontol.*, the formative part of a mammalian tooth, consisting of a pulp and capsule. The former is converted into dentine, the latter into cement. (i) In *anat.*, the intercellular substance: as, the *matrix* of cartilage, containing corpuscles; the animal *matrix* of bone, impregnated with mineral salts, etc. (j) In *bot.*: (1) That upon which a plant is fixed or from which it grows; as, lichens which grow upon a *matrix* of rock. (2) Intercellular substance: as, the filaments of nostoe lie in a gelatinous *matrix*.

3. In *math.*, a rectangular array of quantities, usually square; so called because considered as a mold or set of compartments into which a certain number of quantities can be put, the leaving of one of the spaces unoccupied being in effect to put zero there. The matrix is consequently a multiple quantity having as many dimensions as it has spaces. The numbers in the spaces are called the *constituents* of the *matrix*. The following definitions relate to square matrices. The vertical lines of numbers are called the *columns*, the horizontal ones the *rows*. The diagonal running from the upper left hand to the lower right hand corner is called the *principal diagonal*. Constituents symmetrically situated with reference to the principal diagonal are said to be *conjugate*. A matrix in which every constituent is equal to its conjugate is said to be *symmetrical*; if all the constituents along each diagonal band transverse to the principal diagonal are equal, the matrix is said to be *perysymmetrical*. The addition of matrices is so understood that the sum of two like matrices is a matrix every constituent of which is equal to the sum of the corresponding constituents of the parts. The multiplication of two like square matrices is so understood that the product is a matrix whose construction is of the kind shown in the following example:

$$\begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} A & B \\ C & D \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} aA + bC & aB + bD \\ cA + dC & cB + dD \end{pmatrix}$$

Inverse matrix to a given matrix, the matrix of transformation from the set of variables to which the direct matrix transforms to the set from which it transforms. Also called *reciprocal matrix*.—**Invertibrate matrix**, a square matrix whose principal diagonal contains zeros.—**Latent roots of a matrix**. See *latent*.—**Matrix of the type $q \times p$** , a matrix with p columns and q rows.

The types of two matrices are said to be complementary when $p - p^1 = q + q^1$.—**Matrix-rolling machine**, in stereotyping by the paper process, a machine sometimes used, in place of the beating-table and brush, to force the type into the prepared paper.—**Nuclear matrix**. See *karyoplasm*.—**Reciprocal matrix**. See *inverse matrix*.
matron (mā'trōn or mat'rōn), *n.* [*< F. matrone* = Sp. Pg. It. *matrona*, *L. matrona*, a married woman, wife, matron, *< mater*, mother: see *mater*², *mother*¹.] 1. A married woman, especially an elderly married woman, or a woman old enough to be the mother of a family, whether actually so or not; a woman possessing the gravity suitable to a mother.

Yet did that ancient matrone all she might
To cherish her with all things choice and rare.
Spenser, F. Q., VI. xii. 14.

For thee the soldier bleeds, the matron mourns.
Pope, Iliad, vi. 412.

2. In a special sense, a head nurse in a hospital; the female head or superintendent of any institution.—**Jury of matrons**. See *jury*.

matronage (mā'trōn-āj or mat'rōn-āj), *n.* [*< matron* + *-age*.] 1. The state of being a matron; matronly character or condition.

The underscorings of young ladies' letters, a wonder even to themselves under the colder north-light of *matronage*.
Lowell, Study Windows, p. 120.

2. A body of matrons; matrons collectively.

His exemplary queen at the head of the *matronage* of this land.
Burke, A Regicide Peace, I.

matronal (mā'trōn-al or mat'rōn-al), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. *matronal* = It. *matronale*, *L. matronalis*, of or belonging to a married woman, *< matrona*, a married woman: see *matron*.] Of or pertaining to a matron; suitable to an elderly lady or to a married woman; grave; motherly.

He had herd of the beauteie and vertuous behaviour of the young Queen of Naples, the widow of Ferdinando the younger, being then of *matronal* yeares of seven and twentie.
Racon, Hist. Hen. VII., p. 218.

Only, in depicting this Roman ideal of *matronal* chastity, Fletcher, with his wonted coarseness of taste, has touched on very slippery ground. *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XI. 337.

Matronalia (mat-rō-nā'li-ā), *n. pl.* [*L.*, orig. neut. pl. of *matronalis*, belonging to a married woman: see *matronal*.] In *Rom. antiq.*, a festival celebrated by matrons on the first of March in honor of Mars.

matronhood (mā'trōn-hūd or mat'rōn-hūd), *n.* [*< matron* + *-hood*.] The condition of being a matron; *matronage*.

matronize (mā'trōn-iz or mat'rōn-iz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *matronized*, pp. *matronizing*. [*< matron* + *-ize*.] 1. To render matronly.

Childbed *matronizes* the giddy spirits.
Richardson, Familiar Letters.

2. To act as a mother to; assume the manner of a matron toward; specifically, to chaperon.

She . . . brought her to Boston to *matronize* her.
Howells, Modern Instance, xxi.

Also spelled *matronise*.

matronlike (mā'trōn-lik or mat'rōn-lik), *a.* Matronly.

matronly (mā'trōn-li or mat'rōn-li), *a.* [*< matron* + *-ly*.] Like a matron; characteristic of or suitable to a matron; elderly; ripe in years.

The *matronly* wife plucked out all the brown hairs, and the younger the white.
Sir R. L'Esrange, Fables.

matronly (mā'trōn-li or mat'rōn-li), *adv.* [*< matronly*, *a.*] In a manner becoming a matron. [Rare.]

She up arose with seemly grace,
And toward them full *matronly* did pace.
Spenser, F. Q., I. x. 8.

matronship (mā'trōn-ship or mat'rōn-ship), *n.* [*< matron* + *-ship*.] The office of matron of a hospital or other institution. *Lancet*, No. 3422, p. 62 of Adv'ts.

matronymic (mat-rō-nim'ik), *a.* and *n.* [= It. *matronimico*, *L. mater*, Gr. μήτηρ, mother, + Gr. ὄνομα, ὄνομα, name.] 1. *a.* Pertaining to or being a name derived from a mother or maternal ancestor.

II. *n.* 1. A name derived from a mother or maternal ancestor: correlative to *patronymic*.

If it be a clear sign of exclusive female kinship that children should take the mother's family name, it is, a fortiori, a note of it that they should be called by a *matronymic*.
J. F. M'Lennan, Studies in Anc. Hist., p. 289.

2. A word of a form used for matronymic designation; a matronymic formation.

A genitive and possessive casual suffix, variant of *-al*, which was used as a *matronymic*.
The Academy, Jan. 14, 1888, p. 29.

matross (ma-tros'), *n.* [= G. *matrose*, *< D. matroos* = Sw. Dan. *matros*, a sailor, irreg. *< F. matelot*, a sailor, seaman, a corruption of **ma-*

tenot, *< Icel. mōtunautr*, messmate, companion, *< matr* (= E. *meat*) + *nautr* = AS. *gencāt*, companion (see *gencat*).] Formerly, one of the soldiers in a train of artillery who were next to the gunners, and assisted them in loading, firing, and sponging the guns. They carried firelocks, and marched with the store-wagons as guards and assistants.

matsu (mats), *n.* [Jap. *matsū*, pine.] The most common tree of Japan, a pine which attains great age and size, *Pinus Massoniana*. It is a fine tree for avenues, and its wood is valuable for house-carpentry and furniture.

mat, *a., n., and v.* See *mat*³.

mattachin, *n.* See *matachin*.

mattageSSI, mAttageSset, *n.* See *matagasse*.

mattamore (mat'a-mōr), *n.* [*< F. matamore*, *< Ar. metmur*, a ditch, a cavern or other subterranean place in which corn is laid up.] In the East, a subterranean repository for wheat.

matte (mat), *n.* [*F.*, *< G. matt*, dull, dim: see *mat*³.] In *metal.*, a product of the smelting of sulphureted ores, obtained in the process which next follows the roasting. The object of this process is to remove the oxid of iron present in the roasted ore, by causing it to combine with silica, with which it forms a fusible slag. Also called *regulus* and *coarse metal*.

In English copper-works the word *metal* is commonly used to denote compounds of this kind, that of regulus being applied in a specific sense to certain kinds of metal. I shall, however, adopt the word *regulus* as a generic appellation for such products. The Germans designate regulus by the synonymous terms *Stein* and *Lech*, and the French by the term *matte*.
Percy's Metallurgy, I. 44.

matted (mat'ed), *p. a.* [*< mat*¹ + *-ed*.] Covered with mats or matting. [Rare.]

If the *matted* things fright you on the same account (the danger of fire), the coverings may be taken off, and laid by in some dry place.
Grag, Letters, I. 388.

matter (mat'ēr), *n.* [*< ME. matter, mattere, mater, matere, < OF. matiere, matere, matire = F. matiere = Sp. Pg. It. materia = D. G. Dan. materie = Sw. materia*, matter (= vernacular Sp. *madera* = Pg. *madeira*, wood, *> ult. E. Madeira*, *< L. materia*, also *materies*, stuff, matter of which anything is composed, wood, timber, etc., lit. 'material of which anything is formed or made'; with formative *-ter*, from the root *ma*, Skt. *√ mā*, form, build, make, arrange, same as *√ mā*, measure: see *met*¹. Cf. *L. mater*, mother, *manus*, hand, usually referred to the same root: see *mother*¹, *main*³.] 1. Sensible substance; that which offers resistance to touch or muscular effort; that which can be moved, strained, broken, comminuted, or otherwise modified, but which cannot be destroyed or produced; that which reacts against forces, is permanent, and preserves its identity under all changes. Matter has three states of aggregation, the solid, the liquid, and the gaseous. See *solid*, *liquid*, *gas*, and *ether*¹.

One and the same quantity of *matter* remains invariable in nature, without addition or diminution.
Bacon, Physical Fables, I., Expl.

Matter being a divisible substance, consisting always of separable, nay of actually separate and distinct parts, 'tis plain that, unless it were essentially conscious, in which case every particle of *matter* must consist of innumerable, separate, and distinct consciousnesses, no system of it in any possible composition or division can be any individual conscious being.
Clarke, To Mr. Dodwell.

According to the definition I have proposed, *Matter*, and the changes of *Matter*, mean the felt, and the changes of the felt; and all our knowledge of *Matter* is in feeling, and the changes of feeling.

G. H. Lewes, Probs. of Life and Mind, II. iv. § 88.

All that we know about *matter* is that it is the hypothetical substance of physical phenomena.

Huxley, Sensation and Sensiferous Organs.

2. In *philos.*: (a) That which is in itself nothing definite, but is the subject of change and development, and by receiving a form becomes a substance; that out of which anything is made. See *form*. Matter in this sense (a translation of Aristotle's word ὑλη, originally wood) is termed by the scholastics *matter ex qua* (out of which), to distinguish it from *matter circum quam* (concerning which), or the object of any action or power, as well as from *matter in qua* (in which), or the subject of any attribute.

Generally *matter* is divided into that out of which, in which, and about which: that out of which is that which is properly so called; in which the subject; about which the object.
Burgeradicius, tr. by a Gentleman.

Matter uniform'd and void. Milton, P. L., vii. 233.

(b) Extended substance. *Descartes*. (c) In the Kantian terminology, that which receives forms; especially, that element of cognition which comes to us from without; that which distinguishes a particular cognition from others; the purely sensuous part, independent of the representations of space and time and of every

operation of thought; the content of experience.

All the *matter* of perception is but our own affection.
J. Hutchinson Stirling, *Mind*, X. 63.

3. That of which anything is or may be composed; plastic, formative, or formed material of any kind; material: as, the prime *matters* of textile fabrics (wool, cotton, silk, etc.); the book contains much useless *matter*.

Perpetual *matere* of the fir of hell.

Chaucer, *Parson's Tale*.

The upper regions of the air receive the collection of the *matter* of tempests before the air here below. *Bacon*.

A goodly monument, which the Great Mogor hath bene nine yeares in building. . . . The *matter* is fine Marble, the forme nine square, two English miles about, and nine stories in height. *Purchas*, *Pilgrimage*, p. 478.

Fancy and judgment are a play's full *matter*.

Ford, *Fancies*, *Epil.*

That other mortal . . .

Whom of our *matter* time shall mould anew.

Dryden, tr. of *Lucretius*, iii. 30.

4. Specifically, in *printing*: (a) Material for work; copy: as, to keep the compositors supplied with *matter*. (b) Type set up; material to be printed from, or that has been printed from and will not again be required: in the former case called distinctively *live matter*, and in the latter *dead matter*.—5. In a restricted sense, mere effete substance; that which is thrown off by a living body, or which collects in it as the result of disease; pus: as, fecal *matter*; purulent or suppurative *matter* (often called simply *matter*); the discharge of *matter* from an abscess or a wound.—6. The material of thought or expression; the substance of a mental act or a course of thought; something existing in or brought forth by the mind; a conception or a production of the intellect considered as to its contents or significance, as distinguished from its form.

I will answer also my part, . . . for I am full of *matter*.
Job xxxii. 17, 18.

Conceit, more rich in *matter* than in words,
Braggs of his substance, not of ornament.

Shak., R. and J., ii. 6. 30.

Every man's stile is for the most part according to the *matter* and subject of the writer, or so ought to be, and conformable thereunto.

Puttenham, *Arte of Eng. Poesie*, p. 124.

I know no man a greater master in commanding words to serve *matter*.

Bacon, *Advancement of Learning*, Pref., p. x.

Upon this theme his discourse is long, his *matter* little but repetition.

Milton, *Eikonoklastes*, xiii.

His manner in court was excelled by his *matter*.

Stanner, Hon. John Pickering.

7. Material or occasion for thought, feeling, or expression; a subject or cause of mental operation or manifestation; intellectual basis or ground; theme; topic; source: as, *matter* for reflection; a *matter* of joy or grief.

Thurgh vnuarnes of wit that thi wordis cast,
Thow ges *matir* to men mony day after,
Oftho speke of thi speke, & with spell herkyn
ffor thi lure and thi losse for a high wille.

Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 2089.

It is made but a laughing *matter*, but a trifle; but it is a sad *matter*, and an earnest *matter*.

Lattimer, *Sermon* bef. Edw. VI., 1550.

Hail, Son of God! Saviour of men! Thy name
Shall be the copious *matter* of my song.

Milton, P. L., iii. 413.

The wavering and cowardly policy of England furnished *matter* of ridicule to all the nations of Europe.

Macaulay, *Bacon*.

8. A subject of or for consideration or action; something requiring attention or effort; material for activity; affair; concern: as, *matters* of state or of business.

Ye now wolde vs meve with other *matere*s and tales other weyes, and therfore we pray you and requyre speke no more ther-of.

Martin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 581.

For their private *matters* they can follow, fawne, and flatter noble Personages. *Ascham*, *The Scholemaster*, p. 83.

To your quick-conceiving discontents,

I'll read you *matter* deep and dangerous.

Shak., 1 Hen. IV., i. 3. 190.

I have *matter* of danger and state to impart to Caesar.

B. Jonson, *Poetaster*, v. 1.

High *matter* thou enjoin'st me, O prime of men!

Sad task and hard.

Milton, P. L., v. 563.

She knows but *matters* of the house.

Tennyson, *In Memoriam*, xxvii.

9. A subject of debate or controversy; a question under discussion; a ground of difference or dispute.

Every great *matter* they shaff bring unto thee, but every small *matter* they shaff judge.

Ex, xviii. 22.

Dare any one of you, having a *matter* against another, go to law?

1 Cor. vi. 1.

[They brought] divers arguments against it, whereof some were weighty, but not to the *matter*.

Winthrop, *Hist. New England*, II. 154.

Adr. Why, man, what is the *matter*?

Dre. S. I do not know the *matter*: he's rested on the case.

Shak., C. of E., iv. 2. 42.

A fawn was reasoning the *matter* with a stag, why he should run away from the dogs.

Sir R. L'Estrange.

The word *matter* has always meant, in legal proceedings, the question in controversy.

Davis, *Law in Shakspeare*, p. 134.

10. An object of thought in general; a thing engaging the attention; anything under consideration indefinitely: as, that is a *matter* of no moment; a *matter* of fact.

For they speak not peace: but they devise deceitful *matters* against them that are quiet in the land. Ps. xxxv. 20.

My heart is inditing a good *matter*.

Ps. xlv. 1.

What impossible *matter* will he make easy next?

Shak., *Tempest*, II. 1. 88.

Matters succeeded so well with him, that everybody was in admiration to see how mighty rich he was grown.

Sir R. L'Estrange.

With many thousand *matters* left to do.

Tennyson, *Princess*, iv.

Money *matters* seem likely to go on capitiately. My expenses, I find, will be smaller than I anticipated.

Macaulay, in *Trevelyan*, I. 331.

And the power of creation is not a *matter* of static ability; it is a *matter* of habits and desires.

W. K. Clifford, *Mental Development*, p. 104.

11. A circumstance or condition as affecting persons or things; a state of things; especially, something requiring remedy, adjustment, or explanation: as, this is a serious *matter*; what is the *matter*?

"It's a very strange *matter*, fair maiden," said he, . . .

"I canna' blaw my horn, but ye call on me."

Lady Isabel and the Elf-Knight (Child's Ballads, I. 196).

Then go with me to make the *matter* good.

Shak., T. of the S., iv. 2. 114.

I'll tell you what the *matter* is with you.

Milton, *Ans. to Salmasius*, i. 21.

So when you plague a fool, 'tis still the curse,

You only make the *matter* worse and worse.

Pope, *Donne Versified*, Sat. iv.

What has been the *matter*?—you were denied to me at first!

Sheridan, *The Rivals*, i. 21.

12†. An inducing cause or occasion; explanatory fact or circumstance; reason.

The *matter* of seditions is of two kinds: much poverty and much discontent. *Bacon*, *Seditions and Troubles*.

And this is the *matter* why interpreters . . . will not consent it to be a true story. *Milton*.

13. Significance; sense; meaning; import.

I was born to speak all mirth and no *matter*.

Shak., *Much Ado*, ii. 1. 344.

14. Ground of consideration; importance; consequence: used especially in interrogative and negative phrases, sometimes with an ellipsis of the verb.

Whatsoever they were, it maketh no *matter* to me.

Gal. ii. 6.

Much *matter* was made of this, as fearing it would be taken as an act of rebellion.

Winthrop, *Hist. New England*, I. 175.

No *matter* who's displeased when you are gone.

Shak., T. G. of V., ii. 7. 66.

No *matter* what is done, so it be done with an air.

Steele, *Spectator*, No. 6.

If to be perfect in a certain sphere.

What *matter* [is it], soon or late, or here or there?

Pope, *Essay on Man*, i. 74.

Mr. Surface, what news do you hear? though indeed it is no *matter*, for I think one hears nothing else but scandal.

Sheridan, *School for Scandal*, i. 1.

15. Something indefinite as to amount or quantity; a measure, distance, time, or the like, approximately or vaguely stated.

One of his pinnaces was about forty tons, of cedar, built at Barbathies, and brought to Virginia by Capt. Powell, who there dying, she was sold for a small *matter*.

Winthrop, *Hist. New England*, I. 228.

Away he goes to the market-town, a *matter* of seven miles off.

Sir R. L'Estrange.

The Dutch, as I have before observ'd, do often buy Pro-bottoms for a small *matter* of the Maylayans.

Dampier, *Voyages*, II. i. 111.

I have Thoughts to tarry a small *matter* in Town, to learn somewhat of your Lingo first, before I cross the Seas.

Congreve, *Way of the World*, iii. 15.

16. In *law*: (a) Statement or allegation: as, the court may strike out scandalous *matter* from a pleading. (b) A proceeding of a special nature, commenced by motion on petition or order to show cause, etc., as distinguished from a formal action by one party against another, commenced by process and seeking judgment: as, the *matter* of the application of A. B. for the appointment of a trustee.—17†. Wood: apparently with reference to the hard stem of the vine.

Helpe hem uppe with canne and litel stakes,

And yere hem streng yeres after three.

At yere IIII uppe IIII *matiers* takes

On hem, alle ronk yf that the landes be.

Palladius, *Husbandrie* (E. E. T. S.), p. 72.

Abstraction from singulars but not from matter. See *abstraction*.—All is a *matter*; it is all one thing substantially; hence, it is wholly indifferent.

Whether we make the common readers to laugh or to lowre, all is a *matter*. *Puttenham*, *Arte of Eng. Poesie*, p. 86.

A matter of course. See *course*.—**A matter of life and death.** See *life*.—**Close matter.** See *close*.—**Coloring matter.** See *color*.—**Common matter**, that which all things have in common; being.—**Contingent matter.** See *contingent*.—**Dead matter.** See *def.* 4 (b).—**First matter.** (a) In *metaph.*, matter unformed and chaotic. (b) The material or substance of which anything is composed. Also *prime matter*, *materia prima*.—**For that matter**, as far as that goes; so far as that is concerned.

For that *Matter*, Sir, be ye Squire, Knight, or Lord,

I'll give you whate'er a good Iun can afford.

Prior, *Down-Hall*, st. 21.

Intelligible matter. See *intelligible*.—**Live matter.** See *def.* 4 (b).—**Matter of a proposition**, the subject of the proposition: also called the *material matter*, in contradistinction to the *formal matter*, which is the fact signified.

Matter of a syllogism, the propositions and terms of the syllogism. The formal matter of a proposition has, since the twelfth century, been distinguished as natural, contingent or casual, and remote or unnatural, according as the character signified by the predicate term must, may or may not, or cannot, inhere in the subject.—**Matter of cognition.** See *def.* 2 (c).—**Matter of composition**, or **permanent matter**, that of which anything consists.—**Matter of fact.** (a) A reality, as distinguished from what is fanciful, hypothetical, or hyperbolic.

Lady Snear. Strange, indeed!

Crabt. *Matter of fact*, I assure you.

Sheridan, *School for Scandal*, i. 1.

(b) In *law*, that which is fact or alleged as fact: in contradistinction to *matter of law*, which consists in the resulting relations, rights, and obligations which the law establishes in view of given facts. Thus, the questions whether a man executed a contract, and whether he was intoxicated at the time, relate to *matters of fact*; whether, if so, he is bound by the contract, and what the instrument means, are *matters of law*. The importance of the distinction is that in pleading allegations of the former are essential and of the latter unavailing, and that the former are usually questions for the jury, the latter for the judge. (c) A particular element or fact of experience.

Some particular existence, or as it is usually termed, *matter-of-fact*. *Locke*, *Human Understanding*, IV. xvi. 5.

What is the nature of that evidence which assures us of any real existence and *matter of fact*, beyond the present testimony of our senses?

Hume, *Human Understanding*, iv.

Matter of generation, or transient matter, that out of which anything is made, as seed.—**Matter of law.** See *matter of fact* (b).—**Matter of record**, that which is recorded, or which may be proved by record. In law the term imports a judicial, or at least an official, record. See *record*.—**Second matter**, in *metaph.*, matter formed. See *first matter*.—**Sensible matter**, the matter of sensible things.—**Signate, designate, determinate, or individual matter**, that which is diverse, though not in any character different, in all individuals. This distinction originated with Thomas Aquinas.—**Spiritual matter**, the matter of the incorruptible body after the resurrection.—**Standing matter**, composed types that have not yet been printed or molded from, or that have been so used and are set aside for further service.—**To make a matter of conscience.** See *conscience*.—**To make matter, to make no matter.** See *make*.—**Upon the matter, upon the whole matter**, on the whole; taking all things into view.

So that upon the *matter*, in a great wit, deformity is an advantage to rising.

Bacon, *Deformity*.

Waller, with Sir William Balfour, exceeded in haste, but were, upon the whole *matter*, equal in foot.

Clarendon.

What's the matter with (a thing or act)? what is your objection to (it)?—a humorous use, at once assuming that objection has been made, implying that there is no ground for the objection, and recommending the thing or act mentioned.

matter (mat'ér), v. [*matter*, n.] I. *intrans.*

1. To be of importance; import; signify: chiefly used in negative and interrogative phrases: as, it does not *matter*; what does it *matter*?

For Sosianus and Sagitta were men vile and of no account, neither *mattered* it where they lived.

Sir H. Savile, tr. of Tacitus, p. 161.

To a man of virtue and honour, indeed, this *mattered* little.

Macaulay, *Hist. Eng.*, xvii.

2†. To form pus; collect or be discharged, as matter in an abscess; also, to discharge pus.

Each slight sore *mattered*eth.

Sir P. Sidney.

That drops from her disease, that *matters* from her sore.

Quarles, *Emblems*, i. 12.

II. *trans.* 1†. To regard; care for; mind.

I repulsed her once and again; but she put by my repulses, and smiled. Then I began to be angry; but she *mattered* that nothing at all.

Bunyan, *Pilgrim's Progress*, p. 339.

The low Land is sometimes overflown with water in the time of Harvest, yet they *matter* it not, but gather the crop and fetch it home wet in their Canoes.

Dampier, *Voyages*, II. i. 25.

I had rather receive Money than Letters. I don't *matter* Letters, so the Money does but come.

N. Bailey, tr. of Colloquies of Erasmus, i. 106.

2. To approve of. *Halliwel*. [*Prov. Eng.*]

matterful (mat'ér-fül), a. [*matter* + *-ful*.]

Full of matter, substance, good sense, or the like; pithy; pregnant.

What a sweet, unpretending, pretty-mannered, *matterful* creature! *Lamb, To Wordsworth (1815), p. 97.*

matterless (mat'ér-less), *a.* [*< matter + -less.*] Void of matter, substance, or significance; immaterial, either literally or figuratively; of no consequence or importance.

All fine noise
Of verse, mere *matterless* and tinkling toles.
B. Jonson, tr. of Horace's Art of Poetry.

Like shades . . . quite *matterless*.
Davies, Witley Pilgrimage, p. 35. (Davies.)

The sky is only the *matterless* limit of vision.
Boardman, Creative Week, p. 84.

matter-of-course (mat'ér-ov-kórs'), *a.* Proceeding as a natural consequence; following naturally as a thing to be expected or about which there can be no question.

I won't have that sort of *matter-of-course* acquiescence.
T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Oxford, xxx.

matter-of-fact (mat'ér-ov-fakt'), *a.* 1. Consisting of or pertaining to facts; not fanciful, imaginative, or ideal; ordinary; commonplace: applied to things.

His passion for *matter-of-fact* narrative sometimes betrayed him into a long relation of common incidents.
Lamb, To Wilson.

The common *matter-of-fact* world of sense and sight.
Caird.

The man said good morning, in a *matter-of-fact* way.
The Century, XXXVI, 823.

2. Adhering to facts; not given to wander beyond realities; unimaginative; prosaic: applied to persons.

One of our company, a doctor of divinity, and a plain *matter-of-fact* man.
Boswell, Johnson.

mattery (mat'ér-i), *a.* [*< matter + -y.*] 1. Full of matter—that is, of thought or facts: significant; weighty. [Rare.]

Away with your *mattery* sentences, Momus; they are too grave and wise for this meeting.
B. Jonson, Poetaster, iv. 3.

2. Purulent; generating pus. [Rare.]

The putrid vapours coagulate the phlegmatick humours of the body, which, transuding to the lungs, causes their *mattery* cough.
Harvey, Consumptions. (Latham.)

Matthew Walker knot. See *knot*¹.

Matthieu-Plessy green. See *green*¹.

Matthiola (mat-thi'ô-lî), *n.* [NL. (R. Brown, 1812), named after P. A. Matthioli, an Italian physician of the 16th century.] A genus of plants of the order *Crucifera* and tribo *Arabideæ*, characterized by a long many-seeded silique, and stigmas often thickened or horned at the back. They are hoary herbs or low branching shrubs, with oblong or linear leaves, which are entire or sinuate, and with rather large flowers, usually purple or white and growing in bractless racemes. There are about 36 species, natives of Europe, the Mediterranean region, and western Asia. To this genus belong the numberless varieties of stock or stock-gillyflower of the gardens. *M. incana* includes the biennial sorts, the Brompton stock, queen stock, and others. It is wild along the Mediterranean coast-line, etc. (See *gillyflower*, 3, and *hopes*.) *M. annua* of southern Europe, perhaps a variety of the last, furnishes the ten-week stocks. Another variety, by some considered a distinct species (*M. Gravea*), is the smooth-leaved or wallflower-leaved stock. *M. tristis*, of southern Europe, is the dark-flowered or night-scented stock, with lurid flowers pleasantly fragrant in the evening.

matte (mat'i), *n.* Same as *matie*.

matting¹ (mat'ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *mat*¹, *v.*] 1. Materials for mats; matwork.—2. A fabric of some coarse material, as rushes, flags, grass, straw, hemp, bamboo, etc., used for covering floors, as a packing for some kinds of goods, and for various other purposes.

All around us, what powers are wrapped up under the coarse *matting* of custom, and all wonder prevented.
Emerson, New England Reformers.

3. *Naut.*, a texture made of strands of old rope, or of spun-yarn, beaten flat and interwoven, used to prevent chafing.—4. The mat of a picture.—**Canton matting.** Same as *India matting*.—**Coconut matting.** Matting made of coir, especially that which is heavy and thick and rather open in texture. It is used especially for floor-covering in places where much wear is expected.—**Grass matting.** Matting made of vegetable fiber, of which many sorts are utilized in India, China, and Japan. It is used principally for floor-cloth.—**India matting.** See *India*.—**Indian-matting plant.** A species of *Cyperus* (*Papyrus corymbosus*), native in India. It is largely employed in the manufacture of matting.—**Russia matting.** A coarse woven fabric for packing, made in Russia from strips of the bast or inner bark of the linden.

matting² (mat'ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *mat*³, *v.*] 1. The act or process of producing a dull or roughened surface on metal; specifically, the process of covering plates with varnish in gilding on water-size. *E. H. Knight*.—2. A dull, slightly roughened surface, free from polish, produced by the use of the mat.

matting-boat (mat'ing-bôt), *n.* Same as *mat-boat*.

matting-loom (mat'ing-lôm), *n.* A loom in which slats are introduced into the shed to form the woof. *E. H. Knight*.

matting-punch (mat'ing-punch), *n.* In *metal-working*, a punch with a roughened working end, used with a light hammer or mallet for matting the ground or the parts of the surface left flat between fretwork tracery, etc. For very fine work in silver or gold such punches are sometimes made by breaking with a sharp blow a bar of highly hardened steel, and selecting pieces which have one even, finely and regularly granulated end, and so grinding the other as to remove the angles. The unground end is the working end of the punch, and needs no further preparation.

matting-tool (mat'ing-töl), *n.* In *metal-working*, a kind of chasing-tool for producing evenly roughened surfaces. A matting-tool used for lathe-work is a small roughened cylinder or spheroid of hardened steel, journaled in the branches of a furcated handle by which it is applied to the work, over the surface of which it rolls as the object turns in the lathe.

mattock (mat'ok), *n.* [Formerly also sometimes *mattook*, simulating *hook*; *< ME. mattocke, mattoke, mattoke, < AS. mattuc, mattoce, mettoce, mettoce, < W. matog, a mattock, hoe, = Gael. madag, pickaxe.* The resemblance of O'Neil's *mattoke* to Russ. *matyuka* = Pol. *matyka* = Lith. *matikas*, a mattock, appears to be accidental.] An instrument for loosening the soil in digging, shaped like a pickaxe, but having its ends broad instead of pointed.

Ther weapons were more stronger, I yow say,
lyke as *mattoke*z Shapyn so were they.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 2161.

And on all hills that shall be digged with the *mattock*
there shall not come thither the fear of briars and thorns.
Isa. vii. 25.

We took this *mattock* and this spade from him.
Shak., R. and J., v. 3. 185.

mattress (mat'res), *n.* [Formerly also *matress, mattrass, matress*; *< ME. matress, matrys, matras = D. matras = Sw. madrass = Dan. madras, < OF. materas, F. matelas = It. materasso, mat-russa = MHG. matraz, materaz, G. matratze, < ML. matratum, matratium, matratium = (with Ar. art.) Sp. almadraca = Pg. almadrac, a matress, < Ar. matrah, mattress, cushion, bed, prop. a place where anything is thrown, then something thrown down, hence a 'shake-down,' a mattress, < taraha, throw down.] 1. A bed consisting of a bag filled with straw, hair, moss, sponge, husks, excelsior, or other soft and elastic material, and usually quilted or tacked with transverse cords at short intervals to prevent the contents from slipping.*

Pom. And I have heard Apollodorus carried — . . .
Eno. A certain queen to Caesar in a *mattress*.
Shak., A. and C., II. 6. 71.

2. *In hydraul. engin.*, a mat or mass of brushwood, willow rods, light poles, or other like material, roughly woven or tied together and used to form foundations for dikes and jetties, or as aprons, fencing, curtains, or surfacing for dikes, dams, embankments, and similar constructions, either for assisting to hold together loose material or to prevent injury by the erosion of water.—**French mattress.** A mattress made partly of wool and partly of hair. [Eng.]—**Spring-mattress.** A mattress in which spiral springs support the stuffed part, so as to make an elastic bed.—**Wire mattress.** A frame of wood or iron over which is tightly stretched a sheet of variously constructed thick wire cloth. It is used in beds as a substitute for springs.

mattress-boat (mat'res-bôt), *n.* In *hydraul. engin.*, a flat boat or scow on which mattresses are constructed and transported, and from which they can be launched into position.

matulla (ma-tul'ä), *n.* [NL. *< L. matula, a mat, + -ulla, dim. term., as in medulla, pith.*] In *bot.*, the fibrous matter covering the petioles of palms. Also written *matulla*.

In palms also a similar substance, but of a fibrous texture, occurs, called reticulum or *matulla*.
Encyc. Brit., IV. 80.

matty (mat'i), *n.* Same as *matie*.

matutable (mä-tür'a-bl), *a.* [*< mature, v., + -able.*] 1. That may be matured or perfected.

The writer gives evidence of a true poetic gift, and of abilities, which, if immature, are yet *matutable*.
The Nation, XLVIII. iv.

2. Capable of maturation; that may suppurate.

Matura diamond. See *diamond*.

maturant (mat'ü-rant), *n.* [*< L. maturan(t)-s, ppr. of maturare, ripen: see mature.*] In *med.*, a medicine or an application to an inflamed part to promote suppuration; a maturative.

maturate (mat'ü-rät), *v.*; pret. and pp. *maturated*, ppr. *maturating*. [*< L. maturatus, pp. of maturare, make ripe: see mature, v.*] I. *trans.* 1. To bring to maturity; mature. [Rare.]

By pouring every night warm water on the root thereof, a tree may be *maturated* artificially to bud out in the midst of winter.
Fuller.

2. To promote perfect suppuration in.

II. *intrans.* 1. To ripen; come to or toward maturity. [Rare.]—2. To suppurate perfectly.

maturation (mat'ü-rä'shon), *n.* [*< F. maturatio = Pr. maturacio = Sp. maduración = Pg. maturação = It. maturazione, < L. maturatio(n)-, a hastening, < maturare, ripen: see mature, v.*] 1. The process of ripening or coming to maturity; a bringing to maturity; hence, a carrying out; consummation. [Rare.]

Till further observation shall discover whether these are diamonds not yet fully ripe, and capable of growing harder by further *maturation*.
Boyle, Works, I. 453.

At our entrance into the world, when health and vigour give us fair promise of time sufficient for the regular *maturation* of our schemes. *Johnson, Rambler, No. 111.*

2. In *med.*, a ripening or maturing, as of an abscess; formation of pus; suppuration.

As in the body, so in the soul, diseases and tumours must have their due *maturation* ere there can be a perfect cure.
Bo. Hall, Balm of Gilead.

maturative (mä-tür'a-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [*< F. maturatif; as maturale + -ive.*] I. *a.* 1. Producing maturity; conducive to ripeness.

Between the tropics and equator their second summer is hotter, and more *maturative* of fruits, than the former.
Sir T. Browne.

2. Conducing to perfect suppuration, or the formation of pus in an abscess.

Butter is *maturative*, and is probably mixed with anodynes and suppuratives. *Wiseeman, Surgery.*

II. *n.* In *med.*, anything that promotes suppuration; a maturant.

The same [Insect] applied with figs is an excellent *maturative*, and ripeneth all imposthumes.
Holland, tr. of Pliny, xx. 22.

mature (mä-tür'), *a.* [*< L. maturus, ripe, mature, of full age, fit, timely, early, speedy; perhaps orig. "maturus, < √ mag, in magnus, great: see main².*] 1. Complete in natural growth or development; fully grown or ripened; ripe; as, *mature* grain or fruit; a person of *mature* age; *mature* in judgment.

The youngest son of Priam, a true knight,
Not yet *mature*, yet matchless.
Shak., T. and C., iv. 5. 97.

Two thousand summers have imparted to the monuments of Grecian literature, as to her marbles, only a *maturer* golden and autumnal tint.
Thoreau, Walden, p. 112.

2. Completely elaborated or prepared; brought to maturity; ready for use or execution; fully evolved; ample; thorough: as, a result of *mature* deliberation.

How best the mighty work he might begin
Of Saviour to mankind, and which way first
Publish his godlike office now *mature*.
Milton, P. R., l. 188.

Indeed, upon *mature* thoughts, I should think we could not have done better than to have complied with the desire they seemed to have of our settling here [at Mindanao].
Dampier, Voyages, I. 349.

Which images, here figur'd in this wise,
I leave unto your more *mature* survey.
Daniel, Philotas, Ded.

3. In *med.*, in a state of perfect suppuration.—4. In *com.*, become payable; having reached the time fixed for payment; fully due.—**Mature insect.** In *entom.*, an insect which has attained the last or imago stage of its development.—**Mature larva.** A larva which has attained its full growth before passing into the pupa state.—**Mature pupa.** A pupa ready to give forth an imago.—**Syn.** 1 and 2. *Mature, ripe*, digested, well-considered. *Mature* and *ripe* both primarily denote the result of the process of physical growth. *Ripe* emphasizes simply the result: the fruit needs no more nourishment from the stock, and further change will be to over-ripeness and decay. *Mature* combines with the idea of the result the further suggestion of the process by which the result was reached. Further, *ripe* always seems figurative when applied to anything besides fruit, especially fruit growing above ground: to speak of a *ripe* scholar, or a *ripened* judgment, is distinctly figurative. *Mature*, on the other hand, seems quite as literal now in the secondary as in the primary sense. The same distinction exists between the verbs and between the nouns corresponding to these adjectives.

mature (mä-tür'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *matured*, ppr. *maturating*. [*< F. maturer = Sp. Pg. madurar = It. maturare, < L. maturare, make ripe, ripen, < maturus, ripe: see mature, a.*] I. *trans.* 1. To cause to ripen; bring to maturity: as, to *mature* ale.

Prick it [an apple] with a pin full of holes, not deep, and smear it a little with sack, to see if the virtual heat of the wine will not *mature* it. *Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 326.*

And, like the stores autumnal aura *mature*,
Through wintry rigours unimpair'd endure.
Cowper, Conversation, l. 649.

2. To elaborate or carry to completion; make ripe or ready for use or action: as, to *mature* one's plans.

I have not the leisure to *mature* a discourse which should invite the attention of the learned by the extent of its views, or the depth of its investigations.

Story, Misc. Writings, p. 549.

3. In *med.*, to bring to a state of perfect suppuration; *maturate*.

II. *intrans.* 1. To come to a state of ripeness; become ripe or perfect: as, wine *matures* by age or by agitation in a long voyage; the judgment *matures* by age and experience.—2. In *com.*, to reach the time fixed for payment, or for payment of the principal, as distinguished from instalments of interest: as, a bill *matures* on a certain date.—3. In *med.*, to come to a state of perfect suppuration.—*Syn.* 1. *Mature, Ripen.* See comparison under *mature, a.*

maturely (mā-tūr'li), *adv.* 1. In a mature manner; with ripeness; completely.—2. With ripe care; thoroughly: as, a prince entering on war ought *maturely* to consider the state of his finances.—3. Speedily; quickly. [A rare Latinism.]

We give him thanks for contracting the days of our trial, and receiving us more *maturely* into those everlasting habitations above. *Bentley, Boyle Lectures.*

matureness (mā-tūr'nes), *n.* Mature state or condition; ripeness or perfection; maturity: as, such *matureness* of judgment is surprising in one so young.

maturescent (mat-ūr-es'ent), *a.* [*L. maturuscent* (*t-s*), *ppr.* of *maturescere*, become ripe, ripen, < *maturus*, ripe: see *mature*.] Becoming mature; waxing ripe. *Bailey, 1731.* [Rare.]

maturity (mā-tūr'i-ti), *n.* [= *F. maturité* = *Pr. maturitat* = *It. maturità*, < *L. maturitas* (*t-s*), ripeness, maturity, < *maturus*, mature: see *mature*.] 1. The state of being mature; ripeness; completeness; full development or elaboration: as, *maturity* of age; the *maturity* of corn; the *maturity* of a scheme.

Not sufficient to bring their fruits and grain to *maturity*. *Ray, Works of Creation, ii.*

2. In *com.*, the time fixed for payment of an obligation; the time when a note or bill of exchange becomes due.—3. In *med.*, a state of perfect suppuration.—*Syn.* 1. *Maturity, Ripeness.* See comparison under *mature, a.*

matutinal (mā-tū'ti-nal), *a.* [= *F. matutinal* = *Pr. Sp. matutinal* = *It. matutinale*, < *L. matutinalis*, of the morning, < *matutinus*, the morning; see *matutine*, *matin*, and *matinal*.] Pertaining to the morning; coming or occurring early in the day: as, a *matutinal* bath.

My salutation to your priesthood! What? *Matutinal*, busy with book so soon Of an April day? *Browning, Ring and Book, I. 309.*

Matutinal cognition. See *cognition*.
matutine (mat'ū-tin), *a.* and *n.* [= *Sp. Pg. matutino* = *It. matutino*, < *L. matutinus*, of the morning, neut. *matutinum*, the morning: see *matin*.] 1. *a.* Same as *matutinal*. [Obsolete or archaic.]

Among astrologers, six of the planets are said to be *matutine* when they are above the horizon at sun-rising, and *vespertine* when they set after the sun. The three upper planets are counted strongest when oriental and *matutine*, as the three lower when occidental and *vespertine*. *E. Phillips, 1706.*

Their [the stars'] *matutine* and *vespertine* motions. *Sir T. Herbert, Travels in Africa, p. 227. (Latham.)*

Upraise thine eyes, and find the lark,
The *matutine* musician
Who heavenward soars on rapture's wings. *F. Locker, Arcadia.*

II. *n. pl.* *Matins.*

Matutines [were] at the first hour, or six of the clock. *Fuller, Ch. Hist., VI. 287. (Davies.)*

matweed (mat'wēd), *n.* 1. A grass, *Ammophila arundinacea* (*Psamma arenaria*): so called from its use in making mats. Also called *sea-matweed*, *halim*, and *warram*.—2. Less properly—(a) *Spartina stricta*, seaside-grass. (b) *Nardus stricta*, small matweed (see *mat-grass*). (c) *Lygeum Spartum*, hooded matweed.

matwork (mat'wērk), *n.* 1. Matting; anything plaited or woven like a mat.—2. In *arch.*, same as *nattes*.

maty, *n.* See *matie*.

maty² (mat'i), *n.*; *pl. maties* (-iz). [*E. Ind.*] In India, a native servant, especially an under-servant or assistant servant.

maud (mād), *n.* [Perhaps so called from some one named *Maud*. The name *Maud* is ult. < *Matilda*, a name of OHG. origin: see *-hild*.] A gray woolen plaid worn by shepherds in Scotland; hence, a traveling-rug or warm wrap made of similar material. Also spelled *maude*.
Fra' south as weel as north, my lad,
A' honest Scotsman lo'e the *maud*.
Mrs. Scott of Wauchope, To Burns.

He soon recognized his worthy host, though a *maud*, as it is called, or a gray shepherd's plaid, supplied his travelling jockey coat. *Scott, Guy Mannering.*

maudlet (mā'dl), *v. t.* [*< maudlin*, formerly sometimes *maudling*, taken as a *ppr.* form.] To render *maudlin*; throw into confusion or disorder. *E. Phillips, 1706.*

maudlin (mād'lin), *a.* [Formerly sometimes *maudling*, being taken as a *ppr.* form; earlier *maudlen*, *mawden*; attrib. use of *Magdalen*, i. e. *Magdalen*, with ref. to Mary Magdalene, regarded as the penitent "woman which was a sinner," and represented by painters with eyes swollen and red with weeping: see *magdalen*, *magdalene*.] 1. Tearful; lacrymose; weeping. *Sir Edmond-berry first, in woful wae,
Leads up the show, and milks their maudlin eyes.
Dryden, Prol. to Southern's Loyal Brother, l. 21.*

2. Over-emotional; sickly-sentimental; foolishly gushing.
How's this!—In tears?—O, Tilburina, shame!
Is this a time for *maudling* tenderness,
And Cupid's baby woes? *Sheridan, The Critic, ii. 2.*

There is in his writings an entire absence of all the cant and *maudlin* affectation of mouth-worshippers of freedom. *Whipple, Ess. and Rev., I. 23.*

3. Tipsy; fuddled; foolish from drink.
Twere better, sure, to die so, than be shut
With *maudlin* Clarence in his Malnsey butt. *Byron, Don Juan, i. 166.*

It is but yonder empty glass
That makes me *maudlin*-moral. *Tennyson, Will Waterproof.*

maudlin (mād'lin), *n.* [*< Maudlin*, a fem. name, < *ME. Maudelein*, *Maudeleyne*, < *OF. Magdeleine*, *Magdalene*, *Magdalen*: see *magdalen*. Cf. *maudlin*, *a.*] 1. A hardy herbaceous plant, *Achillea Ageratum*, a kind of milfoil, native to southern Europe, bearing yellow flowers. Also called *sweet maudlin*.
The flowers of the *maudlin* are digested into loose umbels. *Miller, Gardener's Dictionary.*

2. The costmary, *Tanacetum Balsamita*.
maudlin-drunk (mād'lin-drungk), *a.* In the sentimental and tearful stage of intoxication.

Some *maudlin* drunken were, and wept full sore.
Yorkshire Ale (1697), p. 5. (Halliwell.)

The fifth is *mawden drunke*; when a fellowe will weepe for kindnes in the midst of his ale, and kisse you, saying, By God, captain, I love thee. *Nashe, Pierce Penitence (1592). (Halliwell.)*

maudlin-fair (mād'lin-fār), *n.* A great uproar. *Halliwell. [Prov. Eng.]*

maudlinism (mād'lin-izm), *n.* [*< maudlin* + *-ism*.] The state of being *maudlin*; manifestation of sickly sentimentality.

At this precise period of his existence, Mr. Benjamin Allen had perhaps a greater predisposition to *maudlinism* than he had ever known before. *Dickens, Pickwick.*

maugret (mā'gēr), *n.* [*< ME. maugre, mawgre, maugree, mayre*, < *OF. maugre, maulgre, malyre* (= *Pr. malgrat* = *It. malgrado*), ill-will, spite, < *mal* (< *L. malus*), ill, + *gre, gret*, < *L. gratum*, a pleasant thing, neut. of *gratus*, pleasant (see *grate*). Cf. *bongree*. Hence *maugre, prep.*] Ill-will; spite.

I thought no *maugre*, I tolde it for a bourde [jest]. *Barclay, Fyfte Eglog. (Nares.)*

Yef it myshappe we shull haue *magre*, and therefore it be-honeth vs to ale Petrus or take hym quyk and yelde hym to kyng Arthur. *Martin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 654.*

To can (con) *maugret*, to show ill-will.

Shulde I therefore *cunne* hym *maugre*? *Rom. of the Rose, l. 4550.*

maugre (mā'gēr), *prep.* [Early mod. *E.* also *mauger*, *maulgre, magree*; < *ME. maugre, mawgre, maugree, mawgrey, magre*, < *OF. maugre, maulgre, malgre*, *F. malgré* (= *It. malgrado*), *prep.*, in spite of; an elliptical use (cf. *spite, despite*, in similar *E.* use) of the noun *maugre*, ill-will, spite: see *maugre, n.*] In spite of; notwithstanding.

A knight him conquerede al with clene strengthe,
& hade him out of the ost *maugrey* hem alle. *William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), i. 3475.*

"Then tell" (quoth Blandamour), "and feare no blame: Tell what thou saw'st, *maulgre* who so it heares." *Spenser, F. Q., IV. i. 48.*

Maugre all his impertinent griefs, he shall be glad with me. *Emerson, Misc., p. 16.*

Maugre hist, against his will.—*Maugre one's teeth*, in spite of all that one can do.

That salle he, *maugre* his tethe,
For alle his gret aray. *M. S. Lincoln A. l. 17, f. 132. (Halliwell.)*

Hard it is for him to be welcome that cometh against his wil, that saith to God when he cometh to fetche him: Welcome, my Maker, *magree* my teeth. *Sir T. More, Comfort against Tribulation (1573), fol. 53.*

maugret (mā'gēr), *v. t.* [*< maugre, prep.*] To defy.

Deeply fixed
To *maugre* all gusts and impending storms. *Webster.*

mauist, *n.* [*ME.*; < *OF. muis* (?).] A measure containing in some places a little more than forty bushels.

He . . . in his berne hath, soth to sayn,
An hundred *mauis* [tr. *OF. cent muis*] of whele greyne. *Rom. of the Rose, l. 5590.*

maukin (mā'kin), *n.* and *a.* See *malkin*.

mauky, *a.* See *mauky*.

maul¹ (māl), *n.* [A different spelling of *mall*, and now the common form in this sense.] A heavy wooden hammer or mallet; a kind of beetle; a mall.

maul¹ (māl), *v. t.* [Another spelling of *mall*, and now more usual: see *mall*, *v.*] 1. To beat and bruise with a maul, or as if with a maul; disfigure by beating.

By this hand I'll *maul* you. *B. Jonson, Alchemist, iv. 2.*
We are *maul'd*; we are bravely beaten;
All our young gallants lost. *Fletcher, Humorous Lientenant, ii. 2.*

I'll *maul* that rascal; h'as out-brav'd me twice. *Beau. and FL., Maid's Tragedy, ii. 2.*

2. To do injury to, especially gross injury, in any way. [Obsolete or archaic.]

Far hence they vent their Wrath,
Mauling, in mild Lampoon, th' intriguing Bath. *Congreve, Pyrrhus, Prol.*

The doctor *mauls* our bodies, the parson starves our souls, but the lawyer must be the adroitest knave, for he has to ensnare our minds. *R. D. Blackmore, Lorna Doone, xxxix.*

3. To split with wedges and a maul or mallet.

I'd rather scrub floors, I'd rather *maul* rails, I'd rather do anything in this world for a livin' than teach school! *W. M. Baker, New Timothy, p. 248.*

maul² (māl), *n.* [An irreg. var. of *maulm*, *mulm*.] Clayey, sticky soil. *Halliwell. [Prov. Eng.]*

maul³ (māl), *n.* [Appar. an irreg. var. or contracted dim. of *moth*.] A moth. *Halliwell. [North. Eng.]*

maul⁴ (māl), *n.* [Also *maule*, *mauls*, *maws*: a corruption of *mallow*, *mallows*.] The common mallow of Great Britain, *Malva sylvestris*. [*Prov. Eng.*]

mauling (mā'ling), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *maul*¹, *v.*] A severe beating, as with a stick or cudgel. [*Colloq.*]

maul-in-goal (māl'in-gōl'), *n.* In *foot-ball*, a struggle between the two sides for the possession of the ball when it has been carried across the goal-line but has not been touched to the ground. The *maul-in-goal* is still a feature of the game as played in Great Britain, but has been abandoned in the American game.

maulkin, *n.* and *a.* See *malkin*.

maulm, *n.* See *malm*.

maul-oak (māl'ōk), *n.* See *live-oak*.

maulstick (māl'stik), *n.* Same as *mahlstick*.

maum, *n.*, *a.*, and *v.* See *malm*.

maumett, **mammett** (mā'met, mam'et), *n.* [*< ME. maumet, mawmet, maument, mawment*, earlier *mahimet*, an idol, < *OF. mahumet, mahomet, mahommet*, an idol, a pet; a particular use of *Mahomet*, Mohammed: see *Mahoun*, *Mahometan*, *Mohammedan*.] 1. An idol: from the old belief that Mohammedans were idolaters.

An idolastre peraventure ne hath not but o *maumet* or two, and the avaricious man hath many; for certes every forein in his cofre is his *maumet*. *Chaucer, Parson's Tale.*

When Crise in that contre come with his dame,
The false goddess in fere fell to the ground;
Bothe Mawhounns & *maumettes* myrtil in peces. *Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 4312.*

And where I meet your *maumet* gods, I'll swing 'em
Thus o'er my head, and kick 'em into puddles. *Fletcher, Island Princess, iv. 5. (Nares.)*

2. A puppet. [In this later sense usually *mammet*.]

I have seen the city of new Nineveh, and Julius Cesar acted by *mammets*. *Every Woman in her Humour (1609). (Nares.)*

This is no world
To play with *mammets* and to tilt with lila. *Shak., 1 Hen. IV., ii. 3. 95.*

How the *mammets* twitters! *Massinger, The Picture, i. 1.*

maumetriser, *n.* [*ME. mawmetryse*: see *maumetry*.] Same as *maumetry*.

In this comandement es forboden all *mawmetryse*, all wycheecraft and charemyng. *Hampole, Frose Treatises (E. E. T. S.), p. 9.*

maumetroust, **mammetroust**, *a.* [*< maumetry*, *mammetry*, + *-ous*.] Idolatrous.

Their most monstrous mass or *mammetrous* mazen. *Ep. Bale, Select Works, p. 165. (Davies.)*

maumetryt, **mammetryt** (mā'met-ri, mam'et-ri), *n.* [*< ME. mawmetrye, mawmetry, mawmen-*

trie, etc., < *maumet*, an idol: see *maumet*, -ry, and *Mahometry*.] Idolatry.

Bot thus he orland for thaire sake
In that same place to edify
A temple for thaire *maumetry*.

Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 90.

The synne of *maumetry* is the first thyng that God
defeuded in the ten commaundments.

Chaucer, Parson's Tale.

Heretofore they call'd Images Mammetts, and the Ado-
ration of Images *Mammetry*: that is, Mahomet and Ma-
hometry, odious names. *Selden*, Table-Talk, p. 88.

maumish, *a.* [*< maum*, *maim*, + *-ish*.] Fool-
ish; silly; idle; nauseous. Also *maumish*.

It is one of the most nauseous, *maumish* reifications,
for a man to have to do with a punctual finical top.

Sir R. L'Estrange.

maumletdar (mām'let-dār), *n.* [Hind. *mām-
letdar*.] In the East Indies, an official superin-
tendent, as of the collection of the revenue, of
police, etc.

maun (mān), *v.* A Scotch form of *moun*, must.

It may be of consequence to the state, sir, . . . and I
doubt we *maun* delay your journey till you have seen the
laird. *Scott*, Waverley, xxx.

maunch, *v.* An obsolete form of *munch*.

maunch, *n.* See *manche*.²

maunche, *n.* Same as *manche*.²

maunch-present, *n.* [Also *maunch-present*,
mouch-present; < ME. *maunchepresende*,
**maunchepresent*, < OF. **maunchepresent*, lit. de-
vourer of gifts (*δωροφάγος*), < *maucher*, *manger*,
eat (see *munch*, *mange*), + *present*, present,
gift: see *present*.] One who is greedy for gifts;
a syeophant.

A *maunchepresende*, sicofanta. *Cath. Ang.*, p. 232.

A *mouch present* is he that is a great gentleman, for
when his mayster sendeth him with a present, he will take
a tast thereof by the way. This is a bold knave, that some-
time will eat the best and leave the worst for his mayster.
Audeley, Fraternity of Vacabondes (ed. Furnivall), p. 14.

maund¹ (mānd), *n.* [Also *mand*; < ME. *maunde*,
maunde, < AS. *mand*, *mond* = MD. *maunde*, D. *mand*
= MLG. *mande*, LG. *mande*, *mauc* (> G. *mand*,
mande = F. *mande*, dial. *manne*), a basket.
Hence the dim. MD. *mandeken*, > F. *mannequin*,
a small hamper.] A basket or hamper. [Ob-
solete or provincial.]

A thousand favours from a *maund* she drew.
Shak., Lover's Complaint, l. 36.

We took a flagon of wine, & filled a *maund* with bisket,
& a platter with apples & other fruits.

Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 101.

My mother . . . contrived to send me by the packhorse
. . . a *maund* . . . of provisions, and money, and other
conforts. *R. D. Blackmore*, Lorna Doone, lxviii.

The word *maund* . . . exists yet in the living speech of
Kent, and we are glad to find it has not as yet become a
thing of the past in Somerset. There it seems that it sig-
nifies now one kind of basket only. It is round and deep,
without cover, and with two handles.

N. and Q., 7th ser., VI. 139.

maund² (mānd), *v. t.* See *maund*.²

maund³ (mānd), *v. i.* [Appar. < ME. **maun-
den* (?), < OF. *mendier*, < L. *mendicare*, beg: see
mendicant.] To beg.

A very canter I, sir, one that *maunds*
Upon the pad. *B. Jonson*, Staple of News, II. 5.

Do you hear?

You must hereafter *maund* on your own pads, he says.
Fletcher, Beggars' Bush, II. 1.

maund⁴ (mānd), *n.* [Formerly *maune* (the *d* be-
ing exerescent); < Hind. *mān*, usually *man* (Pers.
mān), a measure of weight.] In the East Indies,
a unit of weight. The legal maund of India, called the
Bodish maund or *bazaar maund*, is 100 pounds troy or 82½
pounds avoirdupois. The Calcutta factory-maund is 74½
pounds avoirdupois. In Madras the maund is 24 pounds
11 ounces, in Bombay 28 pounds avoirdupois. Many other
maunds are in use.

One died in my time (saith our Auther) named Raga
Gaginat, on whose goods the King seized, which, besides
jewels and other treasure, amounted to threescore *maunes*
in gold, every *maune* is five and fiftie pound weight.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 545.

maunder (mān'dér), *n.* [*< maund*³ + *-er*.] A
beggar.

Thou art chosen, venerable Clause,
Our king and sovereign, monarch o' the *maunders*.
Fletcher, Beggars' Bush, II. 1.

The divill (like a brave *maunder*) was rid a begging him-
selfe, and wanted money.

Rowley, Search for Money (1609). (*Hallucet*.)

maunder (mān'dér), *v. i.* [Formerly also *man-
der*; < *maunder*, *n.*] 1. To beg.

Beg, beg, and keep constables waking, wear out stocks
and whipcord, *maunder* for butter-milk.

Beau, and *Fl.*, Thierry and Theodoret, v. 1.

A churlish, *maundering* rogue!

You must both beg and rob.

Middleton, Inner-Temple Masque.

2. To speak with a beggar's whine; grumble.

He made me many visits, *maundering* as if I had done
him a discourtesy. *Wiseman*, Surgery.

3. To mutter; talk incoherently or idly; wan-
der in talking like a drunken or foolish person;
drivel.

Now I shall take my pleasure,
And net my neighbour Justice *maunder* at me.

Fletcher, Rule a Wife, III. 1.

He is the same, still inquiring, *mandring*, gazing, listen-
ing, affrighted with every small object.

Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 576.

maunderer (mān'dér-ér), *n.* 1. A beggar.

I am no such nipplig Christian, but a *maunderer* upon
the pad, I confess. *Middleton* and *Dekker*, Roaring Girl.

2. A grumbler; a driveler.

maundering (mān'dér-ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of
maunder, *v.*] Muttering or driveling speech;
a muttering.

The *maunderings* of discontent are like the voyce and
behaviour of a swine. *South*, Sermons, VII. xiv.

maunding, *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *maund*³, *v.*] Beg-
ging.

Being borne and bred vp in the trade of *maunding*, nip-
pling, and folsting for the space of tenne years.
Rowlands, History of Rogues, quoted in Ribton-Turner's
[Vagrants and Vagrancy, p. 585.]

maundril (mān'dril), *n.* [Also *maundrel*. Cf.
mandrel.] In coal-mining, a pick with two
prongs.

maundy (mān'di), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *maun-
dye*, *maundy*, *mandic*, < ME. *maunde*, *maunde*,
mande, *monde*, etc., a command, < OF. *mandé* (F.
mandat), < L. *mandatum*, a command: see *man-
date*, of which *maundy* is another form, derived
through the OF. Senses 2 and 3 are explained as
referring to the words of Christ in his discourse
at the last supper: *Mandatum novum do vobis:
ut diligatis invicem*, "a new commandment I give
unto you, that ye love one another" (John xiii.
34), words sung as an anthem at the ceremony
of feet-washing, and also as referring to the in-
junction as to this ceremony (John xiii. 14-15),
and to the command to celebrate the sacra-
ment, "This do." 1. A commandment. *Piers
Plowman*.—2. The sacrament of the Lord's
supper.

Lord, where wolste thou kepe thi *maunde*?
Coventry Mysteries, p. 259. (*Encyc. Diet.*)

The Thursday before there he made his *maunder*,
Sittung atte sopere he seide thise wordes.

Piers Plowman (B), xvi. 140.

3. The ceremony of washing the feet of poor
persons or inferiors, performed as a religious
rite on Maundy Thursday in commemoration of
Christ's washing the disciples' feet at the last
supper. It consists in the washing of the feet of a num-
ber of men, generally twelve (in the Western Church usu-
ally paupers or poor priests), by a priest, prelate, or sover-
eign. The custom, of very early origin, is obsolete in
the Anglican Church, but is still observed in the Greek Church
and in the Roman Catholic Church. See *Lapidation*, *pe-
dicularium*.

My wife had been to-day at White Hall to the *Maundy*.
It being Maundy Thursday; but the King did not wash
the poor people's feet himself, but the Bishop of London
did it for him. *Pepys*, Diary, III. 100.

4. [*cap.*] The office appointed to be read dur-
ing the ceremony of feet-washing.—**Maundy
dish**, a dish in which the maundy money was contained
when presented to the sovereign for distribution.—
Maundy money, **maundy coins**, money distributed by
the almoner of the English sovereign to certain poor
men and women who on Maundy Thursday attend a ser-
vice in the Chapel Royal at Whitehall. The maundy money
is to the amount of a penny for each year of the sovereign's
age. From 1662 to the present time small silver coins of
the value of fourpence, threepence, twopence, and one
penny have been specially struck for this distribution.
They are legally (though, with the exception of the three-
penny pieces, not practically) current coins of the realm.

The numbers and weights of the fourpences, twopences,
and pence, being *Maundy coins*, are the same for each of
the years 1572-81: 4518 fourpences, 4752 twopences, and
7920 pence. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 432.

Maundy purset, a purse used to contain the maundy
money distributed by the king or queen.—**Maundy
Thursday**, the Thursday of Holy Week, commemorating
Christ's last supper, and also both in the Greek and the
Western Church his washing of the disciples' feet upon that
day. (See *def.* 3.) It has been the custom in both the
Greek and the Western Church since the fifth or sixth cen-
tury to consecrate the chrism and holy oils on Maundy
Thursday. In England the day is observed, in addition to
its other special religious services, by a distribution from
the sovereign of clothing and money among the poor. (See
maundy money.) In the Greek Church Maundy Thursday
is called the *Great Thursday* or the *Great and Holy Thurs-
day*. Also called *Mandate Thursday*, *Chare Thursday*,
Sere Thursday, *Cena Domini*, and, improperly, *Holy
Thursday*. See *Tenebræ*.

maunna (mā'nā), [*< maun* + *na*.] Must not.
[Scotch.]

As lang as Siller's current, Deacon, folk *maunna* look
over nicely at what King's head 'a on 't.
Scott, Guy Mannering, xxxii.

Maurandia (mā-ran'di-ā), *n.* [NL. (Ortega,
1800), named after Dr. *Maurandy*, professor of
botany at Cartagena in Spain.] A genus of
plants of the natural order *Scrophulariaceæ* and
tribe *Antirrhineæ*. It is characterized by a large corol-
la, which is partially gibbous at the base and open at the
throat, and by the cells of the anther at length becoming
coarctate. The plants are climbing herbs, supporting
themselves by their twisted petioles and flower-stalks.
They have hastate leaves, either angularly lobed or coar-
sely dentate, and showy violet, purple, or rose-colored axil-
lary flowers. There are 6 species, found in Mexico and
Texas, very ornamental and frequently cultivated. The spe-
cies *M. erubescens* and *M. scandens* were formerly classed
as *Lophospermum*, while the old *M. antirrhinaeflora* is now
referred to *Antirrhinum*.

Mausresque (mā-resk'), *n.* Same as *Moresque*.
Mauretanian (mā-re-tā'ni-an), *a.* and *n.* See
Mauritanian.

Maurist (mā'rist), *n.* [*< Maur* (see *def.*) +
-ist.] A member of the Congregation of St.
Maur, a Benedictine order founded in France
in 1618, which was distinguished for the schol-
arship and literary labors of its members. It
had many flourishing houses, but was suppressed in the
Revolution. An attempt was made to reestablish it in
the abbey of Solemes.

Mauritanian (mā-ri-tā'ni-an), *a.* and *n.* [Also
Mauritanian; < L. *Mauritania*, *Mauritania*, <
Gr. *Μαυριτανία*, country of the Mauri, < *Mauri*,
Gr. *Μαίρις*, Moors: see *Moors*, and cf. *Morian*.]
1. *u.* Of or pertaining to Mauritania, an ancient
kingdom of northwestern Africa, afterward a
Roman province, corresponding to parts of mod-
ern Morocco and Algeria.

II. *n.* One of the race inhabiting ancient
Mauritania, called by the Romans *Mauri*, an-
cestors of the modern Berbers, or true Moors.
See *Moors*.⁴

Mauritia (mā-rish'i-ā), *n.* [NL. (Karl Linnaeus
the younger, 1781), named in honor of Prince
Maurice of Nassau.] A genus of South Ameri-
can palms belonging to the tribe *Lepidocarpeæ*
and the subtribe *Mauritiae*, characterized by
flowers in catkins borne on the branches of the
spikes, and by furrowless seeds. They often attain
the height of 100 or 150 feet, and bear a crown of enormous
fan-shaped leaves. There are 9 species, found in Brazil,
Gulana, and the West Indies. *M. cinifera*, the Brazilian
wine-palm or buriti, and *M. flexuosa*, the morichi or ita-
palm, are of great importance to the natives of the regions
where they grow. See *buriti* and *ita-palm*.

Mauritiæ (mā-ri-ti'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Bentham
and Hooker, 1833), < *Mauritia* + *-æ*.] A subtribe
of South American palms of the tribe *Lepidocar-
peæ*, distinguished by the fan-shaped leaves.
It embraces 2 genera (*Mauritia*, the type, and *Lepidocar-
peum*) and 14 species, which are confined to Brazil, Gulana,
and the West Indies.

Mauritus-weed (mā-rish'us-wēd), *n.* A liehen.
Rocella fuciformis, which yields archil.

Maurolicidae (mā-rō-lis'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. <
Maurolicus + *-idae*.] A family of inionous
fishes, typified by the genus *Maurolicus*. They
have a compressed claviform body, no scales, but rows of
phosphorescent spots along the sides of the abdomen and
scattered spots on the head, a deeply cleft mouth, and the
margin of the upper jaw formed laterally by the supra-
maxillaries, which are dentigerous. The species are in-
habitants of the high and deep seas. By some authors
they are referred to the family *Sternopterygidae* as a sub-
family *Cocciina* or *Cocciinae*.

Maurolicus (mā-rō-l'i-kus), *n.* [NL., named
after *Maurolico*, an Italian naturalist.] A ge-
nus of inionous fishes, typical of the family
Maurolicidae. The species longest known is *M.
borealis*, the Argentine.

Mauser gun. See *gun*.¹

mausole (mā'söl), *n.* [*< L. mausolēum*: see
mausoleum.] A tomb or mausoleum.

What rarer *Mausole* may my bones include?

Sylvestre, Sonnets on the Miraculous Peace in France, xii.

mausolean (mā-sō-lē'an), *a.* [*< mausoleum* +
-an.] Of or pertaining to a mausoleum; mon-
umental.

They shall be honourably interred in *mausolean* tombs.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 213.

That new Pile

For the departed, built with curious pains

And *mausolean* pomp.

Wordsworth, Bracadbane's Ruined Mansion.

mausoleum (mā-sō-lē'um), *n.* [*< L. mauso-
lĕum*, < Gr. *μαυσωλεῖον*, the tomb of Mausolus
(see *def.*), hence any splendid tomb, < *Μαύ-
σωλος*, Mausolus.] 1. [*cap.*] In Gr. *archæol.*, a
very large and magnificent edifice adorned
with sculpture, built by Queen Artemisia of
Caria as the tomb of her husband, King Mau-
solus, at Halicarnassus, about 350 B. C., rank-
ing as one of the seven wonders of the world.
Hence—2. Any splendid tomb; a grand or
stately sepulchral monument or edifice, now
usually designed to contain a number of tombs:
as, the *mausoleum* of a royal family.

Borne, full of years and honours, to a *mausoleum* surpassing in magnificence any that Europe could show.

Macaulay, *Hist. Eng.*, xviii.

maut (mät), *n.* A dialectal (Scotch) form of *mat*.

mauther (mä'thër), *n.* [Also *moother*, *mother*, *modder*; perhaps a dial. use of *mother*. Cf. the cognate LG. *medder*, *modder*, *mödder*, aunt, cousin, lit. mother.] A rustic girl; a gawky young woman; a wench. [Prov. Eng.]

Away, you talk like a foolish *mauther*.

B. Jonson, *Alchemist*, iv. 4.

P. I am a *mother* that do want a service.

Qu. O thou'rt a Norfolk woman (cry thee mercy) Where maids are *mothers* (*mauthers*), and *mothers* are maids.

Brome, *Eng. Moor*, iii. 1. (*Nares*.)

When once a giggling *mauther* you,

And I s red-fac'd chubby boy.

Bloomfield, *Rural Tales* (1802), p. 5. (*Nares*.)

"Cheer up, my pretty *mauther*!" said Mr. Peggotty.

Dickens, *David Copperfield*, xxxi.

mauvaise honte (mō-vāz' õnt'), [*F.*: *mauvaise*, fem. of *mauvais*, bad (false); *honte*, shame.] False modesty; bashfulness; shyness.

Nothing but strong excitement and a great occasion overcomes a certain reserve and *mauvaise honte* which I have in public speaking; not a *mauvaise honte* which in the least confuses me or makes me hesitate for a word, but which keeps me from putting any fervor into my tone or my action.

Macaulay, in *Trevelyan*, I. 217.

mauvaises terres. See *bad lands*, under *land*.

mauvais sujet (mō-vā' sū-zhā'), [*F.*: *mauvais*, bad; *sujet*, subject, person.] A bad fellow; a "hard case."

mauvaneline (mōv-an'i-lin), *n.* [*< mauve* + *aniline*.] A coal-tar color (C₁₉H₁₇N₃H₂O) used in dyeing, prepared from the resinous residue from the arsenic-acid process of making magenta. It dyes silk and wool a fast violet.

mauve (mōv), *n.* and *a.* [*< F. mauve*, mallow: see *mallow*.] 1. *n.* A reddish-purple dye obtained from aniline, the sulphate of the base mauvein; also, the color produced by it: so called from the resemblance of the color to the purple markings of the petals of mallows. It is now almost out of use. Also called *Perkin's purple*, *aniline violet*, and *aniline purple*.

II. *a.* Of the color of mauve: as, a *mauve* dress.

In April [1787] the Queen [Marie Antoinette] bought four yards of ruban *mauve*, an item worth noting, since many persons imagine that mauve, as the name for a colour, is as modern as magenta.

Portmighly Rev., N. S., XLII. 287.

mauvein, **mauveine** (mō'vin), *n.* [*< mauve* + *-in*, *-ine*.] The base (C₂₇H₂₄N₄) of aniline purple or mauve: same as *indisin*.

But it was not until 1856 that Perkin prepared *mauveine*, the first aniline dye, on a large scale.

Benedikt, *Coal-tar Colours* (trans.), p. 3.

maver (mä'ver), *n.* and *v.* Same as *marver*.

maverick (mä'ver-ik), *n.* [So called from one Samuel *Maverick*, a Texan cattle-raiser, who, according to one account, relying upon the natural conformation of his cattle-range to prevent escape, neglected to brand his cattle, which, having on one occasion stampeded and scattered over the surrounding country, became confused with other unbranded cattle in that region, all such being presumed to be "Maverick's"; whence the term *maverick* for all such unbranded animals in the cattle region.] 1. On the great cattle-ranges of the United States, an animal found without an owner's brand, particularly a calf away from its dam, on which the finder puts his own or his employer's brand; or one of a number of such animals gathered in a general round-up or muster of the herds of different owners feeding together, which are distributed in a manner agreed upon.

Unbranded animals are called *mavericks*, and when found on the round-up are either branded by the owner of the range on which they are, or else are sold for the benefit of the association.

T. Roosevelt, *The Century*, XXXV. 507.

Hence—2. Anything dishonestly obtained, as a saddle, mine, or piece of land. [Western U. S.]

maverick (mä'ver-ik), *v. t.* [*< maverick*, *n.*] To seize or brand (an animal) as a maverick; hence, to take possession of without any legal claim; appropriate dishonestly or illegally; as, to *maverick* a piece of land. [Western U. S.]

mavis (mä'vis), *n.* [Also formerly or dial. *marish*; *< ME. mavis*, *marvis*, *marice*, *< OF. mavis*, *marvis*, *F. mavis*, also *marviette*, dial. *marviard* = *Sp. malviz*, *malvis* = *It. malviccio*, *malvizzo*, dial. *marvizzo* (ML. *malvitiis*), a mavis; prob. of Celtic origin: cf. *Bret. milfid*, *milvid*, *milchoud*,

a mavis, Corn. *melhuet*, *melhues*, a lark.] The song-thrush or throstle, *Turdus musicus*, a well-known thrush common in most parts of Europe. It haunts gardens and woods near streams and meadows. Its song is sweet and has considerable compass; it can be made to repeat musical airs, and in some instances to articulate words. This name, still common in Scotland, is now rare in England. See *thrush*.

And bouny sang the *mavis*

Out o' the thorny brake.

Lankia (Child's Ballads, III. 99).

The *mavis* is the sweetest bird

Next to the nightingale.

Courteous Knight (Child's Ballads, VIII. 274).

Big mavis, the mistle-thrush. [East Lothian, Scotland.]

mavish (mä'vish), *n.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *mavis*.

"Like two young *mavishes*," Mr. Peggotty said. I knew this meant, in our local [Norfolk] dialect, like two young thrushes.

Dickens, *David Copperfield*, iii.

mavis-skate (mä'vis-skät), *n.* The largest British ray, *Raja oxyrinchus*, sometimes 8 feet long and broad.

mavortial (mä-vôr'shāl), *a.* [*< L. Mavors* (*Mavort*), Mars: see *Mars*, *martial*.] Martial; warlike.

Once I was guarded with *mavortial* bands.

Loecline, iv. 1. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

maw (mä), *n.* [*< ME. maw*, *maue*, *maghe*, *< AS. magt* = D. *maage*, *maay* = MLG. *mage*, LG. *mage*, *maay* = OHG. *mago*, MHG. *mage*, G. *magen* = Icel. *magi* = Sw. *mage* = Dan. *mave* (cf. *It. dial. magone*, crop of birds, *magun*, *maw*, *< OHG.*), *maw*, stomach: the native Teut. word for 'stomach'.] 1. The stomach: now used of human beings only in contempt, and rarely of animals.

Rigte as hony is ynel to defye [digest] and englyemeth [closeth] the *maw*.

Piers Plowman (B), xv. 63.

They shall give unto the priest the shoulder, and the two cheeks, and the *maw*.

Deut. xviii. 3.

Help us to save free conscience from the paw

Of hireling wolves, whose gospel is their *maw*.

Milton, To the Lord General Cromwell.

2. The crop or craw of a fowl.

Granivorous birds have the mechanism of a mill; their *maw* is the hopper which holds and softens the grain, letting it down by degrees into the stomach.

Arbuthnot.

3. The sound or air-bladder of a fish.

Isinglass or fish glue. In its raw state, is the "sound," *maw*, or swimming bladder of various kinds of fish.

Workshop Receipts, 2d ser., p. 355.

4†. Stomach; appetite; inclination.

Unless you had more *maw* to do me good. *Beau. and Fl.*

maw (mä), *v.* A dialectal (Scotch) form of *mow*.

On the fifteenth day of May

The meadows will not *maw*.

Provd Lady Margaret (Child's Ballads, VIII. 86).

maw (mä), *n.* A dialectal (Scotch) form of *mow*.

maw (mä), *n.* [Origin obscure.] An old game at cards, played with a piquet pack of thirty-six cards by any number of persons from two to six. *Hallivell*.

Methought Laceretia and I were at *maw*; a game, uncle, that you can well skill of. *Chapman*, *May-Day*, v. 2.

Maw,

My lord, you were beat to try a set at.

Ford, *Love's Sacrifice*, III. 2.

maw-bound (mä'bound), *a.* Costive; constipated.

mawk (mäk), *n.* [*< ME. mawk*, *mawk*, a contr. form of *mathek*, *< Icel. maddkr* = Dan. *maddik* = Norw. *makk*, a maggot; a dim. of the simple form which appears in AS. *mathu* = D. *G. made*, etc., a maggot: see *mad*, *mad*. Cf. *maddock*.] A maggot. [North. Eng. and Scotch.]

mawk (mäk), *n.* [Short for *mawkin*, *matkin*.] A slattern. [Prov. Eng.]

mawkin (mä'kin), *n.* See *malkin*.

mawkish (mä'kish), *a.* [*< mawk* + *-ish*.] 1†. Maggoty. [Not found in this literal sense. Compare *mawky*, I.] Hence—2†. Loathsome; apt to cause loathing or nausea; sickening.

Like a faint traveller whose dusty mouth

Grows dry with heat, and spits a *mawkish* froth.

Addison, tr. of *Virgil's Georgics*, iv.

3. Insipid; sickening; sickly; as, *mawkish* champagne; *mawkish* sentimentality.

This state of man . . .

Is not a situation of betweenity,

As some word-coiners are disposed to call 't—

Meaning a *mawkish* as-it-were-Ish state,

Containing neither love nor hate.

Wolcot, *Peter Pindar*, p. 206.

Flow, Welsted, flow! like thine inspirer, beer;

Though stale, not ripe; though thin, yet never clear;

So sweetly *mawkish*, and so smoothly dull;

Heady, not strong; o'erflowing, though not full.

Pope, *Dunciad*, iii. 171.

mawkishly (mä'kish-li), *adv.* In a *mawkish* way.

mawkishness (mä'kish-nes), *n.* 1. *Mawkish*, sickly, or sickening quality.—2. Sickly or qualmish sentimentality.

The imagination of a boy is healthy, and the mature imagination of a man is healthy; but there is a space of life between, in which the soul is in a ferment, the character undecided, the way of life uncertain, the ambition thick-sighted; thence proceeds *mawkishness*.

Keats, *Endymion*, Pref.

mawks (mäks), *n.* A dialectal variant of *mawk*.

mawky (mä'ki), *a.* [Also *mauky*; *< mawk* + *-y*. Cf. *mawkish*.] 1. Maggoty. [Prov. Eng.]—2. *Mawkish*.

Even John Dryden penned none but *mawky* plays, nor did Byron succeed at all as a dramatist.

Jon Bee, *Essay on Samuel Foote*, p. xxlii.

mawm, *n.* An obsolete form of *malm*.

mawmet, *n.* See *maumet*.

mawmetry, *n.* See *maumetry*.

mawmish, *a.* See *maumish*.

mawmouth (mä'mouth), *n.* The calico-, grass-, or strawberry-bass, *Pomoxys sparoides*, a centrarchoid fish. [Local, U. S.]

mawn (män), *n.* A dialectal (Scotch) form of *maund*.

mawp (mäp), *n.* [Cf. *nope*, *alp*.] The bullfinch of Europe, *Pyrrhula vulgaris*. See cut under *bullfinch*. [Prov. Eng.]

maw-seed (mä'sed), *n.* The seeds of the opium-poppo, *Papaver somniferum*: so called from being used as food for cage-birds, especially when molting.

mawskin (mä'skin), *n.* The stomach of a calf prepared for making cheese; rennet. [Prov. Eng.]

maw-worm (mä'werm), *n.* An intestinal worm which may be found in the stomach, as a pin-worm or threadworm, such as *Oxyuris vermicularis*.

maw (mäks), *n.* [Said to be an abbr. of **maxime*, and orig. applied to gin of the best kind, *< F. maxime*, *< L. maximus*, greatest: see *maximum*.] A kind of gin.

Treat

Boxers to *maw* at the One Tun in Jernyn Street.

Barham, *Ingoldsbay Legends*.

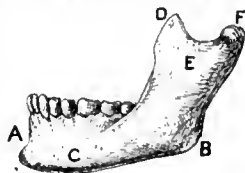
maxilla (mak-sil'ä), *n.*; pl. *maxillæ* (-ë). [*L.*, the jaw-bone, jaw, dim. of **maxcula* (*> mäla*, jaw), *< √ mac* in *macerare*, soften, macerate, = Gr. *μακρ*, *μαγ*, in *μασσειν*, knead, *μαζα*, a kneaded mass: see *mass*, *magma*, etc.] In *anat.* and *zool.*: (a) A jaw or jaw-bone; a maxillary bone; especially, a bone of the upper jaw, as distinguished from the mandible. When the term is applied to both jaw-bones, they are distinguished as *maxilla superior* and *maxilla inferior*, the supra-maxillary and infra-maxillary bones. (b) Specifically, the supra-maxillary bone proper, as distinguished from the premaxillary or intermaxillary, which is often fused therewith in the higher vertebrates. (c) In *entom.*, as in insects and arachnidans, one of the second pair of gnathites; either one, right and left, of the second or lower pair of horizontal jaws, next behind or below the mandibles. In the maxillæ, thus forming the under jaw of insects, may be distinguished several parts, as the basal joint or cardo, the footstalk or stipes, the palp-bearer or palpiger, and the blade or lacinia. See cuts under *Hymenoptera*, *Insecta*, and *Brethrus*. (d) In *Crustacea*, the right or left one of either of the two pairs of gnathites which come next after the mandibles, between these and the maxillipeds. The maxillæ of a crustacean thus correspond to those of an insect, but there is an additional pair of them.—Composite *maxillæ*, *dentate maxillæ*, etc. See the adjectives.

maxillar (mak'si-lär), *a.* Same as *maxillary*.
Maxillaria (mak-si-lä'ri-ä), *n.* [NL. (Ruiz and Pavon, 1794), so called in allusion to the resemblance between the lip and column and the jaws of an animal, *< L. maxilla*, the jaw.] A genus of orchids of the tribe *Vandee*, type of the subtribe *Maxillurieae*, characterized by an erect concave lip with erect lateral lobes and a fleshy column. They are epiphytes arising from pseudobulbs, with usually one or two flat leaves which are coriaceous, thin, or slightly fleshy. The flowers are of a medium size, often beautiful and fragrant. There are about 120 species, natives of tropical America.

Maxillarieae (mak-si-lä-ri-ä-ë), *n. pl.* [NL. (Benth and Hooker, 1883), *< Maxillaria* + *-eae*.] A subtribe of the tribe *Vandee* of the natural order *Orchideae*, characterized by leaves that are not plaited and a column (or the part that bears the stamens and pistils) produced into a claw-like foot. It contains 9 genera, all American, and about 176 species.

maxillary (mak'si-lä-ri), *a.* and *n.* [*< L. maxillaris*, of the jaw, *< maxilla*, the jaw-bone,

jaw: see *maxilla*.] **I. a.** Of or pertaining in any way to a jaw or jaw-bone; specifically, of or pertaining to the maxilla alone, in any of the special senses of that word: as, the *maxillary* bones of a vertebrate; the *maxillary* palps of an insect.—**Anterior internal maxillary vein.** Same as *facial vein* (which see, under *facial*).—**External maxillary artery.** A disused name of the third branch of the external carotid, now called the *facial artery* (which see, under *facial*).—**Inferior maxillary division or nerve.** Same as *inframaxillary nerve* (which see, under *inframaxillary*).—**Internal maxillary artery.** One of two terminal branches of the external carotid (the other being the temporal), coursing inward past the neck of the condyle of the lower jaw-bone, and supplying deep parts of the face by means of its numerous branches, of which there are upward of twelve.—**Maxillary lobe,** in *entom.*, a part of the maxilla attached externally to the stipes, and toothed or fringed internally with hair or bristles, used for holding and masticating food. When long and blade-like, forming the apex of the organ, it is called the *lacinia*. It may be divided into two parts—the inner and outer or the internal and external lobes. The outer lobe is sometimes transformed into a two-jointed palp, in addition to the true maxillary palpus.—**Maxillary palpi,** in *entom.*, appendages, each composed of from one to six joints, attached to the outer sides of the maxillae. See *palpus*.—**Maxillary segment,** the elementary second postoral segment of an insect's head, which bears the maxillae. It is perhaps represented by parts of the genae and the occiput. This is generally called the *first maxillary*, to distinguish it from the *second maxillary*, or labial segment. See *postoral*.—**Maxillary sinus,** the great cavity or hollow of the supramaxillary bone of man and some other mammals, communicating with the middle meatus of the nose: commonly called the *antrum Highmoreanum* or *antrum of Highmore*. See *antrum*.—**Maxillary teeth,** teeth implanted in the supramaxillary bone. In mammals they are distinguished from the incisors, which are implanted in the premaxillary. Such maxillary teeth are the canines, premolars, and molars. In the lower vertebrates, as fishes, they are distinguished from the vomerine, palatal, pharyngeal, etc., teeth.—**Superior maxillary nerve,** the second main division of the fifth or trigeminal nerve, extending from the Gasserian ganglion, and mainly distributed to the upper jaw.



Inferior Maxillary or Lower Jaw-bone of Man.

A, symphysis menti; B, angle of jaw; C, body or horizontal ramus; D, coronoid process; E, ascending ramus; F, condyle; G, the teeth inserted along the alveolar border. The concave line between D and F is the condyloid notch.

II. n.; pl. maxillaries (-riz). A jaw-bone; a maxillary bone, or maxilla. In vertebrates at least three maxillaries are commonly distinguished by qualifying terms. These are: (a) the superior maxillary, or supramaxillary; (b) the premaxillary, or internaxillary; and (c) the inferior maxillary, or inframaxillary. The last of these is the lower jaw-bone; the other two belong to the upper jaw. All these are paired; but each may fuse with its fellow, and the two maxillaries of each half of the upper jaw often coalesce. When used absolutely, the term means the antramaxillary.

maxilliferous (mak-sil'if'e-rus), *a.* [*< L. maxilla, jaw, + ferre = F. bear*.] Provided with maxillae: as, the *maxilliferous* mouth of a crustacean or beetle.

maxilliform (mak-sil'i-fôrm), *a.* [*< L. maxilla, jaw, + forma, form*.] Having the form or morphological character of a maxilla: as, a *maxilliform* limb.

maxilliped, maxillipede (mak-sil'i-ped, -pêd), *n.* [*< L. maxilla, jaw, + pes (ped-) = E. foot*.] In *Crustacea*, a foot-jaw or gnathopodite; one of the several limbs which are so modified as to partake of the characters of both jaw and foot, serving for the purpose of both mastication and locomotion. They are the posterior three of the gnathopoda or appendages of the mouth, the remainder being two pairs of maxillae and one pair of mandibles. See cuts under *Podophthalmia* and *Cryptophthalmia*.

maxillipedary (mak-sil'i-ped'a-ri), *a.* [*< maxilliped + -ary*.] Of or pertaining to a maxilliped; having foot-jaws.

Hence results a sudden widening of the second maxillary, as compared with the first *maxillipedary* somite. *Huxley, Anat. Invert.*, p. 270.

maxillojugal (mak-sil-ô-jô'gal), *a.* [*< maxilla + jugum + -al*.] Common to the superior maxillary and to the malar (or jugal) bone; malarimaxillary.

maxillomandibular (mak-sil'ô-man-dib'ü-lär), *a.* [*< maxilla + mandibula + -ar*.] Pertaining to both jaws—that is, to the maxilla and to the mandible.

maxillopalatine (mak-sil-ô-pal'ä-tin), *a. and n.* [*< maxilla + palate + -ine*.] **I. a.** In *anat.*, of or pertaining to the supramaxillary and palatine bones.

II. n. In *ornith.*, a part of the superior maxillary bone which projects inward, forming a palatal process, which may or may not meet its fellow in the midline of the bony palate. Its character and connections are various, and much used in the classification of birds. See cuts under *xythognathous*, *deinognathous*, and *dromecognathous*.

maxillopharyngeal (mak-sil'ô-fä-rin'jê-äl), *a.* [*< maxilla + pharynx (pharyng-) + -eal*.] Pertaining to the lower jaw-bone or inframaxillary and to the pharynx.—**Maxillopharyngeal space,** in *surgical anat.*, a triangular area between the side of the pharynx and the ramus of the lower jaw-bone, containing important vessels and nerves, as the internal carotid artery, the internal jugular vein, and the glossopharyngeal, pneumogastric, spinal accessory, and hypoglossal nerves.

maxillopremaxillary (mak-sil'ô-prê-mak'sil-ä-ri), *a. and n.* [*< maxilla + premaxilla + -ary*.] **I. a.** Common to the maxilla and to the premaxilla: as, "the *maxillopremaxillary* part of the skull," *Huxley*.

II. n. The supramaxillary and premaxillary bones taken together, when, as in many of the higher vertebrates, they fuse into a single bone. **maxilloturbinal** (mak-sil-ô-têr'bi-näl), *a. and n.* [*< maxilla + turbine + -al*.] **I. a.** Whorled or scrolled, and articulated with the supramaxillary bone, as is the inferior turbinate bone.

II. n. The inferior turbinate bone. In man it is a light spongy bone curved upon itself, articulating with the supramaxillary, palatal, ischymal, and ethmoidal bones, and projecting into the nasal fossae, serving to separate the middle from the lower of these fossae. The name is correlated with *ethnoturbinal* and *sphenoturbinal*. See cuts under *nasal* and *craniofacial*.

maxim (mak'sim), *n.* [*< F. maxime = Sp. máximo = Pg. máximo = It. massimo, a.; < L. maximus, neut. of maximus, greatest, superl. of magnus, great: see maxim2, magnitud, etc.*] **I. n.; pl. maxima (-mä).** 1. The greatest amount, quantity, or degree; the utmost extent or limit: opposed to *minimum*, the smallest. He could produce the *maximum* of result with the minimum outlay of means. *T. Parker, Historic Americans, Franklin*.

2. In *math.*, that value of a function at which it ceases to increase and begins to decrease.—**Absolute maximum,** that value which is greater than any other.—**Maxima and minima,** in *math. and physics*, the values which a function has at the moment when it ceases to increase and begins to decrease, and vice versa. The method of finding these greatest and least values is called the *method of maxima and minima*.

II. a. Greatest: as, the *maximum* velocity.—**Maximum thermometer,** a thermometer so constructed as to indicate the highest temperature during a day or during any given space of time, or since its last adjustment. See *thermometer*.

Maxwell color-disks. See *disk*. **may** (mä), *v.*; pret. *might*; no pp., ppr., or inf. in use. [A defective auxiliary verb classed with *can, shall*, etc., as a preterit-present. (a) Ind. pres. 1st and 3d pers. sing. *may*, < ME. *may, mai, me, mei, maig*, < AS. *may = OS. mag = OFries. mei, mā = MD. D. MLG. I.G. mag = OHG. MHG. G. mag = Icel. mā = Sw. mā = Dan. maa = Goth. magan*; (b) ind. pres. 2d pers. sing. *mayest, mayst*, by conformation with reg. verbs in *-est, -st*, but historically *might*, < ME. *miht, myht, migt, maht*, < AS. *meaht, meht, miht = OS. maht = OHG. MHG. maht, G. magst = Icel. mätt = Goth. magt*; (c) ind. pres. 1st, 2d, and 3d pers. pl. now *may* (by conformation), but historically *moen*, or, with retention of the orig. pl. suffix, *moen, monn, dial. mann, must*, < ME. *moen, moere, moze, mowen, moun, mowen, mawen, mahen, magen, mawen, mügen*, < AS. *māgon, māgon* (or with short vowel, as in Goth., *magon*, etc.) = OS. *mugun = OFries. mugun = OHG. mugun, magut, mugun, MHG. magen, maget, magen, G. mögen = Icel. megum = Dan. maa = Sw. mā = Goth. magan*; (d) pret. 1st pers. sing. *might, dial. mought*, < ME. *myhte, michte, mihte, myhte, migte, mught, muhte, moght, mought*, etc., < AS. *meahte, mihte, miht = OS. mahta, mohta = OFries. mahte = MD. moght, D. mogt, nocht = MLG. machte, mochte = OHG. mahta, mohta, MHG. mahte, mohte, G. mochte = Icel. mätta = Sw. mätte = Dan. maatte = Goth. mahta*; pl. in similar forms; (e) inf. **may*, or rather *mow*, not in mod. use, < ME. *mowen, mowen, mughen, mugen*, < AS. **mugan* or **magan* (neither form in use, but the second indicated by the occasional ppr. *magende, megende*) = OS. *magan, mugun = OFries. *mega = D. mogen = MLG. I.G. mogen = OHG. magan, mugan, MHG. mugen, mögen, G. mögen = Icel. mega = Sw. mā = Dan. maa = Goth. magan*; an orig. independent verb meaning 'be strong, have power,' hence 'be able, can,' and used in AS., etc., where now (in E.) *can* would be used (*can* orig. meaning 'know': see *can*); akin to O Bulg. *moga, moshki*, be able, *can*, = Russ. *moche*, be able; also prob. to AS. *miceal*, etc., E. *much*, L. *magnus*, great, Gr. μέγας, great, L. *maetus*, honored, Skt. *√ mah*, be great.] **A.** As an independent verb, or as a quasi-auxiliary: To have power; have ability; be able; *can*. In the absolute original use, 'can,' now rare (being superseded by *can*) except where a degree of contingency is involved, when the use passes insensibly into the later uses. The uses of *may* are much involved, the notions of power, ability, opportunity, permission, contingency, etc.,

All which points were observed by the Greeks and Latines, and allowed for *maximes* in versifying. *Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie*, p. 101.

In human laws there be many grounds and *maxims* which are . . . positive upon authority. *Bacon, Advancement of Learning*, II. 364.

A *maxim* is the short and formal statement of an established principle of law. More than two thousand of these *maxims* now exist, many of which are of great antiquity, and most of which are of the highest authority and value. *Robinson, Elem. of Law*, 4.

2. In *logic*, the rule of a commonplace; an ultimate major premise.—3. An axiom. [Rare.] *Maxims*, . . . certain propositions which . . . [are] self evident, or to be received as true. *Locke, Human Understanding*, IV. vii. 11.

4. Same as *maximal*. = *Syn. 1. Precept, Axiom*, etc. See *apophorem*.

maxima (mak'si-mä), *n.* [*L., fem. of maximus, greatest: see maxim, maximum*.] In *medieval musical notation*, same as *large*, 2, when the latter was used in its precise sense as the next denomination above long.

maxima, *n.* Plural of *maximum*. **maximal** (mak'si-mäl), *a.* [*< maximum + -al*.] Of the highest or maximum value, etc.; being a maximum.

The *maximal* and *minimal* values are reached with full loaded and empty girder. *Jour. Franklin Inst.*, CXXVI. 240.

A *maximal* muscular clench was recorded on a dynamometer. *Amer. Jour. Psychol.*, I. 191.

maximally (mak'si-mäl-i), *adv.* In the highest degree; to the utmost; extremely.

Those portions of the brain that have just been *maximally* excited retain a kind of soreness which is a condition of our present consciousness. *W. James, Mind*, IX. 12.

maximed (mak'simd), *a.* [*< maxim + -ed*.] Reduced to a maxim; pithily formulated. [Rare.]

There is another *maximized* truth in this connection: "Knowledge is a two-edged sword." *J. C. Van Dyke, Books and How to Use them*, p. 19.

Maxim gun. See *machine-gun*.

Maximilian (mak-si-mil'i-än), *n.* [So called from *Maximilian*, the name of various rulers of Bavaria.] A Bavarian gold coin worth about 13s. 6d. English. *Simmonds*.—**Maximilian armor,** an armor decorated and rendered more rigid by flutings, with which all the large surfaces are occupied. This armor, introduced toward the close of the fifteenth century, is generally thought to have originated among the skilful armorers of Milan, and is also called *Milan armor*.

Maximiliana (mak-si-mil-i-ä'nä), *n.* [NL. (Martins, 1831), named after *Maximilian Alexander Philipp, Prince of Neuwied*.] A genus of palms of the tribe *Coccoineae* and subtribe *Eneococcineae*, distinguished by the minute petals and six slightly exerted stamens of the male

flowers, and the one-seeded fruit. There are 3 species, natives of Brazil, Guiana, and the island of Trinidad. *M. regia* is the inaja- or jagua-palm of the Amazon; *M. Caribaea* is the crown-palm of some of the West Indies; and *M. insignis* is the cocorite of Brazil. See *crown-palm*, *cocorite*.

maximist (mak'si-mist), *n.* [*< maxim + -ist*.] One who has a fondness for quoting or using *maxims*. *Imp. Dict.*

maximization (mak'si-mi-zä'shön), *n.* [*< maximize + -ation*.] The act or process of maximizing, or raising to the highest degree. *Ben-tham*. Also spelled *maximisation*.

maximize (mak'si-niz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *maximized*, ppr. *maximizing*. [*< L. maximus, greatest (see maximum), + -ize*.] To make as great as possible; raise or increase to the highest degree. Also spelled *maximise*.

To *maximize* pleasure is the problem of Economics. *Jeons, Pol. Econ.*, p. 40.

maxim-monger (mak'sim-mung'gër), *n.* One who deals much in *maxims*; a sententious person. *Imp. Dict.*

maximum (mak'si-mum), *n. and a.* [= *F. maxime = Sp. máximo = Pg. máximo = It. massimo, a.; < L. maximus, neut. of maximus, greatest, superl. of magnus, great: see maxim2, magnitud, etc.*] **I. n.; pl. maxima (-mä).** 1. The greatest amount, quantity, or degree; the utmost extent or limit: opposed to *minimum*, the smallest.

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passing into each other, and *may* in many constructions being purposely or inevitably used with more or less indefiniteness. The principal uses are as follows: (a) To indicate subjective ability, or abstract possibility: rarely used absolutely (as in the first quotation), but usually with an infinitive (not, however, as a mere auxiliary). See also *move*.

For and thou over me *my*st, as y over thee *may*,
Weel bittirill thou woldist me bynde.

Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 167.

If thou consider the number and the manner of thy bilases
and thy sorrowes, thou *maist* nat forsaeken (canst not deny)
that nart yet blissful. *Chaucer*, Boethius.

Therefore whanne it *maie* not be aghenseld to these
things, it behoueth ghon to be cessid, and to do nothing
folli. *Wyclif*, Acts xix. 36.

Thei turned a-noon to flight, who that *myght* sonest, so
that noon a-bode other. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 534.

Ask me not, for I *may* not speak of it.

Tennyson, Holy Grail.

(b) To indicate possibility with contingency.

What-so-er thou be aeryd, loke thou be feyn,
For els thou *may* want it when thou hast nede.

Book of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), i. 59.

For she said within herself, If I *may* but touch his garment,
I shall be whole. *Mat.* ix. 21.

Things must be as they *may*. *Shak.*, Hen. V., ii. 1. 23.

I am confirm'd,

Fall what *may* fall.

Fletcher (and another), Queen of Corinth, l. 1.

Though what he learns he speaks, and *may* advance
Some general maxims, or be right by chance.

Pope, Moral Essays, i. 3.

Let us keep sweet,

If so we *may*, our hearts, even while we eat

The bitter harvest of our own device.

Whittier, Amy Wentworth.

It *might* be May or April, he forgot,

The last of April or the first of May.

Tennyson, The Brook.

The young *may* die, but the old must!

Longfellow, Golden Legend, iv.

In this sense, when a negative clause was followed by a
contingent clause with *if*, *may* in the latter clause was
formerly used elliptically, *if I may* meaning 'if I can control
it' or 'prevent it'.

My body, at the leeste way,

Ther shal no wight defoule, *if I may*.

Chaucer, Franklin's Tale, l. 690.

"Sey boldly thi wille," quod he,

"I nyl be wroth, *if* that I *may*,"

For nought that thou shalt to me say."

Rom. of the Rose, l. 3099.

Sometimes *may* is used merely to avoid a certain bluntness
in putting a question, or to suggest doubt as to whether
the person to whom the question is addressed will be able
to answer it definitely.

How old may Phillis be, you ask,

Whose beauty thus all hearts engages?

Prior, Phillis's Age.

The preterit *might* is similarly used, with some slight addition
of contempt.

Who *might* be your mother,

That you insult, exult, and all at once,

Over the wretched?

Shak., As you Like it, iii. 5. 35.

(c) To indicate opportunity, moral power, or the absolute
power residing in another agent.

As I shalle devyse zou, suche as Ihei ben, and the names
how thei clepen hem; to suche intent, that zee *mouse*
knowe the difference of hem and of others.

Mandeville, Travels, p. 53.

For who that doth not whenne he *may*,

Whenne he wolde hit wol be nay.

Cursor Mundi, (Halliwell.)

He loved hym entirely, and fein wolde he that he a-bod
stille yef it *myght* be.

Martin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 631.

Easily thou *mightest* have percieved my wanne cheekes

... to forshew yat then, which I confesse now.

Lilly, Euphues and his England, p. 355.

I'll yield him thee asleep,

Where thou *mayest* knock a nail into his head.

Shak., Tempest, iii. 2. 69.

(d) To indicate permission: the most common use.

Thou *mayest* be no longer steward.

Luke xvi. 2.

An I *may* hide my face, let me play Thybis too.

Shak., M. N. D., i. 2. 53.

I *might* not be admitted.

Shak., T. N., i. 1. 25.

In this sense *may* is scarcely used now in negative
clauses, as permission refused amounts to an absolute
prohibition, and accordingly removes all doubt or contingency.
(e) To indicate desire, as in prayer, aspiration,
imprecation, benediction, and the like. In this sense
might is often used for a wish contrary to what can or
must be: as, O that I *might* recall him from the grave!

May you live happily and long for the service of your
country.

Dryden, Ded. of Æneid.

Certain as this, O! *might* my days endure,

From age inglorious and black death secure.

Pope, Iliad, viii. 667.

That which I have done,

May He within himself make pure!

Tennyson, Passing of Arthur.

(f) In law, *may* in a statute is usually interpreted to mean
must, when used not to confer a favor, but to impose a duty
in the exercise of which the statute shows that the public
or private persons are to be regarded as having an interest.

B. As an auxiliary: In this use notionally
identical with *may* in the contingent uses
above, in A (b), but serving to form the so-

called compound tenses of the subjunctive or
potential mode, expressing contingency in con-
nection with purpose, concession, etc. *May* is so
used—(1) In substantive clauses, or clauses that take the
place of or are in apposition with the subject or object or
predicate of a sentence: introduced by *that*.

It was my secret wish that he *might* be prevailed on to
accompany me.

Byron.

They apprehended that he *might* have been carried off
by gipsies.

Southey.

I heard from an old officer that when in the West India
he was told by a lady, at whose house he was dining, that
he *might* not like the soup, as it was made from snaks.

N. and Q., 7th ser., II. 335.

(2) In conditional clauses. [Rare, except in clauses where
permission is distinctly expressed.]

Lands, goods, horse, armour, anything I have

Is his to use, so Someract *may* die.

Shak., 2 Hen. VI., v. 1. 53.

(3) In concessive clauses.

Whatever the stars *may* have betokened, this August,
1743, was a momentous month to Germany. *G. H. Leves*.

A great soul *may* inspire a sick body with strength; but
if the body were well, it would obey yet more promptly
and effectually.

J. F. Clarke, Self-Culture, p. 55.

(4) In clauses expressing a purpose.

Was it not enough for thee to bear the contradiction of
sinners upon Earth, but thou must still suffer so much at
the hands of those whom thou didst for, that thou *mightest*
bring them to Heaven? *Stillington*, Sermon, I. vi.

Constantin had separated his forces that he *might* di-
vide the attention and resistance of the enemy. *Gibbon*.

*may*², *n.* [*<* ME. *may*, *mai*, *mei*, a kinsman,
person, *<* AS. *mæg*, *m.*, a kinsman, = OS. *mæg*
= OFries. *mēch* = MLG. *māch*, *māge* = OHG.

māg, MHG. *māc*, a kinsman, = Icel. *māgr*, a

father-in-law, = Sw. *måg* = Dan. *maag*, son-in-

law, = Goth. *mēgs*, a son-in-law, orig. a 'kins-

man'; akin to AS. *māga*, a kinsman, son, man,

to *magu*, a child, young person, servant, a

man, = OS. *magu*, child, = Icel. *mógr*, a son, a

man (*>* ME. *mouse*), = Goth. *magus*, a boy, serv-

ant, to AS. *mæg*, *f.*, a kinswoman (see *may*³),

and to *mageth*, *mægden*, a maid, maiden (see

maid, *maiden*); ult. from the root of *may*¹,

have strength.] 1. A kinsman.—2. A per-

son.

*may*³ (*mā*), *n.* [*<* ME. *may*, *mei*, a maid, *<* AS.

mæg, *f.*, kinswoman, a woman, akin to *mæg*, *m.*,

a kinsman: see *may*².] A maiden; a virgin.

[Obsolete or Scotch.]

Thow glorie of wommanhede, thow fayre *may*,

Thow have of refut, bryghte sterre of day.

Chaucer, Man of Law's Tale, l. 753.

To hevyns blys yhit *may* he ryse

Thurgh helpe of Marie that mylde *may*.

Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 128.

But I will down yon river rove, among the wood sags green,

An' a' to pu' a posie to my ain dear *May*.

Burns, Oh, Luve will Venture In.

*May*⁴ (*mā*), *n.* [*<* ME. *may*, *mei*, *<* OF. *mai*, *F.*

mai = Pr. *mai* = Sp. *maí* = Pg. *maio* = It.

maggio = OFries. *maia* = D. *mei*, Flem. *mei* =

MLG. *mei*, *meig* = MHG. *meie*, *meige*, *G. mai* =

Sw. *maj* = Dan. *mai* = Turk. *māyıs*, *<* L. *Maius*,

Majus, se. *mensis*, the third month of the Roman

year, usually associated with *Maia*, *Maja* (Gr.

Maia), a goddess, the mother of Mercury, orig.

a goddess of growth or increase; from the root of

magnum, OL. *majus*, great: see *may*¹.] 1. The

fifth month of the year, consisting of thirty-one

days, reckoned on the continent of Europe and

in America as the last month of spring, but in

Great Britain commonly as the first of summer.

In the month of *May* the citizens of London of all estates,

generally in every parish, and in some instances two

or three parishes joining together, had their several *mayings*,

and did fetch their maypoles with divers warlike shows;

with good archers, morrice-dancers, and other devices for

pastime, all day long; and towards evening they had stage-

plays and bonfires in the streets.

Stowe, quoted in Strutt's Sports and Pastimes, p. 454.

The flowery *May*, who from her green lap throws

The yellow cowslip and the pale primrose.

Milton, Odes, May Morning.

2. Figuratively, the early part or springtime

of life.

His *May* of youth and bloom of lusthood.

Shak., Much Ado, v. 1. 76.

3. [*l. c.*] (a) The hawthorn: so called because

it blooms in May. Also *May-bush*.

But when at last I dared to speak,

The lanes, you know, were white with *may*.

Tennyson, Miller's Daughter.

(b) Some other plant, especially species of

Spiraea: as, Italian *may*.—4. The festivities or

games of May-day.

It seems to have been the constant custom, at the cele-

bration of the May-games, to elect a Lord and Lady of the

May, who probably presided over the sports.

Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 455.

I'm to be Queen o' the *May*, mother.

Tennyson, The May-Queen.

5. In Cambridge University, England, the East-
er-term examination.

The *May* is one of the features which distinguishes Cam-
bridge from Oxford; at the latter there are no public
College examinations.

C. A. Bristed, English University, p. 87.

Italian *may*, a frequently cultivated shrub, *Spiraea hy-*
pericifolia, with small white flowers in sessile umbels.
Also called *St. Peter's wreath*.—Lord of the *May*. See
lord.—*May laws*. See *law*.

*may*⁴ (*mā*), *v. i.* [*<* *May*⁴, *n.*] To celebrate
May-day; take part in the festivities of May-
day: chiefly or only in the verbal noun *maying*
and the derivative *mayer*: as, to go a *maying*.

*maya*¹ (*mā'yā*), *n.* [Hind.] In Hindu myth.: (a)

Illusion or deceptive appearance. (b) [cap.]

Such appearance personified as a female who

acts a part in the production of the universe,

and is considered to have only an illusory ex-

istence.

*Maya*² (*mā'yā*), *a.* [Native name.] Of or per-
taining to the Mayas, an aboriginal tribe of

Yucatan, distinguished for their civilization

and as the possessors of an alphabet and a lit-

erature when America was discovered: as, the

Maya alphabet; the *Maya* records.

Mayaca (*mā-yak'ā*), *n.* [NL. (Aublet, 1775),

from the native name.] The type and only ge-

nus of plants of the natural order *Mayacaceæ*.

There are about 7 species, natives of North and South

America from Virginia to Brazil. They are small moss-like

marsh or semi-aquatic plants, with inconspicuous white,

pink, or violet flowers.

Mayacaceæ (*mā-yā-kā'sē-ē*), *n. pl.* [NL.

(Kunth, 1843), *<* *Mayaca* + *-aceæ*.] A natural

order of monocotyledonous plants belonging

to the series *Coronarieæ*, and characterized by

having regular flowers, three stamens, and a

one-celled ovary with three parietal placentæ

and many orthotropous ovules. The order con-

tains but one genus, *Mayaca*.

Mayacææ (*mā-yā'sē-ē*), *n. pl.* [NL. (Lindley,

1847), *<* *Mayaca* + *-ææ*.] Same as *Mayacaceæ*.

May-apple (*mā'ap'el*), *n.* 1. A plant, *Podo-*

phyllum peltatum, of the natural order *Berber-*

ridaceæ. It is a native of North America. A per-

ennial herb, about two feet high, it has one large white

flower rising from between two leaves of the size of the



May-apple (*Podophyllum peltatum*).

a, the flower-bud with the bractlets; b, a stamen; c, the pistil;
d, the fruit; e, the fruit cut longitudinally.

hand, composed of from five to seven wedge-shaped divi-
sions. The yellowish

May-bird (mā'berd), *n.* 1. The bobolink. [Local, U. S.]—2. The wood-thrush. [Jamaica.]—3. The knot or red-breasted sandpiper. [South Carolina.]—4. The May-curve or whimbrel. [Local, Eng.]

May-blob (mā'blɒb), *n.* The marsh-marigold, *Caltha palustris*. [Prov. Eng.]

May-blossom (mā'blɒsm), *n.* The hawthorn.

May-blossom (mā'blɒs'um), *n.* The lily-of-the-valley. [Prov. Eng.]

May-bug (mā'bug), *n.* Same as *May-beetle*, 1.

May-bush (mā'bʊsh), *n.* The hawthorn or white-thorn.

O that I were there,
To helpen the Ladies their Maybush beare.
Spenser, *Shep. Cal.*, May.

May-chafer (mā'chā'fēr), *n.* Same as *May-beetle*, 1.

May-cherry (mā'cher'i), *n.* The June-berry, *Amelanchier Canadensis*.

maycock (mā'kok), *n.* [*< May + cock*.] The black-bellied plover, *Squatarola helvetica*. G. Trumbull. [Massachusetts.]

maycock-fluke (mā'kok-flōk), *n.* A flounder or plaice. [Scotch.]

May-curve (mā'kēr'lū), *n.* The whimbrel, *Numenius phaeopus*.

May-day (mā'dā), *n.* The first day of May: a day on which the opening of the season of flowers and fruit was formerly celebrated throughout Europe: it is still marked in some places by various festive observances. The chief features of the celebration in Great Britain (where, however, it has nearly disappeared) are the gathering of hawthorn-blossoms and other flowers, the crowning of the May-queen, dancing round the May-pole, etc.

'Tis as much impossible,
Unless we sweep 'em from the door with cannons,
To scatter 'em, as 'tis to make 'em sleep
On May-day morning. Shak., *Ilen. VIII.*, v. 4. 15.

Against *Maie-day*, Whitsunday, or some other time of the year, every parish, town, or village assemble themselves, both men, women, and children; and either all together, or dividing themselves into companies, they goe some to the woods and groves, some to the hills and mountains, some to one place, some to another, where they spend all the night in pleasant pastimes, and in the morning they return, bringing with them birch boughs and branches of trees to deck their assemblies withal.

Stubbs, quoted in Strutt's *Sports and Pastimes*, p. 454.

maydet, maydent. Obsolete forms of *maid, maident*.

Maydeæ (mā'dē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Bentham and Hooker, 1833), *< Mays*, the specific name of Indian corn, + *-æ*.] A tribe of grasses belonging to the series *Panicaceæ*, characterized by the unisexual spikelets, of which the staminate is terminal. The tribe contains 7 genera and about 15 species, widely dispersed. The most important genus is *Zea*, the maize or Indian corn.

May-dew (mā'dū), *n.* The dew of May, which is said to have great virtue in whitening linen, and to have also other remarkable properties. It is still the practice for young people in some parts of Great Britain to go out into the fields in the morning of the first of May, and bathe their faces with May-dew—a survival of the impression or belief of former times that it preserves beauty.

My wife away down with Jane and W. Hewer to Woolwich, in order to a little ayre and to lie there to-night, and so to gather *May-dew* to-morrow morning, which Mrs. Turner hath taught her is the only thing in the world to wash her face with. Pepys, *Diary*, 111. 137.

may-drink (mā'drink), *n.* [Tr. Flem. *mei-drink*, D. *meidrink*, G. *maitränk*.] A beverage popular in Belgium and northern Germany at the season of the flowering of the sweet woodruff, *Asperula odorata*. It is prepared by putting sprigs of this plant into a flask of light white wine, and sweetening with sugar. Bits of pineapple or orange, or a few fresh leaves of the black currant, are sometimes added.

Mayduke (mā'dūk), *n.* [A corruption of *Médoc*, a district near Bordeaux in France, from which these cherries were introduced.] A variety of cherry of the sour type.

Mayencian (mā-en-si-an), *n.* [*< Mayence + -ian*.] The name given in France and Belgium to a division of the Miocene Tertiary typically developed in the Mainz (or Mayence) basin. The formation consists of marine, brackish, and fresh-water deposits, characterized by numerous interesting fossils. Part of the Melasse of Switzerland is considered the equivalent of the Mayencian.

Mayer (mā'ēr), *n.* [*< May + -er*.] One who goes a maying, or takes part in May-day festivities.

On the *Mayers* deign to smile.
Mayer's Song, Hone's *Every-day Book*, II. 571.

May-fish (mā'fish), *n.* The barred or striped killifish, *Hydrargyra majalis*. [New York.]

May-flower (mā'flou'ēr), *n.* A flower that appears in May. Specifically—(a) In England, the hawthorn or may; also the cuckoo-flower (*Cardamine pratensis*), the marsh-marigold (*Caltha palustris*), and, rarely,

other plants. (b) In the United States, chiefly the trailing arbutus, *Epigaea repens*. See *arbutus* and *Epigaea*. (c) In the West Indies, *Dalbergia Amerimnum* and *Eastophyllon Brounei*.—**May-flower decoration**, in *ceram*. See *May-flower porcelain*.—**May-flower porcelain**, a name given to a variety of porcelain which is thickly covered with may- or hawthorn-blossoms modeled in relief, the flowers nearly touching one another, so that the sharp edges form a bristly covering of the whole surface. These flowers are colored, and sometimes gilded. This decoration is almost a specialty of Dresden ware.

Mayflower compact. See *compact*, 2.

May-fly (mā'fli), *n.* 1. A neuropterous insect of the family *Ephemeroidea*; one of the *Ephemeroidea*, an ephemeroidea; a day-fly. See the technical words, and *ent* under *day-fly*.—2. In Great Britain, a neuropterous insect of the suborder *Trichoptera*, and especially of the family *Phryganeidae*, as *Sialis lutaria*; the caddis-fly.

He loves the *May-fly*, which is bred of the cod-worm or caddis. I. Walton, *Complete Angler*.

3. An artificial fly made in imitation of the *May-fly*.

He makes a *May-fly* to a miracle, and furnishes the whole country with angle-rods. Addison, Sir Roger and Will Wimble.

May-fowl (mā'foul), *n.* The whimbrel. [Local, Eng.]

May-game (mā'gām), *n.* 1. Sport or play such as is usual on or about the first of May; hence, frolic; jest.

What *May-game* hath misfortune made of you?
Spenser, *F. Q.*, V. vii. 40.

Send hither all the rural company
Which deck the *May-games* with their clownish sports!

Beaumont, *Masque of Inner-Temple*.

A goodly *May-game* in Fenchurch-street, with drums, and guns, and pikes; and with the nine worthies who rode, and each of them made his speech, there was also a morrice dance, and an elephant and castle, and the Lord and Lady of the May preparing to make up the show.

Strype, quoted in Strutt's *Sports and Pastimes*, p. 456.

2. One who takes part in the *May-games* or *May-day sports*; hence, a triler; also, one who is an object of *May-games* or jests; a make-game.

I'll make you know me. Set your faces soberly;
Stand this way, and look sad; I'll be no *May-game*.
Fletcher, *Wildgoose Chase*, III. 1.

Why should not I, a *May-game*, scorn the weight
Of my sunk fortunes? Ford, *Lover's Melancholy*, I. 2.

I will laugh at thee, and at myself,
To have been so much a fool; you are a fine *may-game*.
Shirley, *Hyde Park*, III. 2.

May-garland (mā'gār'land), *n.* A wreath of flowers formerly borne from house to house by children on May-day.

Two in every group carried between them, suspended from a stick, the *May-garland*, formed of two small transverse willow hoops, decorated with a profusion of primroses and other flowers, and fresh green foliage.

The *Antiquary*, May, 1850.

mayhap (mā'hap), *adv.* [Also *mayhaps*; an ellipsis of *it may hap*. So also dial. *mayhappen*, contr. *mappen*. Cf. *maybe*.] Peradventure; it may happen; perhaps.

"*Mayhap* there is more meant than is said in it," quoth my father. Sterne, *Tristram Shandy*, III. 37.

Mayhap his eye brightened as he heard
The song grow louder and the ball they neared.
William Morris, *Earthly Paradise*, III. 100.

May-haw (mā'hā), *n.* A small tree, *Crataegus australis*, of the southern United States. Its fruit, which ripens in May, is used for preserves, jellies, etc. Also *apple-haw*.

mayhem (mā'hēm), *n.* [Formerly also *maiheime*; an earlier form of *maim*, retained archaically in legal use: see *maim*, *n.*] At common law, a crime consisting in the violent doing of a bodily hurt to another person, such as renders him less able in fighting either to defend himself or to annoy his adversary, as distinguished from one which merely disfigures. See *maim*.

May-hill (mā'hil), *n.* A period of difficulty or danger; a critical juncture; crisis: in allusion to the opinion that May is a trying month for invalids.—To climb up *May-hill*, to get through the month of May safely; hence, to pass the crisis or critical or difficult part.

Whereas in our remembrance *Ale* went out when Swallows came in, seldom appearing after Easter, it now hopeth (having climbed up *May-hill*) to continue its course all the year. Fuller, *Worthies, Derbyshire*, I. 252. (Davies.)

maying (mā'ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *May*, *v.*] The observance of May-day, and the sports and games indulged in on that occasion.

Now it befall in the month of lusty May that queene Guenever called unto her the knyghtes of the round table, and gave them warning that, early in the morning, she should ride on *maying* into the woods and fields beside Westminster. The *Death of Arthur*, quoted in Strutt's *Sports and Pastimes*, p. 460.

Come, my Corinna, come, let's go a-*Maying*.
Herriek, *To Corinna*.

May-lady (mā'lā'di), *n.* The queen or lady of the May, in old May-games.

Some light huswife, belike, that was dressed like a *May-lady*, and, as most of our gentlewomen are, was more solicitous of her head tress than of her health.

Burton, *Anat. of Med.*, p. 473.

May-lily (mā'lil'i), *n.* The lily-of-the-valley, *Convallaria majalis*.

May-lord (mā'lōrd), *n.* A young man chosen to preside over the festivities of May-day. [Prov. Eng.]

The shepherd boys who with the muses dwell
Met in the plain their *may-lords* new to choose
(For two they yearly choose), to order well
Their rural sports the year that next ensues.

P. Fletcher, *Purple Island*, I. 2.

May-morn (mā'mōrn), *n.* [*< ME. may-morne*.] The morning of May-day; figuratively, freshness; vigor. Compare *May-dew*.

My thrice-puissant liege
Is in the very *May-morn* of his youth,
Ripe for exploits. Shak., *Ilen. V.*, I. 2. 120.

mayn, mayne, *n.* Obsolete forms of *main*.

mayne, *n.* Same as *mayn*.

mayonnaise (mā-on-āz'), *n.* [*< F. mayonnaise*, a sauce (see *def.*); origin uncertain. See the quotation.] In *cooking*, a sauce composed of yolks of eggs and salad-oil beaten together with vinegar or lemon-juice to the consistency of thick cream, and seasoned with salt, pepper, garlic, etc. It is an esteemed dressing for salads, cold fish, and some other dishes.

I was told by a French friend at Dax, in the Landes, that the proper way of pronouncing the word *mayonnaise* was *bayonnaise*, Bayonne being the birthplace of that now world-famed salad. N. and Q., 7th ser., II. 174.

mayor (mā'or or mār: see *etym.*), *n.* [Early mod. E. *mair*, *maire*, *mayre*, *mayer*, the prop. E. form *mair* being still retained in the pron. mār; the spelling *mayor*, changed from the occasional earlier *mayer*, perhaps to conform to the termination to that of *chancellor*, *purveyor*, etc., but more prob. in imitation of the Sp., being introduced about the middle of the 16th century, and displacing the older (F.) spelling without affecting the pron. until more recent times; *< ME. maire*, *mayre*, *meire*, *meire*, *< AF. maire*, *meire*, *meir*, *meire*, OF. *maire* (later also *maieur*, *mayeur*, *majour*), F. *maire* = Sp. *mayor* = Pg. *maior*, *mayor*, a mayor, = OHG. *maior*, *maier*, MHG. *maier*, *meier*, G. *maier* (as a surname, *Meyer*), a steward, bailiff (majordomo), *< ML. maior*, a mayor, prefect, chief, etc., *< L. maior*, greater, compar. of *magis*, great: see *majior*, of which *mayor* is a doublet.] The principal officer of a municipality; the chief magistrate of a city or borough. The mayor of London (that is, of the district known as the City, comprising only a small part of the whole area of London: see *city of London*, under *city*, *n.*) and those of York in England and of Dublin in Ireland have the title of *lord mayor*. The title *mayor* is not used in Scotland, *proconsul* taking its place. Compare *burgomaster*.

This yere [1208] began the names of *Mayers* and sherets in London. Arnold's *Chronicle*, p. xv.

And there in the east end of the hall, where the *maire* kepeth the hustinges, the *maire* and all the aldermen assembled about him. Sir T. More, *Works*, p. 61.

The first historical appearance of the office of *mayor* is in London, where the recognition of the community by the national council in 1191 is immediately followed by the mention of Henry Fitz-Alwyn as *mayor*.

Stubbs, *Const. Hist.*, § 485.

Lord Mayor's Court. See *court*.—**Mayor of the palace**, in France, originally the first officer of the royal household, then the first officer of state, under the Merovingian kings. Gradually these officials aggrandized their own influence to the detriment of that of the monarchs, till the latter ruled only nominally, all real power being usurped by the mayors. The most distinguished among them were Pepin of Herstal, his son Charles Martel, and the latter's son Pepin "the Short," who in 751 or 752 de-throned the last of the Merovingians, Childeric III., and founded the Carolingian dynasty.—**Mayor's court**, a minor judicial tribunal, held in cities by the mayor as judge.

mayoral (mā'or-al), *a.* [*< mayor + -al*.] Of or pertaining to a mayor or mayors, or the office of mayor.

Sir Peter Laurie, afterwards of aldermanic and even mayoral celebrity. Carlyle, *Reminiscences*, I. 217.

mayoralty (mā'or-al-ti), *n.* [Formerly sometimes *majoralty*; *< ME. mairaltie*, *< OF. mairaltie*; as *mayoral + -ty*.] The office of a mayor, or the period of his service.

This was for matters of misgovernment in his *majoralty*. Bacon, *Hist. Hen. VII.*, p. 229.

mayoress (mā'or-es), *n.* [*< OF. mairesse*, fem. of *maire*, *mayor*: see *mayor*.] The wife of a mayor.

To ride in a fine gilt coach and six,
Like Her Worship the Lady *Mayress*.
Hood, *Miss Kilmansegg, Her Education*.

mayorlet (mā'or-let), *n.* [*< mayor + -let.*] A petty mayor. [*Carlyle.*] [Rare.]
mayorship (mā'or-ship), *n.* [Formerly *mair-ship*, *mayreship*; *< mayor + -ship.*] The office or dignity of a mayor.

That the Mayre of London, whiles he were Mayre, haue none other office to the cite belonging than the office of the *mayreship* of the same. *Arnold's Chronicle*, p. 4.

May-pole (mā'pōl), *n.* 1. A pole around which the people dance in May-day festivities. It was usually cut and set up afresh on May-day morning, drawn by a long procession of oxen, decorated, as were also the pole itself and the wagon, with flowers and ribbons; but in some cases a pole once set up was left from year to year, as notably the famous pole of the parish of St. Andrew Undershaft in London, which was cut down in the reign of Edward VI. At the restoration of Charles II. a May-pole 134 feet high was set up in the Strand. A few May-poles still remain in England, although the celebration is almost obsolete.

Their chiefest jewel they bring from thence is the *Maie-pole*, which they bring home with great veneration, as thus—they have twentie or fourtie yoke of oxen, every oxe having a sweete nose-gale of flowers tied to the tip of his hornes, and these oxen drawe home the *May-pole*. *Stubbes*, quoted in *Strutt's Sports and Pastimes*, p. 455.

2. An ale-stake. *Halliwel*. [*Prov. Eng.*—3. A tree of Jamaica, *Spathelia simplex*, of the order *Simarubaceae*. It has a tall slender stem with a crown of leaves at the top, like a palm. Also called *mountain-pride* and *mountain-green*.

may-pop (mā'pop), *n.* The passion-flower, or its fruit; properly, the fruit of *Passiflora incarnata*, which is of the size of a hen's egg and edible. [*Southern U. S.*]

May-queen (mā'kwēn), *n.* A girl or young woman crowned with flowers and honored as queen at the games held on May-day.

may-skate (mā'skāt), *n.* Same as *maris-skate*.
may-sucker (mā'suk'tēr), *n.* The hare-lipped sucker, *Quassilabia lacerata*. [*Local, U. S.*]

maythorn (mā'thōrn), *n.* [*< May + thorn.*] The hawthorn: so called to distinguish it from the earlier flowering blackthorn. See *May*, 3. The *maythorn* and its scent. *Mrs. Browning*.

May-time (mā'tīm), *n.* [*< ME. may time; < May + time.*] May; the season of May.

Alle freliche foules that on that frith songe, for merthe of that *may time* thei made moche noyce. *William of Palerne* (E. E. T. S.), i. 822.

They . . . (for the time) Was *maytime*, and as yet no sin was dream'd) Rode under groves that look'd a paradise. *Tennyson, Guinevere*.

mayweed (mā'wēd), *n.* [Early mod. E. *maie-weed*; a var., simulating *May*, of *maythweed*.] A composite plant, *Anthemis Cotula*, a common weed throughout Europe and Asiatic Russia, and, by naturalization, in America. It is a branching annual a foot or two high, the leaves finely divided, and the flower-heads having a yellow disk and white rays. The foliage is pungently ill-scented, and is said to blister the hands. It has been used as an emmenagogue and antispasmodic. Other names are *dog's-camomile*, *dog's-fennel*, *stinking camomile*; also *Balder-brace*, *buphtothum*, *dill-weed*. See particularly *Anthemis* and *Cotula*.

maywort (mā'wērt), *n.* A kind of bedstraw, *Galium cruciatum*, blooming in May. Also called *crosswort*.

Mazagan (maz'a-gan), *n.* [From *Mazagan*, a town in Morocco, near which it grows wild.] A small and early variety of bean, *Vicia Faba*, known in America, in common with the larger and later Windsor variety, as the *English bean*.

mazame (ma-zām'), *n.* [*< Mex. mazame, macame, teuthlamame* (Hernandez), the pronghorn.] 1. The North American pronghorn, *Antilocapra americana*. See cut under *Antilocapra*.—2. The pampas-deer of South America, *Cariacus campestris*.

mazapilite (maz'a-pil-it), *n.* [*< Mazapil* (see def.) + *-ite*.] An arseniate of calcium and iron, closely related to arseniosiderite. It occurs in nearly black prismatic crystals in the district of Mazapil, Mexico.

mazard (maz'ārd), *n.* [Also *mazzard*; a var. (with aecom. term. -ard) of *mazer*. The second sense is figurative, the head being often humorously compared to a bowl or goblet.] 1†. A bowl; a mazer.

They . . . drank good ale in a brown mazard. *Aubrey*, Misc., p. 213. (*Davies*.)

An instance of this occurs in connexion with St. Edmund's Church at Salisbury, "where they have digged up an old bishop out of his grave, and have made a mazzard of his skull, and his bones are in an apothecaries shop." *Athenæum*, No. 3071, p. 303.

2†. The head; the skull.

Chapless, and knocked about the mazzard with a sexton's spade. *Shak.*, Hamlet, v. 1. 97.

I had a mazzard, I remember, so well lined in the inside with my brain, it stood me in better stead than a double headpiece. *Middleton*, Father Hubbard's Tales.

3. A wild cherry of Europe. See *cherry*, 1, n., 1, and *gean*.

Red quarrenders and mazard cherries. *Kingsley*, Westward Ho, i.

mazard† (maz'ārd), *v. t.* [*< mazard, n.* Cf. *jowl, v.*, knock, as related to *jowl, n.*, cheek, jaw.] To kill or stun by a blow on the skull; brain.

The wooden rogues let a huge trap-door fall on my head. If I had not been a spirit, I had been mazzarded. *B. Jonson*, Love Restored.

mazard-bowl (maz'ārd-bōl), *n.* Same as *mazard*, 1.

A Mazard-bowl of maple-wood full of beer. Quoted in *Elton's Origins of Eng. Hist.*, p. 182.

mazarin†, *n.* See *mazerin*.

mazarin†, *n.* and *v.* See *mazarine*.

mazarinade (maz-a-ri-nād'), *n.* [*< F. mazarinade*; as *Mazarin* (see def.) + *-ade*.] In *French hist.*, one of the pamphlets, satires, songs, or lampoons directed against Cardinal Mazarin (1602–61), prime minister of France, during the wars of the Fronde.

Mazarin Bible. See *Bible*.

mazarine (maz-a-rēn'), *n.* [Also *mazarin*; *< F. mazarine* (?), named after Cardinal Mazarin.] 1. Same as *mazarine-blue*.

The sky up above was a bright mazarine, Just as though no such thing as a tempest had been. *Barham*, Ingoldsby Legends, 11. 295.

2†. A blue gown worn by common-councilmen. Bring my silver'd mazarine. *Andrey*, New Bath Guide, ix. (*Davies*.)

mazarine (maz-a-rēn'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *mazarined*, ppr. *mazarining*. [*Cf. mazarine, n.*] To decorate with lace in a special manner; edge, as with campane lace.

Three yards of lace to mazarin ye pinnars at 25 shillings. *An Inventory* (1694).

mazarine-blue (maz-a-rēn'blō), *n.* A rich blue color.

It is true our gowns of mazarine blue, edged with fur, cut a pretty figure enough. *Goldsmith*, From a Common-Councilman.

Mazarin-hood, *n.* A hood or cap decorated with lace and forming a fashionable head-dress about 1720. See *mazarine*.

Mazdean (maz'dē-an), *n.* [*< Mazda* (see quot. under *Mazdaism*) (*Ahura Mazda* or *Ormuzd*) + *-ean*.] Of or pertaining to Mazdaism.

Mazdeism (maz'dē-izm), *n.* [*Mazde(an) + -ism*.] The ancient religion of Persia; Zoroastrianism. *Mazdeism*, as we call the Persian religion, from its supreme god, Ahura Mazda, was not the growth of a day, nor the work of one man. *Paths of the World*, p. 95.

mazel (māz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *mazed*, ppr. *mazing*. [Early mod. E. *mase*; *< ME. masen* (also in comp. *amasen*, *bemasen*: see *amaze*, *bemaze*); prob. *< Norw. masa*, pore over a thing, refl. *masast*, begin to dream; = Sw. dial. *masa*, be lazy, lounge, bask in the sun; prob. the same (through the senses 'be idle, talk idly') as Norw. *masa* = Icel. *masa*, chatter, prattle. The E. *maze* is not "connected with AS. *māse*, a whirlpool," for the reason, among others, that there is no such word.] 1. *trans.* To confuse; bewilder; amaze; especially, to confuse by intricacy.

A little herd of England's timorous deer Maz'd with a yelping kennel of French curs. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. VI., iv. 2. 47.

Why art thou mazed to see me thus revived? *B. Jonson*, Volpone, iii. 6.

The fellow looks as he were mazed, methinks. *Scott*, Kenilworth, xvii.

II.† *intrans.* 1. To be bewildered, perplexed, or puzzled.

"Ye maze, ye maze, goode sire," quod she, "This thank have I for I have maad you see." *Chaucer*, Merchant's Tale, i. 1141.

2. To wind intricately.

Like as molten Lead, being poured forth Vpon a leveli plot of sand or earth, In many fashions mazelith to and fro. *Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 3.

maze (māz), *n.* [Early mod. E. *mase*; *< ME. mase, mase*; from the verb.] 1. Confusion of thought; perplexity; uncertainty; bewilderment.

They lose themselves in the very maze of their own discourses. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, v. 2.

2†. Anything intended to confuse or mislead; a snare; a deception.

But wala-way, al this nas but a mase: Fortune his howve entended bet to glaze. *Chaucer*, Troilus, v. 468.

3†. A wild fancy; a confused notion; an error.

Men dreme al day of owles and of apes, And eek of many a mase therewithal. *Chaucer*, Nun's Priest's Tale, i. 273.

Let no mase intrude Upon your spirits.

Marston and Webster, Malcontent, iv. 5.

4. A baffling and confusing network of paths or passages; a labyrinth: as, the *maze* of Hampton Court in England; a winding and turning; hence, a perplexed or embarrassing state of things; intricate disorder; entanglement: as, he found affairs all in a *maze*.

The quaint mazes in the wanton green. *Shak.*, M. N. D., ii. 1. 99.

To pry into the *maze* of his counsels is not only folly in man, but presumption even in angels.

Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, i. 13.

Others . . . reason'd high, . . . And found no end, in wandering mazes lost. *Milton*, P. L., ii. 561.

Varied tints all fused in one Great mass of color, like a *maze* Of flowers illumined by the sun. *Longfellow*, Kéramos.

5†. Wonder; matter of wonder or curiosity.

Go thou not into the town as it were a gase From oon hous to another for to seke the mase. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 39.

maze (māz), *n.* A variant of *mase*, 1.
mazedness† (mā'zed-nes), *n.* [*< ME. mased-ness*, *< mazed*, pp., + *-ness*.] The condition of being mazed; confusion; astonishment.

She ferde as she had stert out of a slepe Til she out of hir mazednesse abyrede. *Chaucer*, Clerk's Tale, l. 1005.

mazeful† (māz'fūl), *a.* [*< mazel, n.*, + *-ful*.] Causing amazement; wonderful. *Spenser*, Epithalamion, l. 190.

mazelint, *n.* Same as *maslin*, 1.

mazer (mā'zēr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *maser*; *< ME. maser, masere*, a bowl, orig. of maple-wood, prob. not *< AS. *maser, *maser*, maple (or other spotted or mottled wood), which is found only in deriv. adj. **maseren*, occurring once erroneously written *masen* ("vi. *masene* seeala," 6 maple vessels'), and perhaps in comp. *Maserfeld*, a local name, but from the cognate Icel. *mösur*, a maple-tree, maple-wood (*mösur-boll*, a maple bowl, *mösur-skál*, a maple vessel: see *skoal*). = MLG. *maser*, a maple-tree, = OHG. *masar*, MHG. *G. maser*, a knur or knob on a tree, a knot or spot in maple and other wood, MHG. also a bowl of spotted or mottled wood (> OF. *mazre*, *madre*, spotted or mottled wood (> OF. (and F.) *madré*, spotted, mottled), and *mazerin*, a drinking-vessel: see *mazerin*); from the noun seen in OD. **mase*, *masche*, *masche* = MLG. *mase* = OHG. *māsa*, MHG. *māse*, *G. mase*, a spot, whence also ult. E. *measles*.] 1†. Hard mottled wood, understood to be maple, formerly used in making the bowls or goblets hence called *mazers*.

Off lanycolle thou shalt prove, That is a cuppe to my behove, Off mazer it is ful cience. *M.S. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 50.* (*Halliwel*.)

2. A bowl or large drinking-cup without a foot, of maple or other hard wood, and often richly decorated with carving and mounted with silver or other metal. In later use the term was applied to bowls entirely of metal. A number of mazers are preserved in England, dating from different epochs from the thirteenth to the eighteenth century.

They take away the sylver vessell, And all that they myght get, Peeces, mazers, and spones Woude they non forgeto.

Lytell Geste of Robyn Hode (Child's Ballads, V. 75).

Then loe, Perigot, the Pledge which I plight, A mazer ywrought of the Maple warre.

Spenser, Shep. Cal., August.

They powre wine into a great bowle, . . . and then dip in that bowle or mazer a sword.

Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 396.

In the wardrobe above they shew'd us fine wrought plate, porcelain, mazers of besten and solid gold set with diamonds, rubies, and emeralds. *Evelyn*, Diary, Jan. 25, 1645.

3†. The head; the skull or brain-box: same as *mazard*, 2.

Are thy mad brains in thy mazer? *Ford*, Fancies, iv. 1.

mazer-dish† (mā'zēr-dish), *n.* A mazer, or other dish made of maple.

There was neither mazer-dish nor standing-cup upon the little table, at the elbow of his [the abbot's] huge chair of state. *Scott*, Monastery.

mazerin†, **mazerinet†** (maz'ē-rin), *n.* [Also *mazarin*; ME., *< OF. mazerin, mazelin, madelin, maderin* (ML. *scyphus mazerinus*), a drinking-bowl of wood, *< mazre, madre*, spotted wood: see *mazer*.] A drinking-vessel; a porringer.

One of Her Majesty's Knurl'd Dishes, weight 52 Ounces, and one Silver Mazerine, Weight 20 Ounces, both engrav'd with His late Majesty's Arms.

Quoted in *Ashton's Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne*, [I. 183.]

mazer-tree (mā'zēr-trē), *n.* The common maple of Great Britain, *Acer campestre*. Also *mazer-tree*.

mazer-wood (mā'zēr-wūd), *n.* 1. Same as *mazer*, 1.—2. Gutta-percha. See the quotation.

In the Museum Tradescantianum . . . the following entry occurs: . . . "The playable *mazer wood*, being warmed, will work to any form." This museum became the nucleus of the Ashmolean Museum at Oxford. The word "mazer," variously spelt, often occurs in early English poetry, and is especially mentioned in old catalogues and wills. It is by no means impossible that mazer cups may have been made of gutta percha, as its lightness, strength, and non-liability to fracture would recommend it; and curiously enough one of the vernacular names of the tree yielding gutta percha is "mazer wood tree." *Encyc. Brit.*, XI, 338.

mazily (mā'zi-li), *adv.* In a mazy manner; by winding and turning; with confusion or perplexity.

The brooks of Eden *mazily* murmuring.
Tennyson, *Experiments in Quantity*, Milton.

maziness (mā'zi-nes), *n.* The state of being mazy or mazed; perplexity or perplexingness.

mazological (maz-ō-lōj'i-kāl), *a.* [*mazology* + *-ic-al*.] Mastological; mammalogical.

mazologist (mā-zol'ō-jist), *n.* [*mazology* + *-ist*.] A mastologist or mammalogist.

mazology (mā-zol'ō-jī), *n.* [*Gr.* *μαζός*, breast, + *-λογία*, *lógos*, *lógos*, speak: see *-ology*.] Mam-malogy; mastology; therology.

mazurka (ma-zōr'kă), *n.* [Also as *F. mazurka*; < *Pol. mazurka*, a dance, < *Mazur*, a native of Mazovia, Poland.] 1. A lively Polish dance, properly for four or eight pairs of dancers, originally performed with a singing accompaniment. The steps and figures are various, and may be improvised. The more modern mazurka is a polka with two sliding steps instead of one; the music is in triple time. 2. Music for such a dance or in its rhythm, which is triple and moderately rapid, with a capricious accent on the second beat of the measure. Older mazorkas usually have a drone bass. The prominence of the mazurka form is mainly due to the predilection shown for it in the works of Chopin.

mazy (mā'zi), *a.* [*maze* + *-y*.] Having the character of a maze; perplexing from turns and windings; winding; intricate.

Then out again he flies, to wing his *mazy* round.
Thomson, *Castle of Indolence*.

Mazy herring. See *herring*.—**Mazy pack**, a parish fool.
Hallivell, [*Prov. Eng.*]

mazzard, *n.* See *mazurd*.

M. C. An abbreviation of *Member of Congress*.

M. D. An abbreviation (a) of the Latin *Medicine Doctor*, Doctor of Medicine (see *doctor*, 2); (b) in musical notation, of *mano destra* (Italian) or *main droite* (French), 'right hand,' indicating a passage to be performed by the right hand.

me (mē), *pron.* [Early mod. E. also *mee*; < *ME. me*, < *AS. dat. me*, *me* = *OS. mi* = *OFries. mi* = *D. mij* = *MLG. mer* = *OHG. MHG. G. mir* = *Icel. mer* = *Goth. mis*; *AS. acc. mē*, *me*, older (in poet. use) *mec*, *ONorth. meh* = *OS. mi*, *mik* = *OFries. mi* = *D. mij* = *MLG. mik* = *OHG. mih*, *MHG. G. mich* = *Icel. mik* = *Sw. Dan. mig* = *Goth. mik*; = *Ir. Gael. mi* = *W. mi* = *Corn. me* = *Bret. me* = *L. gen. mei*, *dat. mihi*, *acc. me* = *Gr. gen. μοῖ*, *ἐμοί*, *dat. μοι*, *ἐμοί*, *acc. με*, *ἐμὲ* = *Skt. gen. dat. mahyam*, *mē*, *acc. mām*, *mā*, *me*; a pronominal base associated in use with that of the pronoun *I*: see *I*². Hence *nine*¹. Cf. *myself*.] A pronoun of the first person, used only in the oblique cases (accusative and dative, classed together as objective), and supplying these cases of the pronoun *I*.

"Me, me," he cry'd, "turn all your swords alone
On me! the fact confest, the fault my own."
Dryden, *Æneid*, ix.

The dative occurs—(a) To express the indirect object: as, give me a drink; bring me that book.

What me blithe other biffle
The seah the forward holden alle.
King Horn (E. E. T. S.), p. 63.

Pay me that thou owest. *Mat. xviii. 28.*

(b) To express the indirect object in mere reference or mention—that is, to bring into the predicate, as an apparent indirect object, the actual subject (the ethical dative): a form of expression adding a certain life or vivacity to colloquial speech, and therefore a favorite use in Shakspeare and other Elizabethan dramatists.

Comes me a page of Amphialus, who with humble smiling
reverence delivered a letter unto him from Clinias.
Sir P. Sidney, *Arcadia*, iii.

He plucked me ope his doublet and offered them his
throat to cut. *Shak.*, J. C., I. 2. 267.

I remember me, I'm marry'd and can't be my own Man
again. *Congreve*, *Way of the World*, II. 3.

(c) In such expressions as *as wee is me*, *well is me*, *leeze me* (lie is me).

Woe is me, that I sojourn in Meesch! *Ps. cxx. 5.*

(d) Before the impersonal verbs *think* and *seem*, where *me* is conventionally written with the verb as one word, as *me-thinks* (preterit *methought*), *me-seems* (preterit *me seemed*).

They talk'd,
Meseem'd, of what they knew not.
Tennyson, *Lancelot and Elaine*.

(et) In such expressions as *me rather were*, *me liefer were*, etc. See *have* and *lie*.

me². [*ME.*, an abbr. form of *man*, < *AS. man*, *mon*, or of the pl. *men*, < *AS. men*, used indefinitely: see *man*.] One; they: used indefinitely.

Thenne hadde Fortune folwyng hure two faire maidenes,
Concupiscentia carnalis me calde the eldere mayde.
Piers Plowman (C), xli. 174.

M. E. An abbreviation (a) of *Methodist Episcopal*; (b) of *Mining Engineer*: as, John Smith, *M. E.*; (c) of *Middle English*: used (as *ME.*) in the etymologies of this work.

meach, **meaching**. See *miche*¹, *miching*.

meacock (mē'kok), *n.* and *a.* [*Also mecock*, *meocke*; supposed to stand for "meekock, < *meek* + *dim. -ock*; but this is doubtful.] 1. *n.* A timorous, cowardly fellow.

A meacock is he who dreads to see blood shed.
Mir. for Mags., p. 418.

I shall be compted a Meocke, a milkop.
Lyly, *Euphues*, p. 100.

Fools and meacocks,
To endure what you think fit to put upon 'em.
Fletcher, *Wildgoose Chase*, v. 2.

II. a. Tame; timorous; cowardly.

'Tis a world to see
How tame, when men and women are alone,
A meacock wretch can make the curstest shrew.
Shak., *T. of the S.*, II. 1. 315.

mead¹ (mēd), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *meath*; < *ME. mede*, *methe*, < *AS. medu*, *medu* = *OFries. D. MLG. mede* = *OHG. metu*, *mito*, *MHG. mete*, *met*, *G. meth*, *met* = *Icel. mjóðhr* = *Sw. Dan. mjöd* = *Goth. *midus* (not recorded), *mead*, a drink made from honey; a common Indo-Eur. word, = *W. medd* (> *ult. E. methylin*) = *Ir. meadh*, *mead*, = *OBulg. medū*, *honey*, *wine*, = *Russ. medū*, *honey*, = *Lith. midus*, *mead*, *medus*, *honey*, = *Lett. medus*, *honey*, = *Gr. μέθυ*, *mead* (> *ult. E. amethyst*) = *Zend. madhu* (= *Pers. mai*), *wine*, = *Skt. madhu*, *honey*, *sugar*, < *madhu*, *adj.*, *sweet*.] 1. A strong liquor made by mixing honey with water and flavoring it, yeast or some similar ferment being added, and the whole allowed to ferment. It was a favorite beverage in the middle ages, and is made according to different recipes in different parts of England down to the present day. When carefully made it will keep for a long time, and improve with age.

And being now in hand, to write thy glorious praise,
Fill me a bowl of meath, my working spirit to raise.
Drayton, *Polyolbion*, iv. 112.

Are got into the yellow starch, and chimney-sweepers
To their tobacco, and strong waters, Hum,
Meath, and Obarni. *B. Jonson*, *Devil is an Ass*, I. 1.

My friend, wandering from house to house, at last discovered an old man, who brought him a bowl of mead in exchange for a cigar. *B. Taylor*, *Northern Travel*, p. 351.

2. A sweet drink charged with carbonic gas, and flavored with some syrup, as sarsaparilla. [*U. S.*]

mead² (mēd), *n.* [*ME. mede*, < *AS. mēd*, a mead, meadow: see *meadow*, the more orig. form. *Mead*² and *meadow* are related as *lease*¹ and *leason*, *shade* and *shadow*.] Same as *meadow*: now chiefly used in poetry.

And if thī mede is drossy, barayne, olde,
Let plowe it efte, and playne it efte doune lowe.
Palladius, *Husbandrie* (E. E. T. S.), p. 183.

She was gathering Narcissus flowers in the meads of
Sleilly. *Bacon*, *Physicall Fables*, xi.

Downward sloped
The path through yellow meads.
Lowell, *Parting of the Ways*.

meader (mō'dēr), *n.* [*ME.* (not found), < *AS. mathere*, a mower, < *math*, a mowing: see *math*.] A mower. *Hallivell*. [*Prov. Eng.*]

meadow (med'ō), *n.* [*ME. medwece*, *medwece*, < *AS. mēd* (nom. and acc. sing.), pl. *mēdwa*, *māda*, *mēdea* (the nom. sing. *mēdece*, f., and *mādea*, m., being rare and uncertain; stem *mēdwe-* or *madwe-*) = *OFries. mede* = *D. mat*, a meadow, = *MLG. mēde*, *made* = *OHG. *mata* (**matta*), in comp. *matō-screch*, a grasshopper, *MHG. mate*, *matte*, *G. matte*, also *matt* (esp. in place-names), a meadow; usually referred, as 'a place mowed' or 'to be mowed,' to the verb *mow*¹, *AS. mācan*; but the noun with the formative -d (-lā) from this verb is *math* (*AS. mēth* = *OHG. mād*, *MHG. māt*, *G. mahd*, etc.), a different word, and the *AS.* word in its orig. form (stem *mēdwe-*) can hardly be so formed from *mācan*, *mow*, there being no rec-

ognized formative -d. But possibly the root **mēd-*, **mād-* (the formative being -e), may be cognate with *L. mētere*, reap, mow, which may contain an extended form of the root of *mow*: see *mow*¹.] 1. A low, level tract of land under grass, and generally mown annually or oftener for hay; also, a piece of grass-land in general, whether used for the raising of hay or as pasture-land. Meadows are often on the banks of a river or lake, but so far above the surface as to be dry enough to produce grass and herbage of a superior quality. In some parts of the United States, as New England, land so situated is called *meadow* or *meadow-land* without reference to its use, and in other parts, especially in the West, *bottom* or *bottom-land*.

Made hem alle to assemble in the Dukes londe in a grete
meadow vpon a river. *Martin* (E. E. T. S.), I. 70.

This golden meadow, lying ready still
Then to be mow'd when their occasions will.
Daniel, *Pamcyrrick to the King's Majesty*.

2. A feeding-ground of fish, as cod. *Report of U. S. Fish Commission*, 1877, p. 541.—3. An ice-field or floe on which seals herd.—**Floating meadow**, flat meadow-land adjoining a river or other source of water-supply, by means of which it can be flooded at pleasure.—**Salt meadow**, low ground subject to occasional overflow by extraordinary tides, and producing coarse grass that can be used for hay, called *salt-grass*.

meadow-beauty (med'ō-bū'ti), *n.* A plant of the genus *Rhexia*, chiefly *R. virginica*. It is a low herb with showy purple flowers. Also called *deer-grass*.

meadow-bird (med'ō-bērd), *n.* The bobolink, *Dolichonyx oryzivorus*: so called from its usual breeding-place. See *cut* under *bobolink*. [*Local, U. S.*]

meadow-bright (med'ō-brit), *n.* The marsh-marigold. [*Prov. Eng.*]

meadow-brown (med'ō-broun), *n.* One of various butterflies of the subfamily *Satyrinae*, as *Hipparchia janira*. Also called *satyr*. The eyed meadow-brown of the eastern United States is *Satyrodes Eurydice*.

meadow-campion (med'ō-kam'pi-ŋ), *n.* See *campion*.

meadow-clapper (med'ō-klap'ēr), *n.* The salt-water marsh-hen.

meadow-clover (med'ō-klōf'vēr), *n.* See *clover*.

meadow-crake (med'ō-krāk), *n.* The corn-crake or land-rail, *Crex pratensis*.

meadow-cress (med'ō-kres), *n.* The cuckoo-flower, *Cardamine pratensis*.

meadow-drake (med'ō-drāk), *n.* The corn-crake, *Crex pratensis*. [*Prov. Eng.*]

meadower (med'ō-ēr), *n.* One who waters meadow-lands to increase or preserve their verdure.

meadow-fern (med'ō-fēr), *n.* See *fern*¹.

meadow-fescue (med'ō-fes'kū), *n.* See *Festuca*.

meadow-foxtail (med'ō-foks'tāl), *n.* See *foxtail*.

meadow-gallinule (med'ō-gal'i-nūl), *n.* Same as *meadow-crake*.

meadow-gowan (med'ō-gou'an), *n.* See *gowan*.

meadow-grass (med'ō-grās), *n.* A general name for grasses of the genus *Poa*; chiefly, however, the larger and more useful species. See *spear-grass*. The most important is *P. pratensis*, the common meadow-grass of England, the June-grass, Kentucky blue-grass, etc., of the United States. This is the smooth-stalked meadow-grass, as contrasted with *P. trivialis*, the rough or rough-stalked meadow-grass. The fowl meadow-grass or fowl grass is *P. serotina*; but the name is also applied to the similar-looking *Glyceria nervata*.—**Reed or tall meadow-grass**, *Glyceria arundinacea*.

meadow-hen (med'ō-hen), *n.* The American coot, *Fulica americana*. [*New Eng.*]

meadowink (med'ō-wingk), *n.* The bobolink. *Coues*.

meadow-land (med'ō-land), *n.* [*ME. *medweland* (!), < *AS. mēdwecland*, also *mēdland*, <



• Meadow-lark (*Sturnella magna*).

meadow, meadow, + *land*, land.] Land used as a meadow; also, meadows collectively.

meadow-lark (med'ō-lärk'), *n.* 1. A well-known bird of the family *Icteridae*, or American starlings; the field-lark, *Sturnella magna*. The upper parts are mottled gray, brown, and black, the under are bright-yellow with a black horseshoe-shaped mark on the breast. The meadow-lark inhabits most of the United States. It nests on the ground, lays from 4 to 6 white eggs with reddish speckles, and is a sweet songster. The name is inaccurate, the bird having no resemblance to a lark. See cut on preceding page.

Is this more pleasant to you than the whirl
Of meadow-lark and her sweet roundelay?

Longfellow, Birds of Killingworth.

2. The meadow-pipit, *Anthus pratensis*. [Local, Eng.]

meadow-mouse (med'ō-mous), *n.* A field-mouse or vole of North America; any member of the subfamily *Arvicolinae*. The commonest one in the United States is *Arvicola riparius*. See cut under *Arvicola*.

meadow-mussel (med'ō-mus'), *n.* A kind of mussel found on tide-flats or salt meadows, *Modiola plicatula*. [New York.]

meadow-ore (med'ō-ör), *n.* In mineral, bog-iron ore, or limonite. See *limonite*.

meadow-parsnip (med'ō-pär'snip), *n.* 1. A coarse umbelliferous plant, *Heracleum Sphondylium*. [Great Britain.]—2. Any plant of the genus *Thaspium*. [U. S.]

meadow-pea (med'ō-pē), *n.* A perennial leguminous plant, *Lathyrus pratensis*, of Europe and Asia, available as a pasture-herb for sheep.

meadow-pine (med'ō-pin), *n.* Same as *slash-pine*.

meadow-pink (med'ō-pink), *n.* 1. The ragged-robin, *Lychnis Flos-cuculi*.—2. The maiden-pink, *Dianthus deltoideus*.

meadow-pipit (med'ō-pip'it), *n.* A European pipit or titlark, *Anthus pratensis*.

meadow-queen (med'ō-kwēn), *n.* Same as *meadow-sweet*.

meadow-rue (med'ō-rū), *n.* Any plant of the genus *Thalictrum*, especially the Old World species *T. flavum*. The latter is an annual herb 2 or 3 feet high, with compound leaves, the petiole twice or thrice divided, in this regard resembling the true rue. The root



Flowering Branch of the Male Plant of the Meadow-rue (*Thalictrum Cornuti*).

a, a male flower; b, a female flower with young fruit; c, parts of the leaf.

is said to have aperient and stomachic properties, like rhubarb. There are several American species, as the early meadow-rue, *T. dioicum*; the purplish meadow-rue, *T. purpurascens*; and the tall meadow-rue, *T. Cornuti*. The panicle flowers are without petals, but are marked in the males by conspicuous clusters of stamens.

meadow-saffron (med'ō-saf'rōn), *n.* Most properly, the plant *Colchicum autumnale*, from its resemblance to the true saffron, *Crocus sativa*. The name is extended, however, to the whole genus, sometimes to other closely allied plants. See *Colchicum*.

meadow-sage (med'ō-sāj), *n.* See *sage*.

meadow-saxifrage (med'ō-sak'si-frāj), *n.* 1. An umbelliferous plant, *Silene pratensis*, its leaves resembling those of the burnet-saxifrage. Also called *pepper-saxifrage*.—2. Sometimes, a plant of the genus *Seseli* of the same family.

meadow-snipe (med'ō-snip), *n.* 1. The grass-bird or pectoral sandpiper, *Tringa (Actodromas) maculata*. J. P. Giraud, 1844. [Long Island.]—2. The common American or Wilson's snipe,

Gallinago wilsoni or *delicatula*. B. S. Barton, 1799. See cut under *Gallinago*. [Local, U. S.]

meadow-sweet (med'ō-swēt), *n.* Any plant of the genus *Spiraea*, primarily *S. Ulmaria* of the Old World; in the United States more especially *S. salicifolia*.

meadow-titling (med'ō-tit'ling), *n.* The meadow-pipit, *Anthus pratensis*.

meadowwort (med'ō-wért), *n.* The meadow-sweet *Spiraea Ulmaria*.

meadowy (med'ō-i), *a.* [*< meadow + -y*]. Pertaining to, resembling, or consisting of meadow.

Thy full and youthful breasts, which, in their meadowy pride,
Are branch'd with rivy veins meander-like that glide.

Drayton, Polyolbion, x.

meadowt, *n.* [*< ME. medwurt; < mead + wort*]. A plant, probably the same as *meadowwort*.

meager, **meagre** (mē'gēr), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. also *meigre*; *< ME. megre, < OF. megre, maigre, magre, F. maigre* (see *maigre*) = *Pr. magre, maigre* = *Sp. Pg. It. magro, < L. macer (maer-)*, lean, thin, meager; cf. *AS. meger* = *D. MLG. mager* = *OHG. magari, MHG. G. mager* = *Icel. mager* = *Sw. Dan. mager*, lean, thin, meager; the Teut. forms being prob. not derived, like the Rom., from the *L. macer* (the adoption into Teut., at so early a date (*AS. OHG.*) of an untechnical word, esp. an adj., from the *L.*, being very improbable), but cognate with it, the *L. macer (maer-)*, thin, with the Teut., being prob. = *Gr. μακρός*, long (see *macron*); cf. *μηκος*, length, *μακρόν*, *μακρόν*, tall.] *I. a.* 1. Lean; thin; having little flesh.

Be now of good chere, Titus, . . . that . . . your chekes
meigre and leane be nat the cause of your discourge.

Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, ii. 12.

A stranger stepped on shore, a lofty, lordly kind of man,
tall and dry, with a *meagre* face, furnished with huge
moustaches.

Ireing, Knickerbocker, p. 179.

2. Without richness or fertility; barren: said of land.—3. Without moisture; dry and harsh: said of chalk, etc.—4. Without fullness, strength, substance, or value; deficient in quantity or quality; scanty; poor; mean.

But thou, thou *meagre* lead, . . .

Thy paleness moves me more than eloquence.

Shak., M. of V., iii. 2. 104.

As to their *Meager* Diet, it is much against Nature and the improved Diet of Mankind.

Lister, Journey to Paris, p. 19.

5. Lenten; adapted to a fast. See *maigre*.

When Lent arrives they open their magazines, and take out of them the best *meagre* food in the world, for there is no dish of fish that they reckon comparable to a ragout of snails.

Addison, Remarks on Italy (ed. Bohn), I. 517.

Meager day, a fast-day. See def. 5. Also *maigre-day*.

When I arrived at the Inn, I called for supper, and, it being a *meager day*, was fain to put up with eggs.

Smollett, tr. of Gil Blas, I. 2.

= *Syn.* 1. Spare, emaciated, lank, gaunt.—2 and 4. Tame, barren, bald, jejune, dull, prosing.

II. n. 1. A sickness.

Meagre, a sickness, [F.] *maigre*. Palsgrave.

2. Same as *maigre*, 2.—3. A spent salmon, or kelt. [Canada.]

meager, **meagret** (mē'gēr), *v. t.* [*< meager, meagre, a.*] To make lean.

His ceaseless sorrow for th' unhappy maid
Meager'd his look, and on his spirits prey'd.

Dryden, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., xi.

meagerly, **meagrely** (mē'gēr-li), *adv.* Poorly; thinly; sparsely; feebly.

meagerness, **meagreness** (mē'gēr-nes), *n.* The condition or quality of being meager; leanness; poorness; scantiness; barrenness.

meagrim, *n.* An obsolete form of *megrim*.

meak (mēk), *n.* [Also *meek*; var. of *make*.] A hook with a long handle used in agriculture for pulling up plants.

A *meake* for the pease, and to swing up the brake.

Tusser, Husbandry.

maker (mē'kēr), *n.* A minnow. [Prov. Eng.]

making-iron (mē'king-i'ēr), *n.* Same as *making-iron*.

meal (mēl), *n.* [*< ME. mole, < AS. melu, melo, mealo (mehc-)* = *OS. mel* = *OFries. mel* = *D. meel* = *MLG. LG. mel* = *OHG. melo, MHG. mel, G. mehl* = *Icel. mjöl* = *Sw. mjöl* = *Dan. meel*, flour, meal, lit. 'what is ground': from a verb not recorded in *AS. (*malan)*, but found in other tongues, namely, *OS. malan* = *D. malen* = *MLG. malen* = *OHG. malan, malen, MHG. maln, G. mahlen* = *Icel. mala* = *Sw. mala* = *Dan. male* = *Goth. malan*, grind, = *Ir. melm* = *OBulg. melja, mlete* = *Lith. malu, malti* = *L. molere*,

grind, > ult. *E. mill*, *molar*, etc.: see *mill*. Cf. *malm*, from the same verb, and *mellow*, from the same ult. root.] 1. The edible part of any kind of grain or pulse ground to a powder or flour; flour: as, oatmeal, bean-meal.

Meal and bran together

He throwa without distinction.

Shak., Cor., iii. 1. 822.

"Jenny, what meal is in the grinel?" "Four bows o' altmeal, twa bows o' bear, and twa bows o' pease."

Scott, Old Mortality, xx.

Specifically—(a) In the United States, ground maize: more fully called *Indian meal* and *corn-meal*. (b) In Scotland and Ireland, oatmeal.

Blest w! content, and milk and meal.

Burns, The Contented Cottager.

2. Any substance resembling the meal of grain or pulse; especially, any coarsely ground substance.

In the Lond grown Trees, that beren *Mele*, whereof men maken gode Bred and white, and of gode savour.

Manderiville, Travels, p. 189.

Auricula enriched

With shining meal o'er all their velvet leaves.

Thomson, Spring, I. 537.

3. A sand-heap. Halliwell. [Prov. Eng.]

The cows, during the hot weather when they are attacked by the fly, get over the *meales*, the name given to the sand-banks.

Freeman, Life of W. Kirby, p. 147. (Davies.)

A cat in the meal. See cat.—Indian meal. See def. 1 (a).—Round meal, meal granulated in the milling rather than powdered or pulverized.

meal (mēl), *v.* [*< meal, n.*] **I. trans.** 1. To grind into meal or the state of meal; pulverize: as, *mealed powder*.—2. To sprinkle with meal, or mix meal with. [Rare.]

II. intrans. To yield or produce meal; be productive in meal: applied to grain: as, the barley does not meal well this year. Jamieson. [Scotch.]

meal (mēl), *n.* [*< ME. mele, meel, mel, < (a) AS. māl, a fixed time, season, occasion, a time for eating, a meal, = OS. māl = OFries. mel, mal = MD. mael, D. maal, time, a meal, = MLG. māl = OHG. māl, MHG. māl, a time, G. -mal, as a suffix, -times, = MHG. also māl, a time for eating, a meal, G. mahl, a meal; = Icel. māl, time, meal, = Sw. māl = Dan. maal, meal, = Goth. mēl, a time: the word in these senses being appar. identical with (b) AS. māl, mēl, a measure, also a mark, sign (Cristes māl, 'Christ's sign,' a cross, crucifix, fjr-māl, græg-māl, etc.); a diff. word from māl, a spot, E. mole: see mole; = OS. *māl (in comp. hōbhidmāl, head on a coin) = OHG. *māl (in comp. anamāl, a spot), MHG. G. māl, a spot, = Icel. māl, a measure, the markings or inlaid ornaments of weapons, = Sw. māl = Dan. maal, measure; appar. ult. < √ mā, measure, as in metan, mete, measure: see mete; measure, etc.] 1. The supply of food taken at one time for the relief of hunger; a provision of food (formerly of drink also) for one or more persons or animals for a single occasion, as at a customary time of eating; the substance of a repast; a breakfast, dinner, or supper: with reference to domestic animals, more commonly called a feed.*

That thei lasse sholden feele,
Of wyne let fill full a meale,
And drunken till so was befall,
That thei her strengthes losen all.

Gower, Conf. Amant, vi.

Give them great meals of beef, . . . they will eat like wolves.

Shak., Hen. V., iii. 7. 161.

A rude and hasty meal was set before the numerous guests.

Macaulay, Hist. Eng., xiii.

2. The taking or ingestion of a supply of food; an eating; a refectation or repast.

Unquiet meals make ill digestions.

Shak., C. of E., v. 1. 74.

Whatsoever he be that sitting in the company of any others at meal . . . he will give occasion of offence.

Coryat, Crudities, I. 106.

3. The milk which a cow yields at one milking. Also called *melthith*. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

Each shepherd's daughter with her cleanly peale
Was come a field to milk the morning's meal.

Browne, Pastorals, I. 4. (Nares.)

A meal's meat, meat or food for a meal.

You ne'er yet had

A meal's meat from my table, as I remember.

Beau. and Fl., Honest Man's Fortune, ii.

A meal's victuals, a meal of victuals, food enough for a meal. [Colloq.]—A square meal, a full or plentiful meal or repast. [Slang, U. S.]—Meal pennant, meal pendant, in the United States navy, a red pennant displayed on ships at war during the time that the crew are at meals.—To make a meal, to take a hearty or sufficient supply of food. [Colloq.]—To mend one's meal. See mend.

meal (mēl), *v. t.* [*< meal, n.*] To apportion food to; provide with meals or food; feed; fodder.

Some more cows would be brought, especially two new milch, which must be well *mealed* and milked by the way.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 454.

meal³ (mēl), *n.* [A var. of *mole*¹, < AS. *māl*, a spot: see *mole*¹.] A speck or spot. *Hallivell*. [Prov. Eng.]

meal^{3†} (mēl), *v. t.* [Appar. < *meal*³, *n.*, but the word in the passage quoted is dubious.] Apparently, to defile or taint.

Were he *meal'd* with that
Which he corrects, then were he tyrannous.
Shak., M. for M., iv. 2. 86.

meal-ark (mēl'ārk), *n.* A large chest for holding meal. [Scotch.]

There was not a bow [of meal] left in the *meal-ark*.
Scott, Heart of Mid-Lothian, ix.

meal-beetle (mēl'bē'tl), *n.* A coleopterous insect belonging to the genus *Tenebrio*, the larva of which is the meal-worm. The name may be extended to any of the *Tenebrionidae*.

mealberry (mēl'ber'i), *n.* The bearberry, *Arctostaphylos Uva-ursi*.

meal-bread (mēl'bred), *n.* Bread made of good wheat, ground and not sifted. *Hallivell*. [Prov. Eng.]

meal-cooler (mēl'kō'lēr), *n.* In *milling*, a device for freeing meal from the heat generated by grinding. The meal, as it comes from the stones, is passed through a passage under the influence of a light blast of cool air.

meal¹ (mē'lēr), *n.* [< *meal*¹ + *-er*¹.] A wooden rubber with which gunpowder is *mealed*.

meal² (mē'lēr), *n.* [< *meal*² + *-er*¹.] One who takes his meals at one place and lodges at another. [Colloq.]

One of those cheap boarding-houses . . . where humanity is resolved into two classes only—roomers and *mealers*.
Christian Union, Aug. 11, 1887.

mealie (mē'li), *n.* [S. African.] An ear of maize or Indian corn; specifically, in the plural, maize; as, a sack of *mealies*. [South Africa and Australia.]

Among the exhibits in the Natal section, the maize (locally *mealies*), owing to its splendid size, is especially striking.
Westminster Rev., CXXVI. 48.

mealie-field (mē'li-fēld), *n.* A field of mealies or maize; a maize-field. Also called *mealie-garden*. [South Africa.]

A bivouac was made near a deserted kraal, there being . . . a *mealie-field* hard by. . . A volley was fired from the adjacent *mealie-garden*.
Cape Argus, June 5, 1879.

mealiness (mē'li-nes), *n.* 1. The quality of being meal¹; softness or smoothness, with friableness and dryness to the touch or taste.—2. The quality of being meal²-mouthed.

meal¹-stone (mē'ling-stōn), *n.* A stone of a hand-mill for grinding.

The grain is roasted and ground between two stones, one lying on the ground, the other held in the hands—two *meal¹-stones*.
Amer. Anthropologist, I. 306.

mealman (mēl'man), *n.*; pl. *mealmen* (-men). One who deals in meal.

mealmonger (mēl'mung'gēr), *n.* One who deals in meal.

meal-moth (mēl'mōth), *n.* A pyralid moth, *Asopia farinalis*, the larvæ of which feed upon meal.

meal-mouthed (mēl'mout'ud), *a.* Same as meal²-mouthed.

That same devout *meal-mouth'd* precisian.
Marston, Satires, ii. (Nares.)

meal-offering (mēl'of'er-ing), *n.* See *meal-offering*.

meal-pock[†], **meal-poke[†]** (mēl'pok, -pök), *n.* A meal-bag; a bag carried by beggars to hold the meal received in charity.

His *meal-pock* hang about his neck,
Into a leathern fang.

Robin Hood and the Beggar (Child's Ballads, V. 188).

meal-tide (mēl'tid), *n.* [< ME. *meeltide*; < *meal*¹ + *tide*.] Meal-time; the hour for a meal.

The morwen com and nyghen gan the tyme
Of *meel-tide*.
Chaucer, Troilus, li. 1556.

meal-time (mēl'tim), *n.* The usual time for eating a meal.

meal-tub (mēl'tub), *n.* A large tub or barrel for holding meal or flour.

meal-worm (mēl'wērm), *n.* The grub or larva of a meal-beetle, as *Tenebrio molitor*, which infests granaries, corn-mills, bakehouses, etc., and is very injurious to flour and meal. See *meal-beetle*.

meal¹ (mē'li), *a.* [< *meal*¹ + *-y*¹.] 1. Of the nature of meal; resembling or having the qualities of meal; pulverulent; as, a *meal¹* powder; a *meal¹* potato; a *meal¹* apple.

The very brightest Sunday Autumn saw,
With all its *meal¹* clusters of ripe nuts,
Could never keep those boys away from church.
Wordsworth, The Brothers.

2. Covered or overspread with meal or with some powdery substance resembling meal.

There are two distinct species of bug [coffee-bug] found in Ceylon, and called respectively "black," or "scaly," and "white," or *meal¹*.
Spons' Encyc. Manuf., I. 699.

3. Specifically—(a) In *ornith.*, having the plumage whitened as if dusted over with flour; hoary; canescent. (b) In *entom.*, meal¹-winged. (c) In *bot.*, same as *farinose*.—4. Pale-colored; light or white in hue, like meal: as, a *meal¹* complexion.

The *meal¹* Mountains (late vnsen)
Change their white garments into lustrous green.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, l. 4.

His complexion, which was pale or *meal¹*.
Dickens, David Copperfield, xi.

5. Meal¹-mouthed. [Slang.]

I didn't mince the matter with him. I'm never *meal¹* with 'em.
Dickens, Hard Times.

Meal¹ amazon, a South American parrot, *Chrysotis farinosa*. See *Chrysotis*.—**Meal¹ bug**. See *bug*².—**Meal¹ redpoll**. See *redpoll*.

meal¹-bird (mē'li-bērd), *n.* The young of the long-tailed duck, *Harlelda glacialis*. *Rev. C. Steadman*. See cut under *Harlelda*. [Prov. Eng. (Norfolk).]

meal¹-mouth (mē'li-mouth), *n.* The willow-warbler, *Phylloscopus trochilus*. [Local, Eng.]

meal¹-mouthed (mē'li-mouth'ud), *a.* Speaking cautiously or warily; not saying plainly what is meant; using too much caution or reserve in speech, as from timidity or hypocrisy; hence, soft-spoken; given to the use of soft or honeyed words; hypocritical.

So were more *meal¹* to mealy-mouthed men.
Gascogne, Fruits of War.

She was a fool to be *meal¹-mouthed* where nature speaks so plain.
Sir R. L'Estrange.

Angry men hotly in earnest are not usually *meal¹-mouthed*.
Edinburgh Rev., CLXIII. 425.

meal¹-mouthedness (mē'li-mouth'ud-nes), *n.* The quality of being meal¹-mouthed.

meal¹-tree (mē'li-trē), *n.* The wayfaring-tree, *Viburnum Lantana*: so called on account of the meal¹ surface of the young shoots and leaves. [Great Britain.]

meal¹-winged (mē'li-wing'ud), *a.* 1. Having the wings covered with minute scales; lepidopterous, as an insect. The meal¹-winged scale-insects are the *Aleurodidae*. [Rare.]

All farinaceous or *meal¹-winged* animals, as butterflies and moths.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., iii. 15.

2. Covered with whitish powder like meal: specifically applied to the neuropterous insects of the family *Contiopterygidae*.

mean¹ (mēn), *v.*; pret. and pp. *meant*, ppr. *meaning*. [< ME. *menen*, < AS. *mānan* (also *gemānan*), *mean*, intend, declare, tell, relate, = OS. *mēnian*, *mean*, intend, make known, = OFries. *mēna* = D. *meenen* = MLG. *menen*, LG. *meenen* = OHG. *meinan*, MHG. G. *meinen*, *mean*, intend, signify, think, etc., = Icel. *meina* = Sw. *mena* = Dan. *mene* = Goth. **mainjan* (not recorded), intend, signify, mean; cf. OHG. *meina*, thought, *minni*, memory, Goth. *munan*, think, intend, mean, akin to O Bulg. *menja*, *menite*, mean, = Bohem. *mněti*, think; ult. < √ *man* (Skt. *man*, etc.), think: see *mind*¹, *min³*, *mental¹*, *mention*, etc. Cf. *mean⁴*.] 1. trans. 1. To have in mind, view, or contemplation; intend; hence, to purpose or design.

We fayne and forge and father such things of Tullie, as he never *meant* in deed. *Ascham*, The Scholemaster, p. 123.
No man *means* evil but the devil.

Shak., M. W. of W., v. 2. 15.

Alas, poor creature! he *meant* no man harm,
That I am sure of. *Ford*, 'Tis Pity, iii. 9.

Sir Peter, I know, *means* to call there about this time.

Sheridan, School for Scandal, iv. 2.

I wish I knew what my father *meant* us to do.

E. S. Sheppard, The Children's Cities.

2. To signify, or be intended to signify; indicate; import; denote.

What *meant* the noise of this great shout in the camp of the Hebrews?

1 Sam. iv. 6.

If aught else great birds beside
In sage and solemn tunes have sung, . . .
Where more is *meant* than meets the ear.
Milton, Il Penseroso, l. 120.

When Tully owns himself ignorant whether Iesus, in the twelve tables, *means* a funeral song, or mourning garment; and Aristotle doubts whether *ovops*, in the Iliad, signifies a mule, or muleteer, I may surely, without shame, leave some obscurities to happier industry, or future information.
Johnson, Dict., Pref. p. iii.

3†. To mention; tell; express.

[They] present him to Prism, that was prise lord:
There *meant* that thaire message & with mouthe told.

Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 7838.

To *mean* business. See *business*.—Syn. 2. Intend, design, contemplate (with present participle).

II. *intrans.* 1. To be minded or disposed; have intentions of some kind: usually joined with an adverb; as, he *means* well.

Godd wold . . . helpe Ilys servants that *meane* truly.
Paston, Letters, II. 351.

Evans. His meaning is good.

Shak., Ay, I think my cousin *meant* well.

2. To have thought or ideas; have meaning. [Rare.]

And he who, now to sense now nonsense leaning,
Means not, but blunders round about a meaning.

Pope, Irol. to Satires, l. 186.

3†. To speak; talk. *Hallivell*.

Leve we stytte at the quene,
And of the greyhound we wylle *meane*
That we before of tolde.

MS. Cantab., ff. ii. 38. f. 74. (*Hallivell*.)

Than Calcas, the clerke, came fro his tent,
ffonght hir faire, and with tynne chere
Toke hir into tent, talket with hir fast,
And *meint* of hir maters, as that in mynd hade.

Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 5100.

mean² (mēn), *a.* [< ME. *meene*, *meene*, earlier *imene*, < AS. *gemāne* (very rarely and prob. by mere error without the prefix, *māne*) = OS. *gimēni* = OFries. *mēne* = MD. *gemene*, D. *gemeen* = MLG. *gemeine*, *gemeine*, *gemein*, LG. *gemeen* = OHG. *gemeini*, MHG. *gemeine*, G. *gemein* = Sw. *gemein* = Dan. *gemeen* = Goth. *gamains*, common, general; perhaps akin to L. *communis*, common, general; see *common*. From this word in the orig. sense 'common,' 'general' has developed the sense 'low' in rank or quality, hence 'base' (cf. similar senses of *common*); but this development has prob. been assisted by the confluence of the word with one orig. distinct, namely, AS. *māne*, false, wicked (*māne āth*, a false oath) (= OHG. MHG. *mein*, false, = Icel. *meinn*, harmful, etc.), < *mān*, false, also a noun, falsehood, wickedness, evil: see *man-swear*.] 1†. Common; general.

Ther-of marvelled the *meane* people what it myght mene.
Martin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 145.

2. Of a common or low origin, grade, quality, etc.; common; humble: as, a man of *mean* parentage; *mean* birth or origin; a *mean* abode.

Ale manere of men, the *meane* and the rycle.
Piers Plowman (C), i. 20.

So . . . my *meane* ministers
Their several kinds have done.

Shak., Tempest, iii. 3. 87.

Meaner things, whom instinct leads,
Are rarely known to stray.
Courper, Doves.

3. Characteristic of or commonly pertaining to persons or things of low degree; common; inferior; poor; shabby: as, a *mean* appearance; *mean* dress.

He chanc'd to meet his deposed Brother, wandering in *mean* condition.

Milton, Hist. Eng., I.

I know not what entertainment they [other seamen] had; but mine was like to be but *mean*, and therefore I presently left it.

Dampier, Voyages, II. i. 55.

4. Without dignity of mind; destitute of honor; low-minded; spiritless; base.

The *mean* man's actions, be they good or evil, they reach not far.

Hooker, Eccles. Polity, vii. 18.

Till I well could weep for a time so sordid and *mean*.
Tennyson, Maud, v. 2.

5. Niggardly; penurious; miserly; stingy.—6. Of little value or account; low in worth or estimation; worthy of little or no regard; contemptible; despicable.

The meter and verse of Plautus and Terence be *verie* *meane*.

Ascham, The Scholemaster, p. 144.

But Paul said, I am . . . a Jew of Tarsus, a city in Cilicia, a citizen of no *mean* city.

Acts xxi. 39.

The French esteem him [the chub] so *mean* as to call him Un Villain.

I. Walton, Complete Angler, p. 66.

7. Disobliging; pettily offensive or unaccommodating; "small." [Colloq.]—To *feel* *mean*. To feel that one has been guilty of some petty act; feel that one has not been generous, honorable, etc. [Colloq.] = Syn. 2. *Vulgar*, etc. (see *common*), humble, poor, servile.—4. *Abject*. Love, etc. (see *abject*), paltry. See list under *low*².—5. *Niggardly*, *Stingy*, etc. (see *penurious*); sordid, selfish, close.

mean³ (mēn), *a.* and *n.* [*<* ME. *meene*, *mēne*, *<* OF. *meien*, *moien*, *F. moyen* = *Pr. meian* = *Sp. Pg. mediano* = *It. mezzano*, *mean*, *<* L. *mediānus*, that is in the middle, middle, *<* *medius*, middle: see *medium* and *mid*¹. Cf. *median* and *mizzen*, doublets of *mean*³.] **I. a. 1.** Occupying a middle position; midway between two extremes; median: now chiefly in certain technical uses. See phrases below.

Ther ben none other mene weyes newe.

Chaucer, *Anelida* and *Arctite*, l. 286.

2. Of medium size, extent, etc.; medium, middling, or moderate.

In their eares [the women] weare care-rings of the forme and bignesse of a meane Candle.

Purchas, *Pilgrimage*, p. 837.

These faunes are of a meane price, For a man may buy one of the fairest of them for so much money as counter-vailth our English groate.

Coryat, *Crudities*, l. 135.

The first tidings of Vicary (who was probably born between 1490 and 1500) are, that he was "a meane practiser (had a moderate practise) at Maidstone," and was not a trained Surgeon. Quoted in *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., VI. 42.

3. Coming between two events or points of time; intervening; intermediate: only in the phrase *in the mean time* or *while*.

In the meene while lete vageder ourekyn and ourefrendes and sowderes out of alle londes, and lete vs yewe hem battele as soone as we may be assisted.

Merlin (E. E. T. S.), li. 174.

In the mean while his disciples prayed him, saying, Master, eat.

John iv. 31.

4. Intermediate in a number of greater and less values, quantities, or amounts; forming an average between two or more terms of any kind; average; specifically, in *math.*, having a value which is a symmetrical function of other values of the same sort, such that, were all those other values to be equal, the value of the function would be equal to them all (compare II., 4): as, the mean breadth of a country; the mean distance of the earth from the sun.

Those constitutions which can bear in open day the rough dealing of the world must be of that mean and average structure—such as iron and salt, atmospheric air and water.

Emerson, *Society and Solitude*.

Center of mean distances. See *center*¹.—**Focus of mean motion.** See *focus*.—**Mean anomaly.** See *anomaly*, 2.—**Mean apogee.** See *apogee*, 1.—**Mean cleft.** In musical notation, the C cleft, because once specially used for the mean or middle voices.—**Mean distance, ecliptic, effort.** See the nouns.—**Mean error.** See *error*, 5.—**Mean line, in crystal.** a bisectrix: the first mean line is the acute, the second mean line the obtuse bisectrix.—**Mean longitude** of the sun, moon, or a planet, in *astron.*, the celestial longitude which the body would have at any moment if, starting from perihelion, it moved in its orbit with a uniform angular velocity, completing its revolution in the same time it actually employs in making the circuit. The mean and true longitudes agree therefore at perihelion and aphelion.—**Mean moon,** an imaginary moon, supposed to move with an equable motion in the ecliptic, and in the same period as that which the real moon takes to perform a revolution with an unequable motion.—**Mean noon,** the moment when the mean sun passes the meridian.—**Mean place, in logic,** a place which partly agrees with the nature of the things to be proved, and partly differs from the same. The mean places are conjugates, cases, and divisions.—**Mean position, in fencing,** a position of the wrist midway between pronation and supination, with the thumb above the fingers. *Rolando* (ed. Forsyth).—**Mean proportional,** the second of any three quantities in continued proportion.—**Mean solar day.** See *day*¹, 3.—**Mean space,** meanwhile.

Mean space entreats our friends not to be too bussie in answering matters, before they know them.

Cushman, quoted in Bradford's Plymouth Plantation, p. 55. **Mean sun, in astron.,** an imaginary or fictitious sun, moving uniformly in the celestial equator, and having its right ascension always equal to the sun's mean longitude. Its hour-angle at any moment defines the mean time or clock-time, just as the hour-angle of the actual sun defines the apparent or sun-dial time. The use of the mean sun in time-reckoning is necessitated by the fact that, owing to the eccentricity of the earth's orbit and the inclination of the equator to the ecliptic, the sun's real motion in right ascension is seriously variable, and the days, hours, etc., of apparent solar time have, therefore, no fixed length. See *day*¹, 3.—**Mean term, in logic,** same as *middle term* (which see, under *middle*).—**Mean time,** a system of reckoning time, such that all the days and their like subdivisions are of equal length, its day being the mean interval between the two successive passages of the sun over the meridian of any place. The mean time at any moment may be defined as the hour-angle of the mean sun at that moment. (See *mean sun*.) Mean time is the time usually employed for civil and scientific purposes, and is the time indicated by an ordinary clock or watch, properly regulated. Apparent time is that indicated by a correctly adjusted sun-dial; the difference between the mean and the apparent time at any moment is called the *equation of time*, and sometimes slightly exceeds a quarter of an hour.—**Mean voice, in music,** a voice or voice-part intermediate between the highest and the lowest, as a tenor or an alto.—**Mean way,** meantime.

In the meane way they [Lerius and his fellows] passed by the Tapemtry Parabe, Ouetaetes, all which, howsoever they exercise hostilities and mutual disagreements, yet agree in like barbarous and rightless Rites.

Purchas, *Pilgrimage*, p. 837.

To cut a line in extreme and mean ratio. See *extreme*, = *Syn.* See II.

II. n. 1. The middle point, place, or state between two extremes; a middle path or course; a middle or intermediate kind, quality, rate, or degree; hence, the avoidance of extremes; absence of excess; moderation.

Occupe the meene by stydefast strengthes, for al that ever is under the meene or elles al that overpassith the meene despieth weclufnesse.

Chaucer, *Boethius*, iv. prose 7.

There is no mean; either we depart from God and stick to the devil, or depart from the devil and stick to God.

J. Bradford, *Letters* (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 52.

'Tis a sin against
The state of princes to exceed a mean
In mourning for the dead.

Ford, *Love's Sacrifice*, l. 1.

We shall hold the immutable mean that lies between insensibility and anguish.

Goldsmith, *Citizen of the World*, vii.

The happy mean between these two extremes.

Macaulay, *Hist. Eng.*, vii.

2†. Intervening time; interval of time; interim; meantime.

Reserve her cause to her eternall doome;
And, in the meane, vouchsafe her honorable toombe.

Spenser, *F. Q.*, II. l. 58.

3. In music: (a) A middle voice or voice-part, as the tenor or alto.

Thi organys so hihe begynne to syng ther mess,
With treble meene and tenor discording as I gesse.

Lydgate, *Minor Poems*, p. 54. (*Hallivell*.)

Your change of notes, the flat, the mean, the sharp.

B. Jonson, *Underwoods*, xcviil.

(b) The second of a set of viols; an alto.

Their chiefe instruments are Rattles made of small gourds, or Pumpeons shels. Of these they haue Base, Tenor, Countertenor, Meane, and Treble.

Capt. John Smith, *Works*, I. 136.

(c) Either the second or the third string of a viol, the former being the *small mean*, and the latter the *great mean*.—**4.** A quantity having a value intermediate between the values of other quantities; specifically, in *math.*, the average, or *arithmetical mean*, obtained by adding several quantities together and dividing the sum by their number. In general a mean is a quantity which depends upon certain other quantities according to any law which conforms to these two conditions: first, that, if the quantities which determine the mean should all be equal, the mean would be equal to any one of them; and second, that no transposition of the values of the determining quantities among themselves can alter the value of the mean. (See *geometrical mean*, below.) The ancients recognized ten kinds of mean (*μεσότητες*, *mediotēs*), distinguished by ordinal numbers, to which Jordanus Nemorarius added an eleventh. Only the first four, the arithmetical, geometrical, harmonical, and contraharmonical, are true means.

5. In *logic*, the middle term in a syllogism.—**6†.** A mediator; an intermediary; an agent; a broker; a go-between.

Thogh that our hertes stierne ben and stoute,
Thow to thy Sone canst be swich a mene
That alle our giltes he forgifeth cleue.

Chaucer, *Mother of God*, l. 183.

For the am I becomen

Bytwyxen game and earnest, swich a meene

As maken women unto men to comen.

Chaucer, *Troilus*, iii. 254.

7. A subservient agency or instrumentality; that which confers ability or opportunity to attain an end: now rare in the singular, the plural form being used with both singular and plural meanings: as, *means* of travel or of subsistence; by this *means* you will succeed.

Be that meane the cite for to wyne.

Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 952.

Let me have open means to come to them.

Shak., *Rich. III.*, iv. 2. 77.

An outward and visible sign [a sacrament] of an inward and spiritual grace given unto us; ordained . . . as a means whereby we receive the same, and a pledge to assure us thereof.

Book of Common Prayer, Catechism.

What person trusted chiefly with your guard,
You think is aptest for me to corrupt
In making him a mean for our safe meeting.

Chapman, *Gentleman Usher*, ii. 1.

The end must justify the means. *Prior*, Hans Carvel.

8. Causative agency or instrumentality; contributory aid or assistance; help; support: only in the plural form, in the phrase *by means of*, or *by (or through)* . . . *means*: as, we live by means of food; it came about through their means.

That by means of death . . . they which are called might receive the promise of eternal inheritance.

Heb. ix. 15.

Our brother is imprison'd by your means.

Shak., *Rich. III.*, i. 3. 78.

Specifically—**9. pl.** Disposable resources; elements of ability or opportunity; especially, pecuniary resources; possessions; revenue; income.

The widow and the fatherlesse
He would send meanes unto.

True Tale of Robin Hood (Child's Ballads, V. 357).

He has never sullied his honour, which, with his title, has outlived his means.

Sheridan, *The Duenna*, ii. 3.

Arithmetical mean. See def. 4.—**Arithmetic-geometrical mean.** See *arithmetico-geometrical*.—**By all means, certainly;** on every consideration; without fail: as, go, by all means.

Yes, yes, the epigram, by all means.

Sheridan, *School for Scandal*, ii. 2.

By any means. (a) By all means.

Tell her
She must by any means address some present
To the cunning man.

B. Jonson, *Alchemist*, v. 2.

(b) In any way; possibly; at all.

I have always defended you, and said I didn't think you so ugly by any means.

Sheridan, *School for Scandal*, lii. 1.

By no manner of means, in no possible way; not in the least.—**By no means,** not at all; certainly not; not in any degree.—**Center of the harmonic mean.** See *harmonic*.—**Contraharmonical mean and proportion.** See *contraharmonical*.—**Geometrical mean,** the mean obtained by multiplying two quantities together and extracting the square root of the product. In general, the geometrical mean of *n* quantities is the *n*th root of their product.—**Golden mean, in morals,** moderation; the avoidance of extremes in either of two contrary ways.—**Harmonic mean.** See *harmonic*.—**Means of grace.** See *grace*.—**Quadratic mean,** the square root of the arithmetical mean of the squares of the given quantities.—**To make means,** to take steps; find one's way.

We hauing made meanes for our speedie flight, as we were issuing forth we were bewrayed by ye barking of a dog.

Webbe, *Travels*, p. 23 (ed. Arber).

After she had been in prison three or four days, she made means to the governor, and submitted herself, and acknowledged her fault in disturbing the church.

Winthrop, *Hist. New England*, I. 339.

=*Syn.* 1. *Mean, Medium, Average, Mediocrity.* Mean and medium represent the middle point or degree. Mean is much used in mathematics. (See *arithmetical mean*, *geometrical mean*, etc., above.) Mean is also much used in morals; as, in conduct we are to observe the golden mean; Aristotle held that each virtue was a mean between vice of defect and a vice of excess. Medium has this latter sense, but is used chiefly in matters of practical life: as, goods that are a medium between the best and the poorest; a color that is a medium between two others. In this sense medium is much used as an adjective: as, a medium grade, color, price. Means is the form of mean that corresponds to medium when it stands for that which, by being between others, is the agency for communication, etc. As mean and medium generally imply simply two extremes, but may imply several quantities of different amounts or degrees, so average may imply simply two extremes, but generally implies several quantities of different amounts or degrees: as, the average of 3, 5, 7, and 9 is 6. The latter word has similar figurative uses: as, the man's education was better than the average. Mediocrity is now used only in an unfavorable sense, implying blame or contempt: as, talents not above mediocrity—that is, very moderate.—**7.** Instrument, method, mode, way, expedient, resource, appliance.

mean^{4†} (mēn), *v.* [*<* ME. *menen*, *<* AS. *mēnan*, lament, moan: see *moan*, the present E. form. The AS. is often identified with *mēnan*, mean, but the difference of meaning makes it necessary to treat it as a distinct word.] **I. intrans.** To moan; lament; mourn; complain.

Dem. And thus she meanes, videlicet:
This. Asleepe, my Loue? What dead, my Doue?
O Piramus, arise! Shak., *M. N. D.*, v. 1. 330 (folio 1623)

II. trans. To bemoan; lament: used reflexively.

Whanne I hade al me mened no more nold he seie
But "serteinly, swete daniselle, that me sore rewees."

William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 561.

mean^{5†} (mēn), *v. t.* [An aphetic form of *de-mean*.] To demean; carry; conduct.

As good a gentleman born as thou art: nay, and better meaned.

Marston, *Jonson*, and *Chapman*, *Eastward Ho*, i. 1.

Oh, wives, hereafter, mean your hearts to them

You give your holy vows.

Shirley, *Love's Cruelty*, v. 2.

meander (mē-an'dēr), *n.* [Formerly also *meander*; = *F. méandre* = *Sp. Pg. It. meandro*, *<* L. *meander*, *<* Gr. *μαίανδρος*, a winding stream or canal, any winding pattern, so called from the river Meander, L. *Mæander*, *Mæandrus*, *Mæandros*, *<* Gr. *Μαίανδρος*, a river, now called *Mendere*, which flows with many windings into the Aegean Sea near Miletus.] **1.** A winding course; a winding or turning in a passage; a maze; a labyrinth.

Here's a maze trod, indeed,
Through forth-rights and meanders!

Shak., *Tempest*, iii. 3. 3.

There is another way, full of meanders and labyrinth.

Sir T. Browne, *Religio Medici*, i. 17.

In the garden . . . are many stately fountains, . . . walks, terraces, meanders, fruit-trees, and a most goodly prospect.

Evelyn, *Diary*, Jan. 18, 1645.

2. An ornament composed of lines, neither representing nor suggesting any definite ob-



Meander.

jeet, forming right or oblique angles with one another, or even curved with interlacings, etc. The name is used especially for the fret- or key-ornament.

In a small fragment of similar drapery a minute meandering pattern is painted in black on a red ground.

A. S. Murray, Greek Sculpture, I. 113.

3. A path on which the directions, distances, and elevations are noted, as a part of a survey of a country.

meander (mē-an'dēr), *v.* [*< meander, n.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To wind, turn, or flow round. [Rare.]

A waving glow the bloomy beds display, . . .

With silver-quivering rills meander'd o'er.

Pope, Moral Essays, iv. 85.

2. To form into meanders; cause to twist about. [Rare.]

Those arms of sea that thrust into the tinny strand,

By their meand' red creeks indenting of that land.

Drayton, Polyolbion, I. 158.

II. intrans. 1. To proceed by winding and turning; make frequent changes of course; move or flow intricately: as, a meandering river; to meander from point to point in a walk.

Pierce my vein,

Take of the crimson stream meandering there,

And catechise it well. Couper, Task, lii. 202.

2. To make a rough survey of a country by going over it, measuring the bearings, distances, and changes of elevation of the path pursued, and noting the positions of neighboring topographical features.

meander-line (mē-an'dēr-līn), *n.* A line forming a part or the whole of a meander in sense 3.

meandrian (mē-an'dri-an), *a.* [*< meander + -an*; after L. *Meandrius*, pertaining to the river *Meander*.] Winding; having many turns.

This serpent, surrept generation, with their meandrian turnings and windings, their mental reservations.

Dean King, Sermon, Nov. 5, 1908, p. 27. (Latham.)

meandrically (mē-an'dri-kal-i), *adv.* In a meandering way; in an irregular course. *Amer. Naturalist*, XXI. 936.

meandrine (mē-an'drin), *a.* [*< meander + -ine*.] 1. Meandrous; winding; characterized by windings and turnings.—2. Gyrate, as a brain-coral; specifically, of or pertaining to the genus *Meandrina*. Also spelled *maandrine*.

By this serial growth the corallum becomes gyrate or meandrine.

Eneye. Brit., VI. 373.

Meandrinidae (mē-an'drin-i-dē), *n. pl.* See *Meandrinidae*.

meandrous (mē-an'drus), *a.* [Formerly also *maandrous*; *< meander + -ous*.] Winding; flexuous; meandering.

With virtuous rectitude meandrous falsehood is inconsistent.

Lovely, Letters (1682), p. 268. (Latham.)

Use it self in this shire, more meandrous than Meander.

Fuller, Worthies, Bedfordshire.

meandry (mē-an'dri), *a.* [*< meander + -y*.] Same as *meandrous*.

The river Styx, with crooked and meandry turnings, encircled the palace of the infernal Dis.

Bacon.

meanet. An obsolete form of *mean*¹, *mean*², *mean*³, and *mien*.

meanert, *n.* One who means or expresses a meaning or thought.

This room was built for honest *meaners*, that deliver themselves hastily and plainly, and are gone.

Beau. and Fl. Scornful Lady, I. 1.

meaning (mē'ning), *n.* [*< ME. menyng (= OFries. mēning = D. meening = MLG. mēninge = OHG. meinunga, MHG. meinunge, G. meinung = Icel. meining = Sw. Dan. mening, opinion)*; verbal *n.* of *mean*¹, *v.*] 1. That which exists in the mind, view, or contemplation as an aim or purpose; that which is meant or intended to be done; intent; purpose; aim; object.

And speere thaim sadly [ask them soberly] of the same,

So shall ge stably vnderstande

Ther mynde and ther menyng. York Plays, p. 131.

I am no honest man if there be any good meaning towards you.

Shak., Lear, I. 2. 190.

2. That which is intended to be or actually is expressed or indicated in any way; the sense or purport of anything, as a word or an allegory, a sign, symbol, act, event, etc.; signification; significance; import.

What is your will? for nothing you can ask,

So full of goodness are your words and meanings,

Must be denied: speak boldly.

Fletcher, Double Marriage, iv. 3.

He that hath names without ideas wants meaning in his words, and speaks only empty sounds.

Locke, Human Understanding, III. x. 31.

Old events have modern meanings. Lovell, Mahmood.

Well-known things did seem

But pictures now or figures in a dream,

With all their meaning lost.

William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 311.

3†. Understanding; knowledge; remembrance.

"Ich haue no kynde knowyng," quath ich, "ge mote kenne me bettere,

By what we hit wexith and wheder out of my menyng."

Piers Plowman (C), ll. 138.

In menyng of manere mere,

This burne now schal vns bryng.

Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 924.

= **Syn.** 1. Design.—2. Sense, explanation, interpretation, purport, acceptance. See *significance*.

meaning (mē'ning), *p. a.* Significant; expressing thought or purpose: as, a meaning look.

meaningful (mē'ning-fūl), *a.* [*< meaning, n., + -ful*.] Full of meaning; significant.

The *meaningful* adjuncts to root-words—in substantive, verbal, and other terminations. Science, XII. 292.

meaningless (mē'ning-less), *a.* [*< meaning + -less*.] Having no meaning; destitute of sense or significance.

He bored me with his *meaningless* conversation.

T. Hook, Jack Brag. (Latham.)

The process of loading a gun is *meaningless* until the subsequent actions performed with the gun are known.

H. Spencer, Data of Ethics, § 1.

The term "ought" . . . is *meaningless* without the conception of duty. Micart, Nature and Thought, p. 207.

meaninglessly (mē'ning-less-li), *adv.* Without meaning or significance. [Rare.]

A fact inexplicable on the theory that the tenses are used *meaninglessly*, by fixed habit.

Amer. Jour. Philol., IX. 159.

meaninglessness (mē'ning-less-nes), *n.* The character of being meaningless, or without significance or import. [Rare.]

meaningly (mē'ning-li), *adv.* In a meaning manner; significantly; with intention: as, to look at a person *meaningly*.

meaningness (mē'ning-nes), *n.* The character of being meaning; significance.

She . . . looked so lovely, so silly, and so full of un-

meaning *meaningness*.

Richardson, Sir Charles Grandison, VI. 341.

meanless (mēn'les), *a.* [*< mean*³ + *-less*.] Performed without the aid of means or second causes.

Since his ascent into heaven *meanlesse* miracles are

ceased. Nash, Christ's Tears.

meanly¹ (mēn'li), *adv.* [*< ME. meneliche, < AS. gemēnelice, commonly, generally, < gemāne-lic, common: see meanly*¹, *a.*] 1. In a mean, low, or humble degree; basely.

His daughter *meanly* have I match'd in marriage.

Shak., Rich. III., iv. 3. 37.

She was much censur'd for marrying so *meanly*, being herself allied to the Royal family.

Evelyn, Diary, July 22, 1674.

2. With a low estimate; disrespectfully; contemptuously: as, to think or speak *meanly* of a person.

meanly¹, *a.* [*ME. menelich, mænlich, < AS. gemēnelice, common, general, < gemāne, common: see mean*², *a.*, and *-ly*¹.] 1. Common; general.

—2. Moderate; mild.

Lyhte and *menelyche* remedies.

Chaucer, Boethius, I. prose 6.

meanly² (mēn'li), *adv.* [*< mean*³ + *-ly*².] In a mean or middling manner or degree. (a) Moderately.

The Husbandman was *meanly* well content

Trial to make of his endeavourment.

Spenser, Mother Hub. Tale, I. 297.

My wife, not *meanly* proud of two such boys,

Made daily motions for our home return.

Shak., C. of E., I. 1. 59.

In the reign of Domitian, poetry was but *meanly* cultivated.

Dryden, tr. of Dufresnoy's Art of Painting.

(b) Indifferently; poorly.

He was a person but *meanly* qualified for the station he

was in. Dampier, Voyages, II. i. 102.

meanness (mēn'nes), *n.* [*< ME. *menenes, < AS. gemānnes, < gemāne, common: see mean*².] 1. The state of being mean in grade or quality; want of dignity or distinction; commonness; poorness; rudeness.

Worship, ye sages of the east,

The king of Gods in *meanness* drest.

Bp. Hall, Anthems, For Christmas Day.

Rough diamonds are sometimes mistaken for pebbles;

and *meanness* may be rich in accomplishments which riches

in vain desire. Sir T. Browne, Christ. Mor., I. 27.

This wonderful Almighty person . . . had not so much

in the same world as where to lay his head, by reason of

the *meanness* of his condition. South, Sermons, IV. x.

2. Want of mental elevation or dignity; destitution of spirit or honor; contemptibleness; baseness.

Lives there a man so dead to fame, who dares

To think such *meanness*, or the thought declares?

Pope, Illud, xiv. 103.

3. Sordid illiberality; stinginess; over-selfish economy in small things; niggardliness.

All this performed with a careful economy that never descends to *meanness*. Lamb, Old and New Schoolmaster.

Meanness, however, has a wider sphere than *Liberality*, and refers not merely to the taking or refusing of money, but to taking advantages generally: in this wider sense the opposite virtue is *Generosity*.

II. Sidgwick, Methods of Ethics, p. 302.

= **Syn.** 1. Abjectness, lowness, lowliness, scantiness, sordidness, penuriousness, closeness, miserliness. *Liberality* applies to more than *meanness* applies to, as the understanding and the affections; it is the opposite of all largeness of nature, and especially of *magnanimity*. *Meanness* is directly selfish, but in a sordid, groveling, plucking fashion; it is the opposite of *nobleness* and *generosity*. See *penuriousness*.

meanor, *n.* [By aphoresis from *demeanor*.] Behavior; demeanor; conduct.

As if his *meanor* . . . were not a little culpable.

Bp. Hackett, Abp. Williams, I. 108. (Davies.)

means (mēnz), *n. pl.* See *mean*³, *n.*, 7, 8, 9.

mean-spirited (mēn'spīr'i-ted), *a.* Having a mean spirit; spiritless; groveling.

He [Preston] was at best a *mean-spirited* coward.

Macaulay, Hist. Eng., xvii.

meant (ment). Preterit and past participle of *mean*¹.

meantime (mēn'tim'), *adv.* [An ellipsis of *in the mean time*: see *mean*³, *a.*, 3.] During the interval; in the interval between one specified period and another.

Meantime in shades of night *Eneas* lies. Dryden.

meantime (mēn'tim'), *n.* The interval between one specified period and another: only in the phrase *in the meantime*, formerly also the *meantime*: properly two words (*in the mean time*), conventionally written as one, after the adverb.

In the *meantime* that they entended a-boute this mater,

come Merlyn to Blase. Merlin (E. E. T. S.), I. 23.

The *mean time*, lady,

I'll raise the preparation of a war.

Shak., A. and C., III. 4. 25.

meanwhile (mēn'hwil), *adv.* [An ellipsis of *in the mean while*: see *mean*³, *a.*, 3.] Same as *meantime*.

The enemy *meanwhile* had made his way up the pass.

Macaulay, Hist. Eng., xiii.

meanwhile (mēn'hwil), *n.* Same as *meantime*: only in the phrase *in the meanwhile*: two words, written as one.

meany, *n.* See *meiny*.

mean¹, *n.* An obsolete form of *mere*¹.

mean², *n.* and *r.* See *mere*².

mean³, *n.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *mare*¹.

measman, *n.* An obsolete form of *meesman*.

measle¹, *n.* [Also *meese*, *meise*; *< ME. *mese*, *meise*, *< OF. meise*, *maise*, *meze*, *mese*, *mase*, *f.* and *m.*, also *meir*, *mer*, *m.*, a message, dwelling, garden, *< ML. mansa*, *f.*, *mansus*, *m.*, a dwelling: see *mause*², and cf. *message*.] A dwelling or a message.

And, richly clad in thy fair Golden Fleece,

Doo'st hold the First Hense of Heav'n's spacious Meese.

Sylvestre, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, I. 4.

mease² (mēs or mēz), *n.* [*< OF. mese*, *meze*, *maise*, *mase*, *meisse*, *moise* (ML. *mesa*, *meisa*), a barrel (of herring, etc.).] 1. A tale of 500 herrings. Also *maze*. [Prov. Eng.]—2†. A measure or allowance.

I want my *mease* of milk when I go to my work.

Greene and Lodge, Looking Glass for Lond. and Eng.

measle (mē'zl), *n.* [Also *meazel*; the rare singular of *measles*, *q. v.*] 1. A spot or an excrescence on a tree. See *measles*, 3.

A *mezell* or blister growing on trees. Florio.

2. An individual *Cysticercus cellulosa*, the larval or scoleciform stage of the pork-tapeworm, *Taenia solium*, producing the disease called *measles* in swine (but not human *measles*); hence, any similar larva.

measled (mē'zld), *a.* [*< ME. maseled; < measle + -ed*.] Affected with *measles* or larval tapeworms; measly.

Steward, you are an ass, a *measled* mongrel.

Beau. and Fl. Scornful Lady, II. 3.

Thou vermin wretched

As e'er in *measled* pork was hatched.

S. Butler, Hudibras, I. ii. 688.

measles (mē'zls), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *measels*, *meazles*, *meazels*, *measils*, *maisils*, *maysills*; rarely and erroneously in sing. (in sense 1), early mod. E. *mesyll*, *masul*, *mazil*; *< ME. meases*, *meases*, *meselle*, *mesylle*, *measles* (glossing ML. *morbillus*, *serpelo*, *variola*, OF. *rugerolles*), *< MD. maselen*, *masselen*, also *maseren*, *masseren* = G. *masern*, *measles*, lit. 'little spots' (cf. *smallpox*, orig. *small poeks*, 'little pustules'), *pl.* of MD. **masel*, *masehel* = MLG. *masele*, *massele*, a spot, eruption, pustule, = OHG. *masala*, a bloody tu-

mor, G. *maser*, a spot, speckle, as on wood or on the skin; dim. of MD. **mase* = MLG. *mase* = OHG. *māsa*, MHG. *māse*, G. *mase*, a spot, the mark of a wound; whence also ult. *mazer*, a bowl orig. of spotted wood: see *mazer*. The word *measles*, ME. *mesles*, *masales*, is entirely distinct from ME. *mesel*, a leper, whence *meselry*, leprosy, but has been more or less confused with it, as in MD. *masel-sucht*, MLG. *masel-massel*, *mesel-sucht*, -*suke*, defined as "the measles-sickness" (Hexam), or measles, but prop. the 'leper-sickness,' or leprosy. The words *mesel*, *meselry* became nearly obsolete before the 17th century; in ME. the words were pronounced differently. Hence the equiv. *measlings*, q. v. The singular *measle* (def. 1, above) appears to have been developed from the plural (which is now used as singular), in the sense 'a spot like those of measles,' and not in the orig. lit. sense (in MD., etc.), of 'a little spot.' 1. A contagious disease of man, with an incubation period of about nine or ten days, and a period of invasion of about three or four days, in which there are pyrexia and rapid pulse, inflammation of the mucous membrane of the eyes and upper air-passages, and bronchitis, followed by an eruption of small rose-colored papule, which arrange themselves in curvilinear forms. The period of eruption usually lasts about four days. The eruption is succeeded by a bran-like desquamation. The poison is conveyed directly from the patient through the air and by fomites. It is given off in the period of invasion as well as in later periods. Also called *rubeola* and *morbilli*.

So shall my lungs
Coin words till their decay against those *measles*,
Which we disdain should tetter us, yet sought
The very way to catch them. *Shak.*, Cor., iii. 1. 78.
Peteachie [It.], the disease we call the *Measels* or Gods
marks. *Florio*.

From whence they start up chosen vessels,
Made by contact, as men get *measles*,
Butler, *Hudibras*, I. iii. 1248.

2. An old name for several diseases of swine or sheep, caused by the soelex or measles of a tape-worm, and characterized by reddish watery pustules on the skin, cough, feverishness, and discharge at the nostrils.—3. A disease of plants; any blight of leaves appearing in spots, whether due to the attacks of insects or to the action of weather. See *measle*, 1.

Fruit bearers are often infected with the *measles*, by being scorched with the sun. *Mortimer*, Husbandry.

4. See *measle*, 2.—False, French, German, or hybrid measles, rubella.

measle-worm (mē'zī-wĕrm), *n.* The soelex of a tapeworm; a measles.

measlings (mēz'lingz), *n.* [= Sw. *mäsling*, *mesling* = Dan. *mæsling* (pl.); as *measle-s* + -ing.] The measles. *Halliwel*. [Prov. Eng.]

measly (mē'zli), *a.* [*measle-s* + -y.] 1. Infected with measles or the measles, as an animal or its flesh, especially pork.

Last trotted forth the gentle swine,
To ease her itch against the stump,
And dismally was heard to whine,
All as she scrubb'd her *measly* rump.

Swift, On Cutting down the Old Thoru at Market Hill.

If a portion of *measly* pork be eaten by a man, then the soelex will develop itself into a tapeworm.

H. A. Nicholson, Zoology, p. 220.

2. Good-for-nothing; miserable; wretched; contemptible. [Low.]

measondue, *n.* [Se. also *messandew*, *massondew*; < ME. *mesondue*, *mesondieu*, *maisondewe*, *masondewe*, etc., < OF. *maison dieu*, orig. *maison de Dieu*, a hospital, lit. (like mod. F. *hôtel-dieu*, a hospital) 'house of God': *maison*, < L. *man-sio(n)*, a dwelling, a house; *de*, < L. *de*, of; *Dieu*, < L. *Deus*, God.] A monastery; a religious house or hospital.

And sane the wyntyng,
And make *meson-deur* ther-with mecyse to helpe,
And wikkede wones wilytly to amende.
Piers Plowman (A), viii. 28.

Mynsteris and *masondewes* malle to the erthe.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), I. 3038.

Measondue is an appellation of divers Hospitals in this kingdom, and it comes of the French (*Maison de Dieu*), and is no more but Gods house in English.

Les Termes de la Ley (1641), fol. 202.

measurable (mez'ūr-a-bl), *a.* [*ME. measurable*, *mesurabel*, < OF. & F. *mesurable* = Pr. *mezurable* = Sp. *mensurable* = Pr. *mensuravel* = It. *misurabile*, < L. *mensurabilis*, that may be measured, < *mensurare*, measure: see *measure*, v. Cf. *measurable*.] 1. Capable of being measured; susceptible of mensuration or computation.

God's eternal duration is permanent and invisible, not measurable by time and motion. *Bentley*, Sermons.

A measurable function. *Maudsley*, Mind, XII. 507.

2. Moderate; temperate; limited; of small quantity or extent: as, to meet with *measurable* success.

Be meke & *mesurabel* nougt of many wordes,
Be no tellere of talis but trewe to thi lord.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), I. 333.

O; wiste a man how many maladyes
Folwen of excesse and of glotonyes,
He wolde been the more *mesurable*
Of his diete, sittinge at his table.
Chaucer, Pardoner's Tale, l. 53.

Measurable or mensurable music. See *measurable*, 2.
measurableness (mez'ūr-a-bl-nes), *n.* The property of being measurable or admitting of mensuration.

measurably (mez'ūr-a-bli), *adv.* 1. In a measurable manner.—2. Moderately; in a limited degree.

She yafe answere fulle softte and demurely,
With-outte of chaungyng of colour or corage
Noo thyng in haste, but *mesurably*.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 60.

Wine *measurably* drunk and in season bringeth gladness
of the heart. *Ecclus.* xxxi. 23.

measure (mez'ūr), *n.* [*ME. mesure*, *mesur*, < OF. and F. *mesure* = Pr. *mesura*, *mensura* = Sp. *mesura* = Pg. *mesura*, *mensura* = It. *misura*, < L. *mensura*, a measuring, measure, a thing to measure by, < *metiri*, pp. *mensus*, measure: see *metel*.] 1. A unit or standard adopted to determine the linear dimensions, volume, or other quantity of other objects, by the comparison of them with it; a standard for the determination of a unit of reckoning. Measures of length are either line-measures or end-measures. Line-measures are objects having lines marked upon them, between which it is intended that the measurement shall be made; end-measures are objects (bars) between the ends of which it is intended that the measurement shall be made.

A perfect and just measure shalt thou have.

Who hath . . . comprehended the dust of the earth in
a measure? *Deut.* xxv. 15.
Isa. xl. 12.

With his shears and *measure* in his hand.
Shak., K. John, iv. 2. 196.

Nothing then could serve well for a convenient *measure*
of time but what has divided the whole length of its duration
into apparently equal portions by constantly repeated periods. *Locke*, Human Understanding, II. xiv. 18.

2. Hence, any standard of comparison, estimation, or judgment.

But money may maken *mesur* of the payne,
(After [according to] that his power is to payen) his pen-
sance schal falle.

Piers Plowman's Crede (E. E. T. S.), I. 571.
The natural *measure* whereby to judge our doings is
the sentence of Reason. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, I. 8.

Some, valuing those of their own side or mind,
Still make themselves the *measure* of mankind.
Pope, Essay on Criticism, I. 453.

3. A system of measurement; a scheme of denominations or units of length, surface, volume, or the like: as, weights and measures; long measure, square measure, etc.

That he himself was skilled in weights and measures
. . . there is no reason to doubt.

Arbuthnot, Ancient Coins.

4. The dimensions or extent of a thing as determined or determinable by comparison with a unit or standard; size; extent; capacity (literal or figurative); volume; duration; quantity in general.

Both the cherubims were of one *measure* and one size.

Lord, make me to know mine end, and the *measure* of my
days. *Ps.* xxxix. 4.

If else thou seek'st
Aught, not surpassing human *measure*, say.
Milton, P. L., vii. 640.

The elder Mirabeau . . . clearly enounced the doctrine
that "the *measure* of subsistence is the *measure* of population."
Amer. Anthropologist, I. 1.

It is possible to determine the forms of the planetary
orbits, their positions, and their dimensions, in terms of
the earth's mean distance from the sun as the unit of *measure*,
with great precision.

Newcomb and Holden, Astronomy, p. 214.

5. An act of measurement or comparison with a standard of quantity, or a series of such acts: as, to make clothes to *measure*.

Even now a tailor call'd me in his shop, . . .
And therewithal took *measure* of my body.

Shak., C. of E., iv. 3. 9.

6. A definite quantity measured off or meted out: as, a *measure* of wine or meal. In some places, as applied to certain things, a *measure* is a known quantity, the word being used specifically. Thus, in England, a *measure* of corn is a Winchester bushel; in Connecticut, a *measure* of oysters is five quarts.

To-morrow about this time shall a *measure* of fine flour
be sold for a shekel, and two *measures* of barley for a
shekel. *2 Ki.* vii. 1.

Be large in mirth; anon we'll drink a *measure*
The table round. *Shak.*, Macbeth, iii. 4. II.

7. Used absolutely, a full or sufficient quantity. [Rare.]

I'll never pause again, never stand still,
Till either death hath closed these eyes of mine,
Or fortune given me *measure* of revenge.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., ii. 3. 32.

8. Quantity, amount, extent, or any dimension, as measured or meted out; the result of any mensural determination or rule: as, the *measure* of or for the beams is 10 feet 4 inches; full or short *measure*. In many technical uses *measure* has specific applications, according to the particular case involved. Thus, in printing, the *measure* of a line, page, or column is its width stated in ems.

Good *measure*, pressed down, and shaken together, and
running over, shall men give into your bosom.

Luke vi. 38.

9. Moderation; just degree or proportion; reasonable bounds or limits: as, beyond *measure*; within *measure*.

We should keep a *measure* in all things.
Latimer, Misc. Ser.

Measure is a merry mean, as this doth shew,
Not too high for the pye, nor too low for the crow.
Heywood's Proverbs (ed. 1562). (*Hazlitt*.)

There is a *measure* in everything.
Shak., Much Ado, ii. 1. 74.

10. Degree; proportion; indefinite quantity.

Thou feedest them with the bread of tears; and givest
them tears to drink in great *measure*. *Ps.* lxxx. 5.

If you will fish for a Carp, you must put on a very large
measure of patience. *I. Walton*, Complete Angler, p. 145.

There is a great *measure* of discretion to be used in the
performance of confession. *Jer. Taylor*.

It is not in human nature to deceive others for any long
time without in a *measure* deceiving ourselves also.

J. H. Newman, Parochial Sermons, I. 125.

11. In *pros.*: (a) Determination of rhythm by division into times or groups of times; rhythm, as so determined; meter. In ancient prosody the unit of measure is the primary time or mora. See *mora*. (b) A group of times or syllables used to determine the length of a colon, period, or meter. In ancient prosody the measure was sometimes a single foot (monopody), and sometimes a pair of feet (dipody). Iambic, trochaic, and anapestic rhythms were as a rule measured by dipodies, other meters by monopodies. The measure was marked as such by beating time, the secondary ietus of a dipody not receiving the beat. According to the number of measures contained in it, a meter was designated as *monometer*, *dimeter*, *trimeter*, etc., and these terms are those still in use for modern poetry, some writers, however, counting every foot a measure.

Meeter and *measure* is all one, for what the Greeks call *μετρον*, the Latines call *Mensura*, and is but the quantity of a verse, either long or short.

Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 55.

(c) A rhythmical period or meter, especially as determined by division into such groups; a rhythm, line, or verse.

Long, stately, and swelling *measures*, whose graver
movement accords with a serious and elevated purpose.
E. C. Stedman, Vict. Poets, p. 93.

12. In *music*: (a) One of the groups of tones or of accents included between any two primary or heavy accents or beats. A measure always begins with such a primary accent, and includes one or two (or even more) secondary accents, with various possible lesser accents. Most rhythms may be reduced to measures having either one primary and one secondary accent or one primary and two secondary accents, the former rhythm being called *duple* and the latter *triple*. Measures are indicated in printed music by bars, one of which is placed before each primary accent. All the notes between two bars are said to belong to the same measure or bar. The essential structure of the measures in a given piece of music is indicated at the beginning by the rhythmical signature. See *signature*. (b) Same as *tempo*. [Rare.]—13. Any regulated or graceful motion; especially, motion adjusted to musical time.

Hath not my gait in it the *measure* of the court?

Shak., W. T., iv. 4. 757.

14. A slow, stately dance or dance-movement.

Woolling, wedding, and repenting is as a Scotch jig, a *measure*, and a cinque pace: the first suit is hot and hasty, like a Scotch jig, and full as fantastical; the wedding, mannerly-modest, as a *measure*, full of state and anticlentry.
Shak., Much Ado, ii. 1. 77.

My dancing—well, I know what our usher said to me last time I was at the school. Would I might have led Phillautia in the *measures*!

B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, iv. 1.

He took her soft hand, ere her mother could bar—
"Now tread we a *measure*!" said young Lochinvar.

Scott, Marmion, v. 12.

15. A determinate action or procedure, intended as means to an end; anything devised or done with a view to the accomplishment of a purpose; specifically, in later use, any course of action proposed or adopted by a government, or a bill introduced into a legislature: as, *measures* (that is, a bill or bills) for the relief of the poor; a wise *measure*; rash *measures*.

That pride which many who presume to boast of their generous sentiments allow to regulate their measures has nothing nobler in view than the approbation of men.

Johnson, Rambler.

Measures, not men, have always been my mark.

Goldsmith, Good-natured Man, II.

Peel's measures were finished laws before they were brought forward. W. R. Greg, Misc. Essays, 2d ser., p. 224.

16. pl. In *geol.*, a set or series of beds, as in *coal-measures*, the assemblage of strata in which the coal of any particular region occurs.—**17.** In *fencing*, the distance of one fencer from another at which the one can just reach the other by lunging. To come into measure is to approach an opponent near enough to reach him with the sword-tip by thrusting and lunging.—**Above or beyond measure**, to an indefinitely great degree or extent; exceedingly.

Martin having rejoiced above measure in the abundance of light. T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Rugby, II. 3.

Beyond measure I persecuted the church of God.

Gal. I. 13.

Absolute measure. See *absolute*.—**Angular measure**, the system of units employed for measuring angles. It is based on the measurement of the circumference of a circle described with the vertex of the angle as its center. The circumference is regarded as divided into 360 equal parts called *degrees*; a right angle is thus the angle subtended at the center by the fourth part of the circumference, or is 90 degrees. The table is:

60 seconds (60")	= 1 minute (1')
60 minutes	= 1 degree (1°)
360 degrees	= 1 circle or circumference.

Apothecaries' measure, the system of units employed by apothecaries in compounding and dispensing liquid drugs. The table in use in the United States is:

Gallon.	Pints.	Fluidounces.	Fluidrachms.	Minims.
1	= 8	= 128	= 1024	= 61440
	1	= 16	= 128	= 7680
		1	= 8	= 480
			1	= 60

The capacity of the gallon is 231 cubic inches. The pint of the British Pharmacopoeia (being the eighth part of the gallon of 277.274 cubic inches) is divided into 20 fluidounces, with the fluidrachm and minim constituting the same subdivisions of the fluidounce as in the above table. The cubic capacity of the gallon can, however, be stated only approximately. The standards are made to contain a certain weight of water at a certain temperature. See *gallon*.

—**Barren measures.** See *barren*.—**Binary measure.** See *binary*.—**Cartesian measure of force.** See *Cartesian*.—**Circular measure.** Same as *angular measure*.—**Cloth-measure**, the standard system of lineal units employed in measuring cloth. The table is:

Yard.	Quarters.	Nails.	Inches.
1	= 4	= 16	= 36
	1	= 4	= 9
		1	= 2½

The English ell is 5 quarters, and the Flemish ell about 3 quarters. See *ell*.—**Common measure.** See *common*.—**Compound measure.** See *compound*.—**Cubic measure**, the system of units employed for measuring volume, formed from long measure by taking the cubes of the lineal dimensions. The table is:

Cubic yard.	Cubic feet.	Cubic inches.
1	= 27	= 46656
	1	= 1728

Decimal measure. See *decimal*.—**Dry measure**, the system of units ordinarily used in measuring dry commodities, such as grain, fruit, etc. The table is:

Quarter.	Bushels.	Pecks.	Gallons.	Quarts.	Pints.
1	= 8	= 32	= 64	= 256	= 512
	1	= 4	= 8	= 32	= 64
		1	= 2	= 8	= 16
			1	= 4	= 8
				1	= 2

A pottle is 2 quarts; a load of grain is 5 quarters, and a last 10 quarters. The approximate capacity of the imperial (British legal) bushel is 2,211.292 cubic inches; of the Winchester (United States legal) bushel, 2,150.42 cubic inches. (See *apothecaries' measure*.) The United States bushel is thus equivalent to .96946 British bushel.—**Gravitation measure of force.** See *gravitation*.—**Greatest common measure** of two or more numbers or quantities, the greatest number or quantity which divides each of them without a remainder.—**Heaped measure.** See *heap*, v. t.—**Imperfect measure.** See *imperfect*.—**In a measure**, to some extent.—**Lineal or linear measure.** See *long measure*, below.—**Liquid measure**, the system of units ordinarily used in measuring liquids. The table is:

Gallon.	Quarts.	Pints.	Gills.
1	= 4	= 8	= 32
	1	= 2	= 8
		1	= 4

For the capacity of the gallon, see *apothecaries' measure*.—**Long measure, lineal or linear measure**, the system of units ordinarily used in measuring length. The table is:

Mile.	Furlongs.	Poles, Rods, or Perches.	Yards.	Feet.	Inches.
1	= 8	= 320	= 1760	= 5280	= 63360
	1	= 40	= 220	= 660	= 7920
		1	= 5½	= 16½	= 198
			1	= 3	= 36
				1	= 12

Other units considered as belonging to long measure are the pace, 5 feet; the fathom, 6 feet; the span, 9 inches; the hand (used in measuring the height of horses), 4 inches; the surveyors' chain or Gunter's chain, of 100 links, 66 feet; the engineers' chain, of 100 links (United States), 100 feet (see *link*). See also *cloth measure*, above.—**Measure of a number or quantity**, in *math.*, a number which is exactly contained in another two or more times.—**Measure of a ratio**, its logarithm in any system of logarithms, or the exponent of the power to which the ratio is equal, the ex-

ponent of some given ratio being assumed as unity. See *ratio*.—**Measure of capacity**, dry or liquid measure.—**Measure of curvature.** See *curvature*.—**Measure of solidity.** Same as *cubic measure*.—**Metric measures.** See *metric system*, under *metric*.—**Net measure.** See *net*.—**Out of measure**, out of proportion; disproportionately; immoderately; excessively.

And his Lond durethe in very brede 4 Monethes forneyes and in lengthe out of measure.

Manderly, Travels, p. 277.

He saith they [Brazilians] live 150 yeares, and that their women are out of measure luxurious.

Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 836.

Small measure, in some parts of the United States, a measure containing a quarter of a peck, used especially in marketing for dry vegetables.—**Square measure**, the ordinary system of units for measuring and expressing areas, including the acre and rood and the squares of the units of the ordinary long measure. (See *land-measure*.) The acre is 10 square chains, or 100,000 square links.—**To take the measure of**, to observe narrowly so as to form a judgment concerning.—**Winchester measure.** See *bushel*, 1.—**Within measure**, within bounds.—**With measure**, fully.

He cannot but with measure fit the honours

Which we devise him. Shak., Cor., II. 2. 127.

measure (mez'h'ūr, v.; pret. and pp. *measured*, ppr. *measuring*. [*< ME. mesuren, < OF. (and F.)*

mesurer = Pr. Sp. *mesurar* = Pg. *mensurar*, *mesurar* = It. *misurare*, < L. *mensurare*, *measure*, < *mensura*, *measure*; see *measure*, n. Cf. *mensuration*.] **I. trans.** 1. To ascertain the length, extent, dimensions, quantity, or capacity of by comparison with a standard; ascertain or determine a quantity by exact observation. To measure a length, a standard of length is employed; this is laid down so that its beginning coincides with the beginning of the length to be measured, and its other end is marked; it is then laid down again in the same way, with its first end where its last end previously came, and so on, counting the number of times it is laid down. Finally, if there remains a length less than that of the standard, this is measured by subdividing the length of the standard into a sufficient number of equal parts, and using one of these as a secondary standard. Measurements are also effected by reference to units of area or of capacity, as well as by means of weighing, etc.

In iondea measuring yit crafes are.

Palladius, Husbandrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 47.

Suppose that we take two stations situated north and south of each other, determine the latitude of each, and measure the distance between them.

Newcomb and Holden, Astronomy, p. 201.

2. To serve as the measure of; be adequate to express the size of: often used figuratively.

An ell and three quarters will not measure her from hip to hip.

Shak., C. of E., III. 2. 113.

3. To estimate or determine the relative extent, greatness, or value of; appraise by comparison with something else: with *by* before the standard of comparison.

In all which the king measured and valued things amisse, as afterwards appeared. Bacon, Hist. Hen. VII., p. 45.

Who is ther almost that measures wisdom by simplicity, strength by suffering, dignity by lowliness?

Milton, Church-Government, II. 1.

Measuring merit by adventitious circumstances of greatness.

Goldsmith, The Bee, No. 2.

4. To bring into comparison or competition; oppose or set against as equal or as a test of equality: with *with*.

Their pleasant tunes they sweetly thus applyde: . . . With that the rolling sea . . . them fifty answered; And on the rocks the waves breaking aloft A solemn Meane [tenor] unto them measured.

Spenser, F. Q., II. xii. 33.

All start at once: Oilens led the race; The next Ulysses, measuring pace with pace.

Pope, Iliad, xxiii. 888.

He was compelled to measure his genius with that of the greatest captain of the age.

Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., II. 14.

5. To pass over or through.

Thou hast measured much ground, And wandered, I wene, about the world round.

Spenser, Shep. Cal., September.

We must measure twenty miles to-day.

Shak., M. of V., III. 4. 84.

6. To adjust; proportion; suit; accommodate.

To secure a contented spirit, measure your desires by your fortunes, not your fortunes by your desires.

Jer. Taylor.

7. To control; regulate.

The philosophre . . . him betecheth The lore, howe that he shall measure His bodie, so that no measure Of fleshly lust he shulde exceede.

Gower, Conf. Amant., vii.

8. To allot or distribute by measure; apportion; mete: often with *out*.

With what measure ye mete, it shall be measured to you again.

Mat. vii. 2.

Of Eight great Hours, Time measures out the Sands; And Europe's Fate in doubtful Balance stands.

Prior, Letter to Boileau Despreaux, 1704.

What thou seest is that portion of eternity called time, measured out by the sun. Addison, Spectator, No. 159.

To measure one's length, to fall or be thrown down at full length; lie or be laid prostrate.

If you will measure your lubber's length again, tarry; but away!

Shak., Lear, I. 4. 100.

To measure strength, to ascertain by trial which of two parties is the stronger; specifically, to engage in a contest.—**To measure swords**, to fight with swords.

Miss Tattle, who was by, affirmed . . . that Sir H. Boquet and Tom Saunter were to measure swords on a similar provocation.

Sheridan, School for Scandal, I. 1.

II. intrans. 1. To take a measurement or measurements.—**2.** To be of a (specified) measure; give a specified result on being compared with a standard: as, a board measures ten feet.—**Measuring cast.** See *cast*.

measured (mez'h'ūr), *p. a.* 1. Definitely ascertained or determined by measurement or rule; set off or laid down by measurement; adjusted or proportioned by rule.

A positive and measured truth.

Bacon, Advancement of Learning, I.

The rest, no portion left

That may disgrace his art, or disappoint Large expectation, he disposes neat At measured distances. Cowper, Task, III. 24.

2. Characterized by uniformity of movement or rhythm; rhythmical; stately; formal; deliberate: as, to walk with *measured* tread.

His voice was clear, but not agreeable; his enunciation measured and precise.

Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., II. 25.

3. Limited or restricted; within bounds; moderate: as, to speak in no *measured* terms.—**Measured music.** See *measurable*, 2.

measuredly (mez'h'ūr-li), *adv.* [*< measure + -ly*.] Moderately.

Measuredly came the words from her lips.

R. Broughton, Cometh up as a Flower, XII.

measureless (mez'h'ūr-less), *a.* [*< measure + -less*.] Without measure; unlimited; immeasurable.

What, sir, not yet at rest? The king's a-bed . . . and shut up.

In *measureless* content. Shak., Macbeth, II. 1. 17.

measurelessness (mez'h'ūr-less-ness), *n.* The state or quality of being unmeasured, or incapable of being measured; immoderateness.

George Eliot.

measurely (mez'h'ūr-li), *adv.* [*< measure + -ly*.] Moderately.

Yet *measurely* feasting, with neighbours among, Shall make thee beloved, and live the more long.

Tusser, Good Husbandry Lessons, x.

measurement (mez'h'ūr-ment), *n.* [*< measure + -ment*.] 1. The act of measuring; mensuration.

The exact length of any aliquot part of it [the circle], such as 1°, . . . is not beyond the limits of very exact measurement.

Herschel, Outlines of Astron. (1858), § 209.

All must determine the distance of the moon as well as that of the sun to be able to complete our map on a known scale of measurement.

Newcomb and Holden, Astronomy, p. 216.

2. A system of measuring or measures: as, builders' measurement.—**3.** An ascertained dimension; the length, breadth, thickness, depth, extent, quantity, capacity, etc., of a thing as determined or determinable by measuring; size, bulk, area, or contents.—**Builders' measurement**, a method of computing the tonnage of merchant vessels in use among ship-builders. Its results are nearly double the legal or registered tonnage.—**Measurement goods**, light goods which are charged for carriage by the bulk of the packages, as distinguished from heavy goods, which are charged by weight.—**New measurement**, a more accurate method than that formerly in use of arriving at the cubic capacity of a ship available for stowing cargo. The model of the ship affects the comparison of tonnage with the old measurement, it varying very largely. The new measurement superseded the old by act of Congress about 1884. See *tonnage*.—**Units of measurement.** See *unit*.

measure-moth (mez'h'ūr-môth), *n.* A geometrical or looper. See *looper*, 2.

measurer (mez'h'ūr-ēr), *n.* One who or that which measures.

The world's bright eye, Time's measurer, begun Through watery Capricorn his course to run.

Howell, Poem-Royal to His Majesty, Jan., 1641.

Specifically—(a) One whose occupation or duty it is to measure land, commodities in market, etc. (b) One who measures work on a building as a basis for contractors' prices. (c) Formerly, an officer in the city of London who measured woolen cloths, coats, etc. Also called a *meter*. See *alnager*. (d) An instrument or apparatus used in measuring. (e) In *entom.*, a measuring-worm.

measuring-chain (mez'h'ūr-ing-chān), *n.* The surveyors' chain, containing 100 links of 7.92 inches each (Gunter's chain), or 100 links of 1 foot each. See *chain* and *link*.

measuring-faucet (mez'h'ūr-ing-fā'set), *n.* A faucet, or a contrivance performing the func-

tions of a faucet, designed to measure the amount of a liquid passing through it. Such faucets are used in delivering liquids in bulk, in putting them up in cans, etc.

measuring-funnel (mez'h'ūr-ing-fun'el), *n.* A funnel with a valve to close the nozzle, fitted with a graduated scale indicating the quantity of liquid contained in it.

measuring-glass (mez'h'ūr-ing-glās), *n.* A graduated glass vessel used by chemists, pharmacists, and others for measuring fluids.

measuring-line (mez'h'ūr-ing-līn), *n.* A line used for measuring lengths.

measuring-machine (mez'h'ūr-ing-mā-shēn'), *n.* A device for the exact determination of length or end-measurement. Such instruments usually consist of a metallic bed-piece with a head-stock at each end, of sliding bars which in shape are true rectangular parallelepipeds, and of a combination of two or more accurate micrometer-screws, attached to the head-stocks, and driven by graduated wheels so as to advance or retract the bars, which slide in a groove between the head-stocks.

measuring-pump (mez'h'ūr-ing-pump), *n.* A pump used for measuring liquids. Each stroke delivers the same volume, and the strokes are counted, or the pump-rod is connected with registering mechanism adjusted to indicate the number of strokes or the total volume discharged.

measuring-tape (mez'h'ūr-ing-tāp), *n.* A tape-measure or tape-line.

measuring-wheel (mez'h'ūr-ing-hwēl), *n.* A small wheel of known circumference, fitted by its axis to a handle, used to measure the circumference of round bodies, as that of a carriage-wheel when the tire is to be fitted; a circumference or tire-measurer.

measuring-worm (mez'h'ūr-ing-wērm), *n.* The larva of any geometrid moth; a looper: so called from its mode of progression: same as *geometer*. 3. See cut under *Cidaria*.

meat¹ (mēt), *n.* [*ME. mete*, < *AS. mete* = *OS. meti*, *mat* = *OFries. mete*, *meit*, *met* = *MD. mete*, *D. met* = *MLG. met*, *LG. met*, *mett* = *OHG. MHG. maz*, *G. mass*, in comp. *massicid*, aversion to food, = *leel. matr*, also *mata* = *Sw. mat* = *Dan. mad* = *Goth. mats*, food; root uncertain; perhaps orig. 'a portion dealt out,' < *AS. metan* (pret. *met*), etc., measure: see *mete*¹. Otherwise, perhaps cognate with *L. manducare*, chew: see *manducate*, *mangle*.] 1. Food in general; nourishment of any kind. [Obsolete, archaic, or local.]

The Camayille fynt alle wey *Mete* in Trees and on Bussches, that he fedethe him with. *Mandeville*, *Travels*, p. 58.

Blysfyl was the fyrst age of men: they heldyn hem ayayed with the *metes* that the trewe feedes browhten forth. *Chaucer*, *Boethius*, ii. meter 5.

And the same John had his raiment of camel's hair, . . . and his *meat* was locusts and wild honey. *Mat.* iii. 4.

The ants are a people not strong, yet they prepare their *meat* in the summer. *Prov.* xxx. 25.

2. Solid food of any kind: as, *meat* and drink.

With abstynence of drynk and litel *meat*
After this feste as fede hem daies thre.
Palladius, *Husbandrie* (E. E. T. S.), p. 153.

I have fed you with milk, and not with *meat*, for hitherto ye were not able to bear it. *1 Cor.* iii. 2.

Shall I not take care of all that I think,
Yea, ev'n of wretched *meat* and drink?
Tennyson, *Mand.* xv.

3. The flesh of warm-blooded animals ordinarily killed for food; butcher-meat; flesh-meat: as, to abstain from *meat* but eat fish on Friday: in a narrower sense, the flesh of mammals used for food: as, to prefer *meat* to fowl or fish; bear-meat; deer-meat.

I smell the smell of roasting *meat*,
I hear the hissing fry. *O. W. Holmes*.

4. The edible part of something: as, the *meat* of an egg, of a nut, or of a shell-fish: sometimes with a plural: as, the *meats* of nuts or of oysters.

After I have cut the egg i' the middle, and eat up the *meat*. *Shak.*, *Lear*, i. 4. 174.

5. The taking of food or a meal; the act of eating meat, in the original sense of the word: as, grace before *meat*.

Till it come to the *mete* tyme that the kynge made the Duke of Tintagel to be set before hym-self. *Martin* (E. E. T. S.), i. 64.

He's within at *meat*, sir:
The knave is hungry. *Fletcher*, *Pilgrim*, ii. 2.

The ingenious English tourists who visit the United States from time to time find us silent over *meat*. *Howells*, *Venetian Life*, vi.

6†. Dinner.
After the sondry seasons of the year
So chaungede he his *mete* and his soper.
Chaucer, *Gen. Prol.* to C. T., l. 343.

The kynge Arthur hym asked when that was don, and he seide, "Seth yesterday after *mete*."

Martin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 623.

7. An animal or animals collectively, as used or hunted for food: as, to kill *meat* for an exploring party. [Local.]—A meal's *meat*. See *meal*².—Broken *meat*. See *broken*.—Butchers' *meat*. See *butcher-meat*.—Dark *meat*, that part of the flesh of some fowls which when cooked is not white or light, particularly the thighs and legs of turkeys.—Light *meat*, the flesh of the breast and wings of various fowls which when cooked is of a whitish color. Fowls which have light *meat* are the varieties of the domestic hen, the turkey, various grouse, as the ruffed, many partridges, as the bobwhite, etc. It is perhaps confined to the gallinaceous order of birds. Also called *white meat*.—Red *meat*, meat which is ordinarily served underdone, or preferred to be eaten rare, as beef, mutton, venison, canvasback, etc.—To be *meat* for one's master, to be too good for one.

Away, you mouldy rogue, away! I am *meat* for your master. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., ii. 4. 135.

To hang up *meat*. See *hang*.—White *meat*. (a) Same as *light meat*. (b) Meat which must be well cooked, leaving no trace of bloodiness, as veal.

meat¹ (mēt), *v. t.* [Cf. *Goth. matjan*, eat, devour; from the noun: see *meat*¹, *n.*] To supply with food; feed. [Old Eng. and Scotch.]

Strong oxen and horses, wel shod and wel clad,
Wel *meated* and used. *Tusser*, *September's Husbandry*.

Haste then, and *meate* your men, though I must still say
My command would lead them fasting forth. *Chapman*, *Iliad*, xix. 196.

meat², *v.* An obsolete spelling of *meat*¹.
meatal (mē-ā'tal), *a.* [*< meatus + -al*.] Of or pertaining to a meatus; having the character of a meatus.

In the hare the *meatal* part of the tympanic is long, and ascends obliquely backward from the frame of the drum-membrane. *Owen*, *Anat.*

meat-chopper (mēt'chop'ēr), *n.* Any device for chopping or mincing meats.

meat-earth (mēt'erth), *n.* Soil. [Prov. Eng.]

The upper part of this [overburden] consists of soil, or *meat earth*. *Spots' Encyc. Manuf.*, i. 638.

meated (mē'ted), *a.* Having meat or a fleshy part (of a specified kind): used in composition: as, a sweet-meated nut; light-meated or dark-meated fowls.

meat-fly (mēt'fī), *n.* A flesh-fly or blow-fly; a dipterous insect which lays its eggs on meat, on which the larvæ feed: applied to various species, especially *Calliphora vomitoria* and *Sarcophaga carnaria*. See cut under *flesh-fly*.

meat-form, *n.* [*ME. mete-forme*; < *meat*¹ + *-form*.] A form or long seat on which to sit at table.

And whenne his swerde brokene was,
A *mete-forme* he gatt percas,
And there-with he ganne lym were. *M.S. Lincoln A. i. 17*, l. 105. (*Hallivell*.)

meath (mēth), *n.* Same as *meat*¹.

meat-hunter (mēt'hun'tēr), *n.* Same as *pot-hunter*, 1.

The *meat-hunters* are still devoting their attention to the killing of larger game; but, as it decreases, the deer's turn will surely come. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVIII. 878.

meatiness (mē'ti-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being meaty, in any sense; fleshiness; pithiness: as, the *meatiness* of an ox, or of a discourse.

meatless (mēt'les), *a.* [*ME. meteles*, < *AS. mete-leas* (= *leel. matlauss*), without food, < *mete*, food, + *-leas*, *E. -less*: see *meat*¹ and *-less*.] Destitute of meat; without food.

Thre dawes and thre nygt *meteles* hii wuste hem so,
That hii nuste hou on take, ne wat vor hunger do. *Rob. of Gloucester*, p. 170.

Growling over his unenvied virtue as a cur growls over a *meatless* bone. *G. H. Lewes*, *Hist. Philos.*, i. 194.

meat-maggot (mēt'ma'got), *n.* The larva of the flesh-fly, *Calliphora vomitoria*, found in meat.

meat-offering (mēt'of'er-ing), *n.* A Jewish sacrificial offering, constituting a part of the daily service of the altar or of special services, consisting of fine flour either raw or baked without leaven but with salt, or of dried or parched and pounded corn of the first-fruits, etc., with fine oil and frankincense. See *Lev.* ii. and vi. 14-23, etc. In the revised version rendered *meal-offering*.

meatometer (mē-ā-tom'e-tēr), *n.* [*< L. meatus* (see *meatus*) + *Gr. μέτρον*, a measure.] An instrument for measuring the meatus urinarius.

meat-pie (mēt'pī), *n.* 1. A pie made of meat or flesh.—2. A mince-pie. [Local, New Eng.]

meatrise (mēt'rif), *a.* [*< meat*¹ + *-rise*.] Abounding with food; plentifully supplied with food. [Scotch.]

The mill it is a *meatrise* place.

Robin Hood and the Beggar (Child's Ballads, V. 202).

meat-safe (mēt'sāf), *n.* A cupboard or chest in which to keep meat, made with walls of wire gauze or perforated zinc.

meat-saw (mēt'sā), *n.* A saw used by butchers, having a thin, narrow blade fastened in an iron frame or bow, which gives it rigidity.

meat-tea (mēt'tē), *n.* A tea at which flesh-meat is furnished; a high tea (which see, under *high*). [Vulgar.]

A good hearty *meat-tea* being the usual premier pas in amatory matters. *G. A. Sala*, *Baddington Peirage*, i. 120.

meatus (mē-ā'tus), *n.*; pl. *meatus*, sometimes, as English, *meatuses*. [*< L. meatus*, a passage, < *meare*, go. Cf. *conge*¹, *permeate*.] In *anat.*, a passage: applied to various ducts of the body.—Inferior *meatus* (of the nose), the passage in the nose between the inferior turbinate bone and the floor of the nasal cavity. Also called *meatus ventralis*.—Meatus acusticus. See *meatus auditorius*.—Meatus auditorius externus, the external opening of the ear, closed at the bottom by the membrana tympani. Also called *meatus acusticus externus*.—Meatus auditorius internus, the passage in the petrous bone by which the auditory and facial nerves leave the cranial cavity. Also called *meatus acusticus internus*.—Meatus cysticus, the gall-duct.—Meatus urinarius, the external orifice of the urethra.—Meatus venosus, the short trunk formed by the union of the right and left vitelline or omphalomesenteric veins in the fetus.—Meatus ventralis, the inferior nasal meatus.—Middle *meatus* (of the nose), the passage in the nose between the inferior turbinate part of the ethmoid bone and the inferior turbinate bone.—Nasal *meatus* (pl.), the nasal passages between and below the turbinated parts of the ethmoid and the inferior turbinate bones.—Superior *meatus* (of the nose), the passage in the nose between the turbinate parts (superior and inferior) of the ethmoid bone.

meaty (mē'tī), *a.* [*< meat*¹ + *-y*.] 1. Abounding in meat; fleshy: as, *meaty* cattle.—2. Resembling meat, or characteristic of it: as, a *meaty* flavor.—3. Figuratively, pithy; full of meaning or significance; condensed, as a treatise giving much information in small compass.

I think any discussion of it [practice and theory in esthetics] would be likely to be rather more *meaty* than the inane speculations about the nature of the Beautiful and Sublime which fill so many pages of text-books on aesthetics. *G. S. Hall*, *German Culture*, p. 105.

meawt. An obsolete spelling of *mew*¹, *mew*².

meazel, *v. i.* See *measle*.

meazlet, *v. i.* See *mistle*, *mizzle*¹.

mebbe (mēb'ē), *adv.* A dialectal form of *maybe*.

meblet, *a.* and *n.* See *moble*¹.

mecate (me-kā'te), *n.* [Mex.] 1. A Mexican square measure, equal to about one tenth of an acre.—2. A rope made of hair or of the fiber of the maguey. [Southwestern U. S.]

Mecca balsam. Same as *balm of Gilead*.

Meccan (mek'an), *a.* and *n.* [*< Mecca* (see *def.*) + *-an*.] 1. *a.* Pertaining or relating to Mecca, a city of Arabia, the birthplace of Mohammed, and the chief holy city and pilgrim resort of the Mohammedan world.

Only about one-third of the *Meccan* pilgrims proceed thither [to the tomb of Mohammed at Medina]. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIX. 93.

II. *n.* A native or an inhabitant of Mecca.

mech. An abbreviation of *mechanics* and *mechanical*.

mechalt (mē'kal), *a.* [Early mod. E. *mechall*, *michall*; < *L. mæchus*, < *Gr. μηχανός*, an adulterer.] Wicked; adulterous.

That done, straight murder
One of thy basest Groomes, and lay you both
Grasp'd arme in arme on thy adulterate bed,
Then call in witness of that *mechalt* sinne.
T. Heywood, *Rape of Lucrece*.

mecha-meck (mēch'ä-mek), *n.* The wild potato-vine. See *Ipomœa*.

mechanic (mē-kan'ik), *a.* and *n.* [*< ME. mechanike*, mechanic art; < *OF. mécanique*, *F. mécanique* = *Pr. mechanic* = *Sp. mecánico* = *Pg. mechanico* = *It. meccanico* (cf. *D. G. mechanic* = *Sw. Dan. mekanisk*), < *L. mechanicus*, of or belonging to machines or mechanics, inventive; as a noun, *mechanicus*, *m.*, a mechanic, *mechanica*, *f.*, mechanics; < *Gr. μηχανικός*, pertaining to machines or contrivance, mechanic, ingenious, inventive; as a noun, *μηχανικός*, an engineer, *μηχανική*, *f.* sing., *μηχανικά*, neut. pl., mechanics; < *μηχανή* (> *L. machina*), a machine, contrivance: see *machine*. *Mechanic* is thus ult. the adj. to *machine*; but the words came into E. at different times and under different circumstances.] I. *a.* 1. Same as *mechanical*: now used chiefly in the phrase *the mechanic arts*.

Thrust some *mechanic* cause into his [God's] place,
Or bind in matter, or diffuse in space.
Pope, *Dunciad*, iv. 471.

But he (Pope) (his musical finesse was such,
So nice his ear, so delicate his touch)
Made poetry a mere mechanic art.

Couper, Table-Talk, I. 654.

Must sleepy bards the flattering dream prolong,
Mechanic echoes of the Mantuan song?

Crabbe, Works, I. 4.

2†. Belonging to or characteristic of the class of mechanics; common; vulgar; mean.

The poor mechanic porters crowding in
Their heavy burdens at his narrow gate.

Shak., Hen. V., I. 2. 200.

3. Supporting the atomistic philosophy.

These mechanic philosophers being no way able to give
an account thereof [of the formation and organization of
the bodies of animals] from the necessary motion of mat-
ter.

Ray, Works of Creation, I.

II. n. 1†. Mechanic art; mechanics.

Of him that ben artificers,
Whiche vsen craftes and misters,
Whose arte is cleped mechanike.

Gower, Conf. Amant., vii.

2†. Mechanism; structure.

The fault being in the very frame and mechanic of the
part.

Bacon, Advancement of Learning, II. 194.

3. A maker of machines or machinery; hence, any skilled worker with tools; one who has learned a trade; a workman whose occupation consists in the systematic manipulation and constructive shaping or application of materials; an artificer, artisan, or craftsman. To many persons whose business is partly mechanical the term *mechanic* is inapplicable, as farmers, surgeons, and artists. It implies special training, and is therefore inapplicable to unskilled laborers, though they may be engaged in constructive work.

An art quite lost with our *mechanicks*, a work not to be made out, but like the walls of Thebes, and such an artificer as Amphion.

Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., vii. 18.

Some plain mechanic, who, without pretence
To birth or wit, nor gives nor takes offence.

Couper, Retirement, I. 449.

4. One who works mechanically; one who follows routine or rule in an occupation requiring careful thought or study; used opprobriously: as, a mere literary *mechanic*; the picture shows the artist to be only a *mechanic*.—*Mechanics' Institute*, an institution for the instruction and recreation of artisans and others of similar grade, by means of lectures, a library, museum, courses of lessons, etc.—*Mechanic's Lien*. See *lien*².

mechanical (mek'-kan'-i-kal), a. and n. [*mechanic* + *-al*.] I. a. 1. Pertaining to or exhibiting constructive power; of or pertaining to mechanism or machinery; also, dependent upon the use of mechanism; of the nature or character of a machine or machinery: as, *mechanical* inventions or contrivances; to do something by *mechanical* means.

Arts *mechanical* contract brotherhoods in communalities.

Bacon, Advancement of Learning, II. 116.

2. Machine-like; acting or actuated by or as if by machinery; or by fixed routine; lacking spontaneity, spirit, individuality, etc.; as applied to actions, automatic, instinctive, unconscious, etc.: as, the *mechanical* action of the heart; a *mechanical* musician.

Any man with eyes and hands may be taught to take a likeness. The process, up to a certain point, is merely *mechanical*.

Macaulay, History.

I call that part of mental and bodily life *mechanical* which is independent of our volition.

O. W. Holmes, Old Vol. of Life, p. 261.

Human action is either *mechanical* or intelligent, either conventional or rational.

J. R. Seeley, Nat. Religion, p. 166.

3. Having the characteristics of that which is produced by machinery or is artificially contrived; artificial; not spontaneous; not genuine or of natural growth; lacking life or spirit; humdrum.

None of these men of *mechanical* courage have ever made any great figure in the profession of arms.

Steele, Spectator, No. 152.

I always thought fit to keep up some *mechanical* forms of good breeding, without which freedom ever destroys friendship.

Goldsmith, Year, IV.

It is the limitation to rigid instruments already prepared, and to an external connection between them, that gives *mechanical* work that uncanny appearance which causes us to feel most repugnance to a comparison of it with life.

Lotze, Microcosmus (trans.), I. 72.

He would not tolerate a *mechanical* lesson, and took delight in puzzling his pupils and breaking up all routine business by startling and unexpected questions and assertions.

H. B. Stowe, Oldtown, p. 425.

4. Of or pertaining to the material forces of nature acting on inanimate bodies or masses; specifically, pertaining to the principles or laws of mechanics: as, the *mechanical* effects of frost; the *mechanical* powers.

The tumult in the parts of solid bodies when they are compressed, which is the cause of all flight of bodies through the air, and of other *mechanical* motions, . . . is not seen at all.

Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 93.

5. Effected by material force or forces; consisting in the play of material forces: as, *mechanical* pressure.

I doubt, however, if a view which recognizes only a *mechanical* course of Nature can logically do anything with such ideas as those of reverence, and so forth, but reckon them among the morbid productions of imagination to which nothing real corresponds, and of which it has already learnt to reject so many.

Lotze, Microcosmus (trans.), II. 109.

6. Exalting the material forces of the universe above the spiritual; subordinating the spiritual to the material; materialistic: as, the *mechanical* philosophy (specifically, atomism); a *mechanical* view of life.—7. Belonging to or characteristic of mechanics or artisans, or their class; mechanic-like; having the character or status of an artisan; hence (chiefly in old writings), mean, low, or vulgar.

Hang him, *mechanical* salt-butter rogue.

Shak., M. W. of W., II. 2. 290.

The lower part [containeth] the houses of artificers and *mechanical* men that keepe their shops there.

Coryat, Crudities, I. 217.

8. Engaged in operating machines or machinery, or in superintending their operation: as, a *mechanical* engineer.—9. Exhibiting or indicating skill in contrivance, invention, or the use of tools and machines: as, a *mechanical* genius; a *mechanical* turn of mind.—10. Effected or controlled by physical forces that are not chemical: as, a *mechanical* mixture (that is, one in which the several ingredients still retain their identity, and are held together by no special force whether of cohesion or chemical attraction); *mechanical* decomposition.—*Mechanical construction of a curve*, a construction performed by means of a *mechanical* contrivance.—*Mechanical curve*. See *curve*.—*Mechanical drawing*. Same as *geometrical drawing* (which see, under *drawing*).—*Mechanical engineering, finger, firing*. See the nouns.—*Mechanical equivalent of heat*. See *equivalent*.—*Mechanical impermeator, involution, leech*. See the nouns.—*Mechanical lamp*. Same as *carcel-lamp*.—*Mechanical line*. See *line*².—*Mechanical maneuvers* (*milit.*), the mounting, dismounting, and transportation of cannon and gun-carriages.—*Mechanical mixture*. See *chemical combination*, under *chemical*.—*Mechanical philosophy*, physics considered as affording a basis for philosophy or the explanation of the universe.—*Mechanical pigeon*. See *pigeon*.—*Mechanical powers*, the simple machines. See *machine*, 2.—*Mechanical solution of a problem*, a solution by any art or contrivance not strictly geometrical, as by means of the ruler and compasses or other instruments.—*Mechanical stage, in micros*. See *microscope*.—*Mechanical telegraph*, an automatic telegraph in which a message represented by a series or succession of dots on a paper ribbon is passed under a key or stylus, the circuit being made or broken by the simple *mechanical* passing through of the ribbon.—*Mechanical theory in med.*, an ancient theory that all diseases were principally caused by lentor, or morbid viscosity of the blood.—*Mechanical work*, work consisting in the moving of a body through space, generally in opposition to gravity.—*Rocks of mechanical origin*, in *geol.*, rocks composed of sand, pebbles, fragments, and the like: a term used by some (not aptly) as the equivalent of *clastic* or *fragmental*.—*Syn. Mechanical, Physical, Chemical*. These epithets are thus distinguished: Those changes endured by bodies which concern their masses without altering their constitution—i. e. losing their identity—such as changes of place, of figure, etc., are *mechanical*; those which concern the position of the molecules—i. e. which change the molecular state of bodies, as when iron is melted—are *physical*; those which concern the number or arrangement of atoms within the molecule and cause a change of constitution are *chemical*, as when iron rusts—i. e. oxidizes—or gunpowder explodes.

II.† n. A mechanic.

A crew of patches, rude *mechanicals*,

That work for bread upon Athenian stalls.

Shak., M. N. D., III. II. 9.

mechanicalize (mek'-kan'-i-kal-iz), v. t.; pret. and pp. *mechanicalized*, ppr. *mechanicalizing*. [Formerly *mechanicallize*; < *mechanical* + *-ize*.] To render *mechanical*; reduce to a *mechanical* level or status. *Cotgrave*. [Rare.]

mechanically (mek'-kan'-i-kal-i), adv. 1. In agreement with *mechanical* principles; according to the laws of mechanism or good workmanship: as, the machine is *mechanically* perfect.

The chick with all its parts is not a *mechanically* contrived engine.

Boyle, Works, III. 68.

2. By *mechanical* force or means; by physical power: as, water *mechanically* raised.—3. In a manner resembling a machine; without care or reflection; by the mere force of habit; automatically; not spontaneously: as, to play on an instrument *mechanically*.

Guards, *mechanically* formed in ranks.

Couper, Table-Talk, I. 136.

4. Without loss of the constitution or identity of elements; in a manner involving change of place or figure without change of structure or constitution; without the aid of chemical attraction: as, elements *mechanically* united in air; a body *mechanically* decomposed.

mechanicalness (mek'-kan'-i-kal-nes), n. The state of being *mechanical*, or governed by or as if by mechanism.

mechanician (mek'-an'-ish'-an), n. [= F. *mécanicien*; as *mechanic* + *-ian*.] 1. One who is skilled in mechanics or in machinery; one who is versed in the principles of machines or of *mechanical* construction.

Even a *mechanician*, if he has never looked into a piano, will, if shown a damper, be unable to conceive its function or relative value.

H. Spencer, Data of Ethics, § 1.

2. A mechanic; an artisan.

A *mechanician* or *mechanicall* workman is he whose skill is without knowledge of mathematical demonstration.

Dee, Preface to Euclid (1570).

The engraver was considered in the light of a *mechanician*, and, except in a very few instances, his name was not displayed.

Ure, Dict., II. 293.

mechanicize (mek'-kan'-i-siz), v. t.; pret. and pp. *mechanicized*, ppr. *mechanicizing*. [*< mechanic* + *-ize*.] To render *mechanical*. [Rare.]

Because no branch of the race was more *mechanicized* by Lockianism than the American.

The American, X. 39.

mechanicochemical (mek'-kan'-i-kō-kem'-i-kal), n. [*< mechanic* + *chemical*.] Pertaining to or dependent on both mechanics and chemistry: applied specifically to the sciences of galvanism, electricity, and magnetism, which exhibit phenomena that require for their explanation an application of the laws of mechanics and chemistry.

mechanics (mek'-kan'-iks), n. [Pl. of *mechanic*; see *-ics*.] 1. The theory of machines. This is the old meaning of the word, especially before the development of the modern doctrine of force.

I do not here take the term *Mechanicks* in that stricter and more proper sense wherein it is wont to be taken when it is used only to signify the doctrine about the moving powers (as the beam, the lever, the screws, and the wedge), and of framing engines to multiply force; but I here understand the word *Mechanicks* in a larger sense, for those disciplines that consist of the applications of the pure mathematics to produce or modify motion in inferior bodies.

Boyle, Works, III. 435.

2. The mathematical doctrine of the motions and tendencies to motion of particles and systems under the influence of forces and constraints; in a narrower sense, this doctrine as applied to systems of rigid bodies. Mechanics is now commonly divided into *kinematics* and *dynamics*, and the latter into *statics* and *kinetics*. Mechanics treated by means of the infinitesimal calculus is called *analytical mechanics*. The fundamental principles of mechanics are stated under *energy* and *force*; but the science is characterized by the great number of derived principles made use of. See *principle*.

Newton defined the laws, rules, or observed order of the phenomena of motion which come under our daily observation with greater precision than had been before attained; and, by following out with marvellous power and subtlety the mathematical consequences of these rules, he almost created the modern science of pure mechanics.

Huxley, in Nineteenth Century, XXI. 489.

mechanism (mek'-an'-izm), n. [= F. *mécanisme* = Sp. *mechanismo* = Pg. *mechanismo* = It. *meccanismo*, < ML. *mechanismus*, LL. *mechanismus*, < Gr. *μηχανισμός*, contrivance, < *μηχανή*, contrive, < *μηχανή*, contrivance; see *machine, mechanic*.] 1. The structure of a machine, engine, or other contrivance for controlling or utilizing natural forces; the arrangement and relation of parts, or the parts collectively, in any machine, tool, or other contrivance; means of *mechanical* action; machinery; hence, the structure of anything that is conceived to resemble a machine.

The *mechanism*—that is, the bulk and figure of the bone and muscles, and the insertion of the muscle into the bone.

N. Greu, Cosmologia Sacra, II. 6.

Although many authors have spoken of the wonderful *mechanism* of speech, none has hitherto attended to the far more wonderful *mechanism* which it puts into action behind the scene.

D. Stewart, Human Mind, II. II. 2.

It will not do therefore to say that light is propagated through air in one way, by one sort of *mechanism*, when the air is very rare, and by another when the air is very dense.

Stokes, Light, p. 79.

The mind is not content to have connections of ideas imposed on it by the *mechanism* of perception and memory.

Lotze, Microcosmus (trans.), I. 232.

2. A *mechanical* contrivance or agency of any kind; in general, the apparatus, means, or mode by which particular effects are produced or purposes accomplished: as, the *mechanism* of a musical instrument (the apparatus by means of which the performer acts upon it); the *mechanism* of a play or of a poem; the *mechanism* of government.—3†. Action according to the laws of mechanics; *mechanical* action.

After the chyle has passed through the lungs, nature continues her usual *mechanism* to convert it into animal substances.

Arbuthnot, Aliments.

mechanist (mek'ā-nist), *n.* [*< mechan(ic) + -ist.*] 1. A maker of machines, or one skilled in machinery or in mechanical work; a mechanician.

The *mechanist* will be afraid to assert before hardy contradiction the possibility of tearing down bulwarks with a silk-worm's thread. *Johnson, Rambler, No. 117.*

What titles will he keep? will he remain
Musician, gardener, builder, *mechanist*,
A planter, and a reaper from the seed?
Wordsworth, Excursion, vii.

2. One of a school of philosophers who refer all the changes in the universe to the effect of merely mechanical forces.

mechanistic (mek'ā-nis'tik), *a.* [*< mechanist + -ic.*] Of or pertaining to mechanism or to mechanists: as, "mechanistic combination," *Nature, XXX, 383.*

mechanize (mek'ā-nīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *mechanized*, ppr. *mechanizing*. [= *OF. mechaniser, mechanizer*; *< Gr. μηχανίζω, contrive, < μηχανή, a contrivance: see machine, mechanic.*] To render mechanical; bring into the form of mechanism; form mechanically; bring into a mechanical state or condition.

The human frame a *mechanized* automaton. *Shelley.*

mechanizer (mek'ā-nī-zēr), *n.* One who mechanizes; a believer in mechanical order or system; a utilitarian or formalist.

Our European *Mechanizers* are a sect of boundless diffusion, activity, and cooperative spirit: has not Utilitarianism flourished . . . within the last fifty years?
Carlyle, Sartor Resartus, iii. 5.

mechanograph (mek'ā-nō-grāf), *n.* [*< μηχανή, a machine, + γράφω, write.*] A machine-made copy, as of a writing, a work of art, etc.

mechanographic (mek'ā-nō-grāf'ik), *a.* [*< mechanograph + -ic.*] 1. Treating of mechanics. [*Rare.*]—2. Pertaining to mechanography.

mechanographist (mek'ā-nō-grāf'ist), *n.* [*< mechanograph + -ist.*] One who by mechanical means multiplies copies of any work of art, writing, or the like.

mechanography (mek'ā-nō-grāf'ī), *n.* [*< Gr. μηχανή, a machine, + γραφία, < γράφω, write.*] The art of multiplying copies of a writing or a work of art by the use of a machine.

mechanology (mek'ā-nōl'ō-jī), *n.* [*< Gr. μηχανή, a machine, + λογία, < λέγω, speak: see -ology.*] The knowledge of, or a treatise on, mechanics or mechanism. [*Rare.*]

The science of style, considered as a machine, in which words act upon words, and through a particular grammar, might be called the *mechanology* of style.
De Quincey, Style, 1.

mechanurgy (mek'ā-nēr-jī), *n.* [*< Gr. μηχανουργία, < μηχανουργός, an engineer, < μηχανή, a machine, + ἔργον, work.*] That branch of mechanics which treats of moving machines. [*Rare.*]

meche¹, mechel¹, a. Middle English variants of *much*.

meche², n. An obsolete form of *match²*.

Mechitarist, n. See *Mekhtarist*.

Mechlin (mek'lin), *a.* and *n.* 1. *a.* Pertaining to or produced at Mechlin or Malines in Belgium.—*Mechlin embroidery*, an old name for Mechlin lace, because its peculiar manufacture gives it somewhat the look of embroidery. *Diet. Needlework.—Mechlin lace.* See *lace*.

II. *n.* Same as *Mechlin lace*.

Mechoacan root. See *root*.

Mecistops (mē-sis'tops), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. μήκιστος, μέγιστος, superl. of μακρός, long, + ὤψ, face.*] A genus of African gavials of the family *Gavialidae*, founded by J. E. Gray in 1862. They have the hind feet webbed, the plates of the back and neck connected, and the jaws slender, not enlarged at the end. *M. bennetti* or *cataphractus* is an example.

Meckelian (mek'ē-lian), *a.* [*< Meckel* (see *def.*) + -ian.] Pertaining to J. F. Meckel (1781-1833), a German anatomist.—*Meckelian ganglion, rod, etc.* See the nouns.

Mecoceras (mē-kos'e-ras), *n.* [NL. (Guenée, 1857), *< μήκος, length, + κέρας, horn.*] A genus of geometrid moths, typical of the subfamily *Mecocerinae*, comprising a single beautiful species from South America.

Mecocerinae (mē-kos'e-rī'nō), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Mecoceras + -inae.*] A subfamily of geometrid moths, typified by the genus *Mecoceras*. Also raised to family rank as *Mecoceridae*.

mecock¹, n. See *mecocock*.

mecometer (mek'om'e-tēr), *n.* [*< Gr. μήκος, length (cf. μακρός, long: see macron), + μέτρον, a measure.*] A kind of graduated compass used at the Maternity Hospital in Paris for measuring new-born infants.

meconarceine (mek'ō-nār'sē-in), *n.* [*< mecon(nic) + narc(otic) + -ine².*] An alkaloid obtained from opium: said to be a useful hypnotic.

meconate (mek'ō-nāt), *n.* [*< mecon(nic) + -ate¹.*] A salt of meconic acid.

meconic (mē-kon'ik), *a.* [*< Gr. μηχανικός, pertaining to a poppy, < μήκων < L. mecon, a poppy, poppy-seed, poppy-juice, opium, = OBulg. mākū = OHG. māhan, MHG. māhen, mahn, G. mohn, also OHG. māgo, MHG. māge = OSw. (val)mu-ghi, Sw. (vall)mo = Dan. (val)mue, poppy; the Teut. forms prob. not of native origin.*] Pertaining to or derived from the poppy.—*Meconic acid*, C₇H₄O₇, the peculiar acid with which morphine is combined in opium. When pure, it forms small white crystals. Its aqueous solution shows a deep-red color with the persalts of iron, which therefore are good tests for it. It is a tribasic acid, but most of its salts contain but two equivalents of the base.

meconidia, n. Plural of *meconidium*.

meconidine (mē-kon'i-din), *n.* [*< mecon(nic) + -id + -ine².*] One of the alkaloids contained in opium.

meconidium (mek'ō-nid'i-um), *n.*; pl. *meconidia* (-ī). [NL., *< Gr. μήκων, part of the intestines of testaceous animals, also the ink-bag of a cuttlefish, lit. poppy, poppy-seed (see meconic), + dim. -idium.*] The fixed generative medusoid of some calyptoblastic hydroids, as of the genus *Gonothryx*, in which the sexual elements are matured and from which the embryos are discharged in the form of ciliated planulas. These generative buds or zooids develop upon the gonotheca, several in succession from above downward, retaining their direct communication with the blastostyle; when fully matured they are sacs hanging to the gonotheca by a narrow stalk or peduncle, having an opening or mouth at the far end surrounded by a circle of tentacles, through which mouth the ova escape; the cavity of the hollow meconidium communicates with that of the blastostyle, and the medusoid, after performing its function, decays upon its stem, never becoming detached as a free zooid.

meconin (mek'ō-nin), *n.* [*< mecon(nic) + -in².*] A neutral substance (C₁₀H₁₀O₄) existing in opium. It is white, fusible, and crystalline.

meconioid (mē-kō'ni-oid), *a.* [*< meconium + -oid.*] Resembling meconium.

meconiorrhœa (mē-kō'ni-ō-rē-ā), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. μηχανίων, poppy-juice, the first feces of infants, + ροία, a flow, < ρέω, flow.*] A morbidly increased discharge of meconium.

meconium (mē-kō'ni-um), *n.* [*< L. meconium, < Gr. μηχανίων, poppy-juice, the first feces of infants, < μήκων, the poppy: see meconic.*] 1†. Poppy-juice.—2. The feces of a new-born infant.—3. In *entom.*, the feces of an adult insect just transformed from the pupa.

meconology (mek'ō-nōl'ō-jī), *n.* [*< Gr. μήκων, the poppy, opium, + λογία, < λέγω, speak: see -ology.*] A treatise on the poppy, or on opium.

meconophagism (mek'ō-nōf'ā-jizm), *n.* [As *meconophagist + -ism.*] Opium-eating; the opium habit.

The death of the patient being attributed to causes which are supposed to be disconnected from the *meconophagism*. *Allen and Neurol., VII. 463.*

meconophagist (mek'ō-nōf'ā-jist), *n.* [*< Gr. μήκων, the poppy, opium, + φάγειν, eat, + -ist.*] An opium-eater; one who has contracted the opium or morphine habit.

If they happen to find solace in opium readily, they become *meconophagists*. *Allen and Neurol., VII. 471.*

Meconopsis (mek'ō-nop'sis), *n.* [NL. (Vigier, 1821), *< Gr. μήκων, the poppy, + ὄψις, appearance.*] A genus of plants of the natural order *Papaveraceae*, the poppy family, and the tribe *Eupavereae*, characterized by a capsule which splits open for a short distance, and by a club-shaped style bearing from four to six radiate-deflexed stigma-lobes. They are herbs, having a yellow juice, entire or lobed leaves, and showy yellow, purple, or blue flowers, which droop in the bud, and are borne on long peduncles. Nine species are known, natives of western Europe, the central part of Asia, and western North America. *M. cambrica*, the Welsh poppy, a plant of rocky and woody places in parts of western Europe, has bright-green hairy pinnate leaves, slender stems, and large terminal sulphur-yellow flowers. This and several other species are cultivated for ornament.

Mecoptera (mē-kop'te-rā), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Gr. μήκος, length, + πτερόν, a wing, = E. feather.*] In some systems, an order of neuropterous insects corresponding to the *Panorptidae* or scorpion-flies, proposed for uniformity of nomenclature instead of Brauer's term *Panorptata*. Also, incorrectly, *Mecaptera*. *Packard, 1888.*

med. An abbreviation of *medicine, medical*.

Meda (mē-dā), *n.* [NL. (Girard, 1856); a made word.] A genus of cyprinoid fishes, typical of the subfamily *Medinae*, containing such as *M. fulgida* of the Gila river in Arizona.

medal (med'al), *n.* [*< OF. medaille, F. médaille < D. G. medaille = Dan. medalje = Sw. medalj) = Sp. medalla = Pg. medalha = It. medaglia, ML. reflex medallia, medalia, medalea, medalla, medale < OHG. medilla, medila, MHG. medele), a medal, < L. as if *metallea, < L. metallum, metal: see metal.*] A piece of metal, usually circular in form, bearing devices (types) and inscriptions, struck or cast to commemorate a person, an institution, or an event, and distinguished from a coin by not being intended to serve as a medium of exchange. The word is also sometimes used to designate coins, particularly ancient coins in the precious metals, or fine medieval or Renaissance coins, in collections. Some of the Greek and Roman coin-types are commemorative, and the Roman medallions were of a quasi-medallic character. Strictly speaking, however, the medal is a creation of modern times. The earliest, and in point of portraiture the finest, medals were produced in Italy about the middle of the fifteenth century by Vittore Pisano of Verona. Fine medals were also executed in Italy, Germany, and France during the sixteenth century. English medals begin practically with the reign of Henry VIII. The earliest specimens are cast, but in the reign of James I. the process of striking began to be employed. Thomas Rawlins, Thomas Simon, and Abraham Simon (seventeenth century) are the principal medalists who were natives of England; but some of the best English medals were the productions of foreign artists, as Trezzo (time of Philip and Mary), Simon Passe (James I.), N. Briot (Charles I.), the Roettier family (Charles II.), and J. Croker (Anne).

An antique *medal*, half consumed with rust.

Boyle, Works, V. 545.

Italian and French writers of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries use *medaglia* and *medaille* to signify coins which, being no longer in circulation, were preserved in the cabinets of collectors as curiosities. Even in the last century our own word *medal* was so employed. The *medals* of the Roman Emperors to which Gibbon often alludes in his notes to the "Decline and Fall" are, of course, what are now known as coins; and Addison's "Dialogue upon the Usefulness of Medals" is, for the most part, a treatise on Roman imperial coins.

W. Wroth, in Coins and Medals (1885), p. 236.

Counterfeit Medals Act. See *counterfeit*.—*Madonna medal.* See *madonna*.

medal (med'al), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *medaled* or *medalled*, ppr. *medaling* or *medalling*. [*< medal, n.*] To decorate with a medal; confer a medal upon; present with a medal as a mark of honor. [*Rare.*]

Irving went home, *medalled* by the king, diplomated by the university, crowned, and honoured, and admired.

Thackeray, Roundabout Papers, Nil nisi Bonum.

medal-cup (med'al-kup), *n.* A drinking-vessel of metal, usually silver, in which coins or medallions are incrustated and form a part of the decoration. Usually these coins are so inset that both sides can be seen, the interior of the cup as well as the exterior being in this way made ornamental. In some cases a series of coins of a single sovereign or of a succession of sovereigns is used.

medalet (med'al-et), *n.* [*< medal + -et.*] Any medal of small size. When not larger than, for example, the English florin or half-crown, or United States half-dollar, medals are generally called by this name; but numismatists do not make any rigid distinction between medals and medalets.

I shall beg leave to give this class the appellation of *medalets*, as the genius of our language admits of this diminutive in ringlet, bracelet, and the like.
Pinkerton, Essay on Medals, I. § 13.

medalist, medallist (med'al-ist), *n.* [*< F. médailiste = Sp. medallista; as medal + -ist.*] 1. An engraver, stamper, or molder of medals.

Sculptors, painters, and *medallists* exerted their utmost skill in the work of transmitting his features to posterity.

Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vii.

2. One who is skilled in medals.

Nothing could be more Civil and Franc than this Gentleman, whom I believe to be the best *Medalist* in Europe.
Lister, Journey to Paris, p. 98.

As a *medallist*, you are not to look upon a cabinet of medals as a treasure of money, but of knowledge.

Addison, Ancient Medals, i.

3. One who has gained a medal as a reward of merit.

I backed my man to be not only Senior Classic, but First Chancellor's *Medalist*, and to be a *Medalist* at all he must be a Senior Optime in Mathematics.

C. A. Bristed, English University, p. 215.

medallic (mē-dal'ik), *a.* [*< medal + -ic.*] Pertaining to, of the character of, or represented on a medal or medals: as, the *medallic art*; a *medallic* coin or portrait.



Silver Medal-cup. (The medals are all of the Dukes of Brunswick-Wolfenbützel.)

I have lately seen, says Eugenius, a *medallic* history of the present King of France. *Addison*, *Ancient Medals*, iii.

If it is possible to conceive literature destroyed, and modern cities and their monuments in ruin and decay, *medallic* coins would become the most durable memorials. *Jevons*, *Money and Mech. of Exchange*, p. 63.

medallion (mē-dal'yōn), *n.* [*< F. médaillon (= Sp. medallón), a large medal, a medallion, locket, etc., < médaille, a medal: see medall.*] 1. A medal of large size. Some Greek coins of unusually large module are popularly, though incorrectly, so called: as, the Syracusan *medallions*. The pieces called by numis-



Obverse. Reverse.
Medallion of Maximus I. (Size of the original.)

matists the *Roman medallions* are generally struck in copper, though sometimes in the precious metals, and bear a general resemblance to the sesterti or large bronze coins of the earlier Roman emperors; but they are often of finer workmanship than the coins, and are not inscribed with the letters S. C. (for *senatus consulto*). These medallions (the ancient name of which is not known) did not circulate as money, but were given by the emperors as presents to state officials and others. Their types are of a more or less commemorative character.

Medallions [were], . . . in respect of the other coins, . . . the same as modern medals in respect of modern money. They were exempted from all commerce, and had no other value but what was set upon them by the fancy of the owner. They are supposed to have been struck by emperors for presents to their friends, foreign princes, or ambassadors. *Addison*, *Ancient Medals*, iii.

2. Anything resembling the classical medallion. (a) A circular or oval disk decorated with figures, as a portrait with legends, and cast in metal. Medallions of this sort were common at the epoch of the Renaissance, and are among the most interesting specimens of the sculptures of that time. (b) In *arch.*, a tablet, circular, oval, square, or of any other form, bearing on it objects represented in relief, as figures, heads, animals, flowers, etc., and applied to an exterior or interior wall, a frieze, or other architectural member; a cartouche. (c) A member in a decorative design resembling a panel; a space reserved for some special work of art, as a landscape, a portrait, etc., or merely filled with ornamentation different from the surface around it: as, a *medallion* in a carpet, on a painted vase, etc.

medallion-carpet (mē-dal'yōn-kär'pet), *n.* A carpet woven in one piece, with a large central figure, surrounded by a plainer surface, and usually a border.

medallioned (mē-dal'yōnd), *a.* [*< medallion + -ed.*] Ornamented with a medallion or medallions.

An elaborate *medallioned* title-page of birds, by Mr. J. G. Millais. *Athenaeum*, No. 3156, p. 503.

medallion-pattern (mē-dal'yōn-pat'ern), *n.* In *decorative art*, a design for the ornamentation of a surface of which a medallion or medallions form an important part.

medallist, *n.* See *medalist*.

medallurgy (med'al-ēr-jī), *n.* [*< medal + Gr. *τέχνη, work. Cf. metallurgy.*] The art of designing and striking medals. [Obsol.]

medal-machine (med'al-mā-shēn'), *n.* A machine for copying medals and similar works in relief or in intaglio, on a scale larger or smaller than the originals. It is an adaptation of the carving-machine.

medal-tankard (med'al-tang'kär'd), *n.* Same as *medal-cup*.

meddle (med'l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *meddled*, ppr. *meddling*. [Early mod. E. also *medle*; *< ME. medlen, medelen*, *< OF. medler, mesler*, assimilated *meiler, meller*, *F. mêler = Pr. meslar = Sp. mezclar = Pg. mesclar = It. misciare, mescolare*, mix, *< ML. as if *misculare*, *< L. miscere*, mix: see *mix*. Cf. *medl*, *medley*, *intermeddle*, etc.] 1. *trans.* To mix; mingle.

Wordly [worldly] selynesse,
Which clerkes callen fals felicitye,
Ymedled is with many a bitterness.

Chaucer, *Troilus*, iii. 815.

Six sexter with a pounce
Of honey meddel thal, and save it sounde.
Palladius, *Husbandrie* (E. E. T. S.), p. 118.

He cutt a lock of all their heare,
Which medding with their blood and earth he threw
Into the grave. *Spenser*, *F. Q.*, II. i. 61.

A medled estate of the orders of the Gospel and the ceremonies of popery is not the best way to banish popery.
Quoted in *Hooker's Eccles. Polity*, iv. 8.

He tok his seurd in hand, the croyce let he falle,
And medeled him in the pres, among the barons alle.
Rob. of Brunne, p. 18.

II. intrans. 1. To be mixed or mingled; mix.

More to know
Did never meddle with my thoughts.
Shak., *Tempest*, I. 2. 23.

2. To mingle in association or interest; concern one's self; take part; deal; generally requiring *with* in construction.

When these ill kynges saugh that these were a-monge hem *medelinge*, the departed her peple in twayne, and lette vijij fighting stille. *Martin* (E. E. T. S.), II. 207.

Study to be quiet, and to meddle with your own business. *Tyndale*, 1 *Thes.* iv. 11.

Meddle not with them that are given to change. *Prov.* xxiv. 21.

The shoemaker should meddle with his yard, and the tailor with his last. *Shak.*, *R. and J.*, I. 2. 40.

3. To interfere or take part inappropriately, improperly, or impertinently; concern or busy one's self with or about something without necessity or warrant; act in a matter with which one has no business: used absolutely, or followed by *in* or *with*.

Why shouldst thou meddle to thy hurt? 2 *Kl.* xiv. 10.
In those days nobody meddled with concerns above his comprehension. *Irving*, *Knickerbocker*, p. 163.

Miss Alethen was a lady of excellent sense, and did not meddle with him any more. *J. E. Cooke*, *Virginia Comedians*, I. xxx.

To meddle or make, to have to do; take part; interfere. [*Colloq.*]

For such kind of men, the less you meddle or make with them, why, the more is for your honesty. *Shak.*, *Much Ado*, III. 3. 55.

meddler (med'lér), *n.* One who meddles; one who interferes or busies himself with things in which he has no personal or proper concern; an officious person; a busybody.

Do not drive away such as bring thee information as *meddlers*, but accept of them in good part. *Bacon*, *Of Great Place*.

Layer-overs for meddlers. See *layer-over*.

meddlesome (med'l-sum), *a.* [*< meddle + -some.*] Given to meddling; apt to interpose in the affairs of others; inclined to be officiously intrusive.

Honour, that meddlesome, officious ill,
Pursues thee e'en to death. *Elair*, *The Grave*.

meddlesomeness (med'l-sum-nēs), *n.* Officious interference in or with the affairs of others.

I shall propound some general rules according to which such *meddlesomeness* is commonly blameable. *Barrow*, *Sermons*, I. xxi.

meddling (med'ling), *n.* [*< ME. medlyng, meddelynge*; verbal *n.* of *meddle*, *v.*] 1. The act or habit of interfering in matters not of one's proper concern.

Most of the vices of Frederic's administration resolve themselves into one vice, the spirit of meddling. *Macaulay*, *Frederic the Great*.

2. Contention in battle; fighting.

When Agravayn hadde the horse, he lepte vp as soone as he myght, and than he gan the *meddelynge* amonge hem full crewell and fell. *Martin* (E. E. T. S.), II. 199.

meddling (med'ling), *p. a.* Officious; unwarrantably busy or officiously interposing in other men's affairs: as, a *meddling* neighbor.

A meddling man is one that has nothing to do with his business, and yet no man busier than hee, and his business is most in his face. *Ep. Earle*, *Micro-cosmographie*, A *Medling* Man.

meddlingly (med'ling-li), *adv.* In a meddling manner; officiously.

medel, **mede**, *n.* Middle English forms of *medel* and *medd*.

Mede (mēd), *n.* [= *F. Mède*, *< L. Medus*, pl. *Medi*, *< Gr. Mēdos*, usually in pl. *Mēdos*, the Medes, = Heb. *Mādai*, the Medes, *Media*, *Mādhi*, a Mede, *< OPers.* and *Zend Māda*, a Mede.] A native or an inhabitant of Media, an ancient kingdom of Asia, south of the Caspian Sea, and later a part of the Persian empire.

The thing is true, according to the law of the Medes and Persians, which altereth not. *Dan.* vi. 12.

medefult, *a.* A Middle English form of *medful*.

Medeola (mē-dē-ō-lā), *n.* [*NL.* (Lin-

næus, 1737), *< L. Medea*, *Media*, *< Gr. Mēdeia*, *Medea*, famed as a sorceress.] A genus of liliaceous plants of the tribe *Medeaceae*. It is characterized by a whorl of leaves at the middle of the stem, and by the flowers being in a terminal umbel, surrounded by three involucre leaves. There is but a single species, *M. Virginica*, the Indian cucumber-root, which is common in damp, rich woods in North America. See *cucumber-root*.

Medeoleæ (mē-dē-ō-lē-ē), *n. pl.* [*NL.* (Bentham and Hooker, 1883), *< Medeola + -æ.*] A tribe of plants of the natural order *Liliaceæ*. It is characterized by a bulbous stem (the few leaves radical, or whorled on the stem), terminal solitary or umbelled flowers, exserted anthers, and an indehiscent fleshy fruit. It contains 5 genera and about 25 species, natives of North America and the northern and temperate parts of Europe and Asia.

media (mē'di-ā), *n.* [*L.*, fem. of *medius*, middle: see *medium*.] In *anat.*, the middle tunic of an artery or a lymphatic vessel. *Leidy*, *Anat.* (1889).

media, *n.* Plural of *medium*.

mediacy (mē'di-ā-si), *n.* [*< media(tc) + -cy.*] 1. The state of being mediate; the state or fact of being a medium or mean cause.—2. Mediation.

Were there in these syllogisms no occult conversion of an undeclared consequent, no *mediacy* from the antecedent, they could not in their ostensible conclusion reverse the quantities of Breadth and Depth. *Sir W. Hamilton*.

mediad (mē'di-ad), *adv.* [*< media + -ad*.] In *anat.*, and *zool.*, to or toward the meson or middle line or plane in situation or direction; mesiad.

Almost all the Lamellibranchiata have two pairs of these gills on either side: an inner pair, which are placed *mediad*, and an outer pair at the sides of these.

Gegenbaur, *Comp. Anat.* (trans.), p. 336.

mediæval, mediævalism, etc. See *medieval*, etc.

medial (mē'di-al), *a.* and *n.* [*< L. mediatis*, of the middle, *< L. medius*, middle: see *medium*.]

1. *a.* 1. Pertaining to the middle; situated or existing between two extremities or extremes; intermediate in situation, rank, or degree: as, the *medial* letters of a word; a *medial* mark on an insect's wing.

The inherent use of all *medial* knowledges, all truths, cognitions, books, appearances, and teachings, is that they bring us in to know God by an immediate knowledge. *Bushnell*, *Sermons on Living Subjects*, p. 123.

Among the Dipnoi, Protoperus retains the *medial* row of rays only, which have the form of fine rods of cartilage. *Gegenbaur*, *Comp. Anat.* (trans.), p. 477.

2. Mean; pertaining to a mean or average.—3.

In *modern spiritualism*, pertaining to a medium or to mediumship; mediumistic: as, *medial* faculties; *medial* phenomena.—4. In *zool.*, and *anat.*, same as *median* and *mesal*.—5. In *bot.*, same as *median*.—**Alligation medial**. See *alligation*.—**Medial cadence**. (a) In *Gregorian music*, a cadence closing with the chord of the *medial* of any mode. (b) In *modern music*, a cadence, final or not, in which the next to the last chord is inverted; an inverted cadence.—**Medial cells**, basal cells of an insect's wing, between the subcostal, median, and submedian veins, distinguished in the *Hymenoptera*. Also called *median* and *brachial cells*.—**Medial consonances**, in *music*, a term used by Helmholtz for the major third and minor sixth, as distinguished from the minor third and minor sixth.—**Medial eyes**, eyes equally distant from the base of the head and the apex or end of the labrum.—**Medial line**, a line whose length is a mean proportional between those of two other lines.—**Medial moraine**, stress, etc. See the nouns.

II. *n.* In *Gr. gram.*, one of the mutes β, γ, δ, as if intermediate in sound between the sord mutes π, κ, τ and the aspirates φ, χ, θ. The term *medial* (Latin *media*) translates the technical Greek μέσος, *sc. μέσος*, middle mute.

medially (mē'di-al-i), *adv.* In or along the middle; as regards the middle; midway: as, *medially* situated.

medialuna (mē'di-a-lū'nā), *n.* A pimelepteroïd fish of the Pacific coast, *Cynosoma californica*. It has an ovate form, vertical fins not falcate, color blackish above with bluish and lighter tints below, the fins blackish. It is about one foot long, is common along the coast from Point Conception in California southward, and is an esteemed food-fish.

median (mē'di-an), *a.* [= *F. médian* = *Sp. Pg. It. mediano*, *< L. medianus*, that is in the middle, *< medius*, middle: see *medium*. Cf. *mean* and *mizzen*, ult. doublets of *median*.] Pertaining to or situated in the middle; specifically, in *anat.* and *zool.*, intermediate as dividing the body by a longitudinal and vertical plane; *medial*; *mesal*: as, the linea alba is the *median* line of the abdomen; in *bot.*, situated in or along, or belonging to, the middle of a structure having a right side and a left. See below.—**Median area**, in *entom.*, a large space occupying the center of the wing, from base to end, lying between the median and submedian or internal veins. In *Orthoptera* it is often marked by a different structure from the rest of the wing.—**Median artery**, a branch, usually of the anterior interosseous, accompanying the median nerve. It is sometimes of large size, and may arise from the ulnar or the brachial.—**Median basilic vein**. See *basilic*.—**Median cells**. Same



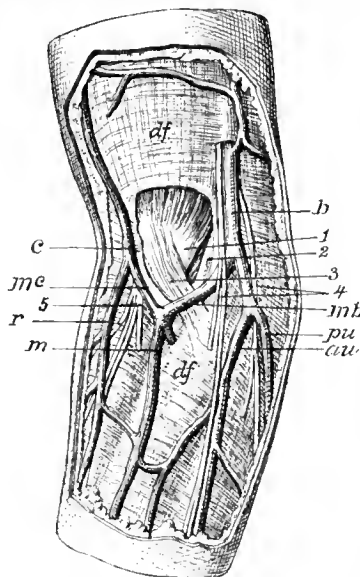
Flowering Plant of Indian Cucumber-root (*Medeola Virginica*). *a.*, flower; *b.*, fruit.

as *medial cells*. See *medial*.—**Median cephalic vein**, the vein of the arm which connects the median and the cephalic vein. Also called *medicephalic vein*. It is one of the veins commonly selected for venesection.—**Median coverts**, in *ornith.*, those coverts of the secondaries which intervene between the greater and lesser coverts. See *cut under covert*.—**Median foveola**. See *foveola*.—**Median line**, a line passing or supposed to pass exactly through the middle of something specified. Specifically—(a) In *anat.*, the periphery of the median plane; the dorsomeson or ventrimeson, or both of these, dividing the surface of the body into equal right and left halves; also, any line which lies in the meson or median plane. (b) In *crystal.*, same as *mean line* and *bisectrix*. See *bisectrix*, 1. (c) In *climatology*, the average central course of a trade-wind.

The mean position of the median line lies at least six or seven degrees north of the equator.

Croft, Climate and Time, p. 231.

Median nerve. (a) The principal nerve of the front of the arm, situated between the musculocutaneous and the ulnar, arising from the upper and lower cords of the brachial plexus by two heads which embrace the axillary artery, and prolonged to the hand. (b) In *bot.*, a nerve traversing the middle of a leaf or leaf-like expansion.—**Median plane**. (a) In *anat.* and *zool.*, an imaginary vertical plane supposed to divide the body longitudinally into two equal parts, right and left; the meson. (b) In *bot.*, of a flower or other lateral structure of a plant, a vertical plane which bisects the anterior and posterior sides, and which, if prolonged, would pass through the center of the parent axis. Goebel. Also called *anteroposterior plane*.—**Median shade**, in *entom.*, a more or less distinct shaded band or mark running transversely across the middle of the anterior wing, found in most noctuid moths.—**Median stress**. See *stress*.—**Median vein**. (a) In *anat.*, the middle superficial vein of the front of the forearm, dividing at or near the bend of the elbow into the median basilic and median cephalic. The former of these soon joins one of the brachial veins which accompany the bra-



Median and other Veins of Arm.

1, tendon of biceps; 2, brachial artery; 3, bicipital fascia; 4, internal cutaneous nerves; 5, external cutaneous nerves; *m*, median vein; *mb*, median basilic; *mc*, median cephalic; *b*, basilic; *c*, cephalic; *r*, radial; *au*, *pu*, anterior and posterior ulnar veins. Several unnamed veins are also shown. All these veins are superficial to *df*, *df*, the general deep fascia of the parts; *mb* or *mc* is usually selected for venesection.

chial artery; the latter soon unites with the radial to form the cephalic, which continues superficial up the arm to join the axillary or subclavian. (b) In *entom.*, the third main longitudinal vein or rib of an insect's wing, counting from the anterior border.—**Median wall**, in archegoniate plants, a wall in a plane at right angles to the basal wall, dividing the pro-embryo into lateral halves. Goebel.—**Median zone**. See *zone*.

Median (*mē'di-an*), *a.* and *n.* [*L. Media*, < *Gr. Mῆδία*, *Media*, < *Μῆδος*, the Medes: see *Mede*³.] *I.* *a.* Of or pertaining to *Media*, an ancient kingdom of Asia. Also *Medic*.

Ev'ry day did change attire,

In costly Median silk.

Queen Eleanor's Fall (Child's Ballads, VII. 297).

II. *n.* Same as *Mede*³. [Rare.]

medianimic (*mē'di-ā-nim'ik*), *a.* Same as *medianimistic*.

medianly (*mē'di-an-li*), *adv.* [*< median + -ly*².] In or along the middle.

The laryngeal sac opens *medianly* into the front of the larynx. *Encyc. Brit.*, II. 151.

mediant (*mē'di-ant*), *n.* [*< It. mediant*, < *LL. median* (*-s*), *pp.* of *mediare*, divide in the middle: see *mediate*.] *1.* In *Gregorian music*, one of the principal tones of a mode, situated as nearly as possible midway between the dominant and the final, and ranking next in importance to them. It may be used as the first tone of any phrase of a plain-song melody except the first and the last. The mediants of the several modes are: *I.*, *F*; *II.*, *E*; *III.*, *G*; *IV.*, *D*; *V.*, *A*; *VI.*, *C*; *VII.*, *F*; *IX.*, *C*; *X.*, *B*; *XI.*, *D*; *XII.*, *E*; *XIV.*, *A*.

2. In *modern music*, the third tone of the scale. The scale is major or minor according as the mediant is a major or a minor third above the key-note.

median-ventral (*mē'di-an-ven'tral*), *a.* Same as *medioventral*. *Huxley and Martin*.

mediastinal, *n.* Plural of *mediastinum*.

mediastina (*mē-di-as'ti-nal*), *a.* [*< mediastinum + -al*.] Of or pertaining to a mediastinum or middle septum or partition, particularly that of the thorax.

mediastinet (*mē-di-as'tin*), *n.* [*< NL. mediastinum, q. v.*] Same as *mediastinum*.

mediastinitis (*mē-di-as'ti-ni'tis*), *n.* [*< mediastinum + -itis*.] Inflammation of the proper tissue of the mediastinum.

mediastinum (*mē'di-as-ti-num*), *n.*; pl. *mediastina* (*-nā*). [*NL.*, neut. of *L. mediastinus*, lit. being in the middle or midst (used only in the sense of 'a helper, assistant'), < *medius*, middle: see *medium*.] In *anat.*, a median septum or partition between two parts of an organ, or between two paired cavities of the body; especially, the membranous partition separating the right and left thoracic cavities, formed of the two inner pleural walls. Since in man these pleural folds do not meet, the term *mediastinum* is extended to the space between them.—**Anterior mediastinum**, the space between the sternum and the pericardium, containing the triangularis sterni muscle, parts of other muscles, areolar tissue, lymphatic glands, etc.—**Mediastinum testis**, the septum of the testicle, or corpus lighmorianum, an incomplete vertical partition formed by an infolding of the tunica albuginea.—**Middle mediastinum**, nearly the same as the pericardiac cavity, containing the heart, ascending aorta, pulmonary artery, and superior vena, which are within the pericardium, and the phrenic nerves, roots of the lungs, and lymphatic glands.—**Posterior mediastinum**, the space between the spine and the pericardium, containing the descending aorta, azygous veins, thoracic duct, esophagus, and pneumogastric and splanchnic nerves.—**Superior mediastinum**, the space corresponding to the upper part of the sternum, extending from the manubrium in front to the spine behind. It contains the trachea, esophagus, thoracic duct, the arch of the aorta and the origin of the large arteries, the large veins, phrenic and pneumogastric nerves, thymus gland, etc.

mediate (*mē'di-āt*), *v.*; pret. and *pp.* *mediated*, *pp.* *mediating*. [*< LL. mediatius*, *pp.* of *mediare*, divide in the middle (*ML.* also be in the middle, be or come between, mediate), < *medius*, middle: see *medium*.] *I.* *intrans.* *1.* To occupy an intermediate place or position; be interposed; have the position of a mean.

By being crowded they exclude all other bodies that before mediated between the parts of their body.

Sir K. Digby.

Evernia vulpina must be admitted to mediate, as well in general habit as in an important detail of thalline structure, between the other northern species and *Ulna*.

E. Tuckerman, Genera Lichenum, p. (11).

2. To have the function of a mean or means; effect a connection between other things, or a transition from one to the other.

Lotze, so to speak, turns the flank of the sceptical doctrine, by insisting that, after all, knowledge can be nothing but a mediating process. *Mind*, X. 110.

Prof. Jebb has, it is true, not augmented the number of previous theories as to the origin of the Iliad by any theory distinctly original; yet he has opened up a mediating view, which is of interest and may commend itself to many. *Amer. Jour. Philol.*, VIII. 475.

3. To intervene for the purpose of reconciliation; act as an intermediary for the settlement of a disagreement or discord; intercede.

What man is able to mediate, and stand in the gap, between God and man?

Donne, Sermons, 1.

Bacon attempted to mediate between his friend and the Queen.

Macaulay, Lord Bacon.

4. To take an intermediate stand; act moderately; avoid extremes.

The law doth sometimes mediate, thinks it good

Not ever to steep violent sins in blood.

Webster, White Devil, i. 1.

5. In *spiritualism*, specifically, to act as a medium.—*Syn.* *1.* See *interposition*.

II. *trans.* *1.* To effect by intervention, interposition, or any intermediary action.

Employed to mediate

A present marriage, to be had between

Him and the sister of the young French queen.

Daniel, Civil Wars, viii.

It is singular that the last act of his political life should have been to mediate a peace between the dominions of two monarchs who had united to strip him of his own.

Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., II. 18.

2. To effect a relation between or a transition from, as between two things, or from one thing to another; bring into relation by some intervening means or process.

What we have is always a positive mediated by a negative; and if we could absolutely sever either from the other, we should come in both cases to the same result.

E. Caird, Hegel, p. 215.

3. To harmonize; reconcile; settle, as a dispute, by intervention.

No friends

Could mediate their discords.

Middleton, Spanish Gypsy, li. 2.

4. To further by interceding, or by acting as a mediator. [Rare.]

Remember me by this; and in your prayers,
When your strong heart melts, mediate my poor fortunes.

Fletcher, Pilgrim, l. 2.

5. To divide into two equal or approximately equal parts.

They styled a double step, the space from the elevation of one foot to the same foot set down again, mediated by a step of the other foot, a pace, equal to five feet. Holder.

mediate (*mē'di-āt*), *a.* [*< LL. mediatius*, *pp.*: see the verb. Cf. *immediate*, *intermediate*.] *1.* Situated between two extremes; lying in the middle; intermediate; intervening.

Anxious we hover in a mediate state,

Between infinity and nothing.

Prior, Solomon, iii.

2. Acting as a means or medium; not direct or immediate in operation; not final or ultimate.

It is certain that the immediate cause of death is the resolution or extinguishment of the spirits; and that the destruction or corruption of the organs is but the mediate cause.

Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 399.

3. Effected by or due to the intervention of a mean or medium; derived from or dependent upon some intervening thing or act; not primary, direct, or independent.

We may, accordingly, doubt the reality of any object of mediate knowledge, without denying the reality of the immediate knowledge on which the mediate knowledge rests.

Sir W. Hamilton, Metaphysics, ix.

As a lecturer he [Christison] was . . . perfect, full of immediate knowledge as distinguished from mediate.

Dr. J. Brown, Spare Hours, 3d ser., p. 302.

Mediate agglutination. See *agglutination*.—**Mediate auscultation or percussion**, in *pathol.*—See *auscultation*.

—**Mediate certainty**, certainty founded on inference or reasoning; opposed to *immediate* or *intuitive certainty*.

—**Mediate contraries**. See *contrary*.—**Mediate evidence**, or *mediate testimony*, in *law*, a phrase not having any technical meaning, but used by theoretic writers to indicate (a) evidence or testimony which does not go directly to demonstrate the fact sought to be proved, but to establish some intermediate fact from which an inference or further evidence may deduce that sought to be proved; and (b) secondary evidence as distinguished from primary.

—**Mediate good**, something useful or good as aiding to the attainment of an ultimate good.—**Mediate imputation**. See *imputation*.—**Mediate inference**, an inference from two or more premises.—**Mediate knowledge**, representative knowledge; the knowledge of something through something else which is immediately perceived.

—**Mediate mode**. See *immediate mode*, under *mode*¹.

—**Mediate object**, anything which is an object through something else which is the immediate object.

The sensible qualities are the immediate objects of the senses; a substance invested with those qualities the mediate.

Burgersdicius, tr. by a Gentleman.

Remote mediate mark. See *mark*¹.

mediately (*mē'di-āt-li*), *adv.* In a mediate manner; by the intervention of a mean or medium; indirectly; by mediation.

She bath a superior above her, by whom she ought to be ruled and ordered; for she is not immediately under God, but *mediately*. *Latimer*, Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1550.

If the king granted a manor to A., and he granted a portion of the land to B., . . . B. held his lands immediately of A., but *mediately* of the king. *Blackstone*, Com., II. v.

mediate (*mē'di-āt*), *n.* The state of being mediate, in any sense of that word.

mediation (*mē-di-ā'shon*), *n.* [*< ME. mediacion*, *mediacion*, < *OF. mediation*, *F. médiation* = *Sp. mediación* = *Pg. mediação* = *It. mediazione*, < *ML. *mediatio* (*n.*), < *LL. mediare*, divide in the middle, *ML.* also mediate: see *mediate*.]

1. The act of mediating; intervention; interposition.

But by *mediacyon* of the lordes it was agreed that Robert shulde haue euery yere duryng his life iii M. markes.

Rob. of Brunne, p. 102, note.

It being the undeniable prerogative of the first cause that whatsoever it does by the mediation of second causes it can do immediately by itself without them.

South, Works, IV. xi.

2. Agency between parties with a view to reconcile them or to effect some arrangement between them; entreaty for another; intercession.

And noble offices thou mayst effect

Of mediation, after I am dead,

Between his greatness and thy other brethren.

Shak., 2 Hen. IV., iv. 4. 25.

By *Mediation* of Cardinals sent by the Pope, a Truce for two Years is concluded between the two Kingdoms of England and France.

Baker, Chronicles, p. 124.

It is the Christian's unspeakable privilege, and his alone, that he has at all times free access to the throne of grace through the mediation of his Lord and Saviour.

J. H. Newman, Parochial Sermons, i. 245.

3. The state of being mediate, or of serving as a medium or means; intermediate relation; a coming between.—*4.* Means; aid; help.

By *mediacion* of this litel trelle I purpose to teche the a certein nombre of conclusions.

Chaucer, *Prolog*, to *Astrolabe*.

5. In *music*: (a) In Gregorian music, that part of a melody which lies between the intonation and the ending—that is, the main part of the melody. The various “tones” or melodies properly have but one mediation, which usually appears under three forms, according to the nature of the text to which the melody is sung. (b) In an Anglican chant, the rhythmical conclusion of the first half—that is, the two measures after the first reciting-note, ending frequently in a half-close; the first cadence. = *Syn.* 1 and 2. *Interference*, *Intervention*, etc. See *interposition*.

mediative (mē'di-ā-tiv), *a.* [*< mediate + -ive.*] Having a mediating function; acting as a mean, medium, or mediator; mediatorial.

This commerce of sincerest virtue needs
No mediative signs of selfishness.

Shelley, *Queen Mab*, v.

mediatization (mē'di-ā-ti-zā'shon), *n.* [*< mediatize + -ation.*] The act of mediatizing, or the state of being mediatized. See *mediate*.

mediate (mē'di-ā-tiz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *mediatized*, *ppr.* *mediatizing*. [*< mediate + -ize.*]

1. To make mediate; reduce from an immediate or direct to a mediate or indirect relation through the interposition of a secondary superior or controlling agency. Applied specifically to the process of converting one of the minor German states or princely families of the old empire from the semi-independent condition of having a direct share in the imperial government, and responsibility to, to that of subordination to an intervening power, by being annexed to it while retaining all local possessory and governmental rights. By this process, especially under the Westphalian treaties of 1648, and the changes leading to the dissolution of the old empire and the formation of the Confederation of the Rhine in 1806, the number of mediatized states and princely families became very large.

The same peace [that of Lunéville] declared that all the secular princes who had lost territory by this session were to be indemnified by the Empire. This was done at Regensburg in 1803. The indemnifying material was obtained by *mediatizing* all the free cities but six, and all the spiritual estates but two. *Loise*, *Bismarck*, *Int.*, p. vi. “Your Highness,” I said (it is a title appertaining to him as sprung from a mediatized family).

Harper's Mag., LXXVIII, 866.

2. To mediate. [Rare.]

A creed of reconciliation which attempts to *mediate* between two opposite parties. *Unitarian Rev.*, Aug., 1885.

mediator (mē'di-ā-tor), *n.* [= *F. médiateur* = *Pr. mediator* = *Sp. Pg. mediador* = *It. mediatore*, *< LL. mediator*, *< mediare*, *mediate*: see *mediate*.] 1. One who mediates; one who interposes between parties; especially, one who interposes for the purpose of effecting reconciliation.

In this Distracted Christendom, many Princes, the Kings of Spain, Denmark, and Hungary, became *Mediators* for a Peace between the two Kings of England and France.

Baker, *Chronicles*, p. 187.

Charles came back, not as a mediator between his people and a victorious enemy, but as a mediator between internal factions.

Macaulay, *Sir J. Mackintosh*.

2. A go-between; an agent.

By which *mediators* or which messengers.

Chaucer, *Parson's Tale*.

The Mediator, a title of Jesus Christ, given with reference to his agency in reconciling God and men.

For there is one God, and one mediator between God and men, the man Christ Jesus.

1 Tim. ii. 5.

= *Syn.* *Intercessor*, *interceder*, *propitiator*.

mediatorial (mē'di-ā-tō-ri-āl), *a.* [*< mediatory + -al.*] Of or pertaining to a mediator; having or pertaining to the functions of a mediator.

His *mediatorial* character and office was meant to be represented as a perpetual character and office.

Paley, *Sermons*, xxii.

mediatorially (mē'di-ā-tō-ri-āl-i), *adv.* In the manner of a mediator; as a mediator.

mediatorship (mē'di-ā-tor-ship), *n.* [*< mediator + -ship.*] The office, position, or function of a mediator.

The infinitely perfect *mediatorship* and intercession of Christ.

South, *Works*, VI. i.

mediatory (mē'di-ā-tō-ri), *a.* [*< LL. *mediatorius*, intermediate (cf. *mediator*, *mediator*), *< mediare*, *mediate*: see *mediate*.] Pertaining to mediation; mediatorial.

The *mediatory* office which he was to be intrusted with.

Bunyan, *Pilgrim's Progress*, li.

mediatress (mē'di-ā-tres), *n.* [*< mediator + -ess.* Cf. *mediatrix*.] Same as *mediatrix*.

Why didst thou not, O gentle mother-queen!
As judge and *mediatress* stand between?

Lewis, *tr.* of Statius, vii.

mediatrix (mē'di-ā-triks), *n.* [*< LL. mediatrix*, fem. of *mediator*, a mediator: see *mediator*.] A female mediator.

The good countess spoke somewhat of your desire of letters; but I am afraid she is not a proper *mediatrix* to those persons; but I counsel in the dark.

Donne, *Letters*, xxvi.

medibasilic (mē'di-bā-sil'ik), *a.* [*< medi(an) + basilic.*] Connecting the median and the basilic vein of the arm; specifically said of the median basilic vein. *Coues*, 1887.

medic¹ (med'ik), *a.* and *n.* [= *OF. medique* = *Sp. médico* = *Pg. It. medico*, *< L. medicus*, of or belonging to healing, curative, medical; as a noun, *medicus*, *m.*, a physician, doctor, surgeon, *LL. medica*, *f.*, a female physician, midwife; *< mederi*, heal, = Zend *madh*, treat medically. Hence *medical*, *medicine*, *remedy*.] **I. a.** Same as *medical*. [Rare.]

Should nutun'd Nature crave the *medick* art,
What health can that contentions tribe impart?

Pomfret, *Poems*.

II. n. A physician or doctor; a medical student. [Colloq.]

Medic is the legitimate paronym of *medicus*, but is commonly regarded as slang.

B. G. Wilder, *Jour. Nervous Diseases* (1885), xli.

Medic² (mē'dik), *a.* [*< L. Medicus*, *< Gr. Μῆδικός*, pertaining to the Medes, *< Μῆδοι*, Medes: see *Mede*.] Same as *Median*².

The *Medic* language is not the same as the Akkadian.

Jour. Anthropol. Inst., XIX, 31.

medic³, **medick**² (mē'dik), *n.* [*< ME. medike*, *< OF. medique*, *< L. medica*, *< Gr. μῆδική*, se. *πῶς*, 'Median grass,' a kind of clover, fem. of *Μῆδικός*, of the Medes or of Media: see *Medic*.] A kind of clover, *Medicago sativa*; Burgundy clover; lucerne. The black medic, or nonsuch, is *M. lupulina*. Its pods are black when ripe. The spotted medic is *M. maculata*, whose leaflets bear a purple spot. Purple medic is a name sometimes used for lucerne.

At Auerle *Medike* is forte sowe.

Palladius, *Husbandrie* (E. E. T. S.), p. 140.

medicable (med'ik-ā-bl), *a.* [= *OF. medicabile*, *medicabile* = *Sp. medicable* = *It. medicabile*, *< L. medicabilis*, that can be healed, *< medicari*, heal, cure: see *medicate*.] Capable of medication; that may be cured or healed.

Songs of victory and praise,

For them who bravely stood unhurt, or bled

With *medicable* wounds. Wordsworth, *Ode*, 1815.

Medicago (med-i-kā'gō), *n.* [*NL. (Tournefort, 1700), < L. medica*, medic, + term. -ago, as in *tussilago*, etc.] A genus of plants of the natural order *Leguminosae* and the tribe *Trifolier*; the clovers. It is characterized by an obtuse keel and a scythe-shaped legume which is more or less spirally curved or twisted. There are about 40 species, natives of Europe, Asia, and Africa, but now naturalized in other parts of the world. They are herbs, or rarely shrubs, with pinnately trifoliate leaves and adnate stipules, and usually small papilionaceous flowers, which are yellow, rarely purple, and grow in axillary racemes or heads, or sometimes almost solitary. The common name of plants of the genus is *medic*, sometimes *small-clover*. *M. sativa*, with purple flowers, is an important fodder-plant, cultivated under the names of *alfalfa* and *lucerne* (which see). *M. lupulina*, the black medic or nonsuch, closely resembles the hop-clovers, and also shares their name, but is distinguished by its black pods. It is of some agricultural value when growing with other herbage. *M. maculata*, the spotted medic (heart-clover), has a peculiar, spirally coiled prickly pod. These species are all naturalized in the United States. *M. arvensis* is a shrubby species (tree-medie, moon-trefoil) of southern Europe, said to promote the secretion of milk. *M. scutellata* of the Mediterranean region is also a good forage-plant, resisting drought well. *M. falcata* is the yellow or sickle-podded medic.

medical (med'ik-al), *a.* and *n.* [*< F. médical* = *Sp. Pg. medical*, *< ML. medicalis*, pertaining to a physician or to medicine, *< L. medicus*, of healing; as a noun, a physician: see *medic*.] **I. a.** 1. Pertaining or relating to the profession or practice of medicine; engaged in or connected with the study or treatment of disease: as, the *medical* profession; a *medical* man, book, or college; *medical* services; *medical* science. — 2. Curative; medicinal; therapeutic: as, the *medical* properties of a plant; the *medical* effects of bathing.

Abbreviated *med.*

Medical department, **geography**, etc. See the nouns. — **Medical director**, a medical officer of the highest grade in the United States navy, having the relative rank of captain. — **Medical finger**, [*L. digitus medicus* or *medicinalis*.] The third finger: so called because that finger was supposed to have a nerve connecting it with the heart, and therefore to be medically important.

At last he, with a low courtesy, put on her *medical* finger a pretty handsome golden ring.

Urquhart, *tr.* of *Rabelais*, iii. 17. (Davies.)

Medical inspector, a medical officer of the second grade in the United States navy, having the relative rank of commander. — **Medical jurisprudence**, forensic medicine. See *forensic*.

Medical jurisprudence — or, as it is sometimes called, *Forensic*, *Legal*, or *State Medicine* — may be defined to be

that science which teaches the application of every branch of medical knowledge to the purposes of the law.

A. S. Taylor, *Med. Jurisprudence*, p. 1.

Medical man, a medical practitioner; a physician or surgeon; sometimes, in England, one who has the medical charge of a patient or a family, who may be a licensed apothecary, as distinguished from a physician or doctor.

Messengers went off for her physician and *medical man*. They came, consulted, prescribed, vanished.

Thackeray, *Vanity Fair*, xiv.

II. n. 1. A student or a practitioner of medicine. [Colloq.]

The London *medical*s were quite as popular as the Edinburgh students.

Lancet, No. 3437, p. 96.

2. A small bottle or vial made from glass tubing. The vial-maker cuts the tubes into lengths suitable to make two vials, and on each end of the piece, with the aid of a blowpipe, forms a neck. He then heats the middle of the tube, parts it centrally, and closes the openings at the separated ends, shaping them properly for the bottoms.

medically (med'ik-ā-l-i), *adv.* In a medical manner; for medical purposes; with reference to medicine or medical science.

medicament (med'ik-ā-ment), *n.* [= *F. médicament* = *Sp. Pg. It. medicamento*, *< L. medicamentum*, a remedy, medicine, drug, *< medicari*, heal: see *medicate*.] 1. A healing substance; anything used as a curative; a medicine or remedy; now, more especially, a healing substance applied externally.

Not with any *medicament* of a contrary temper, as the Galenists use to cure *contraria contrariis*, but as the Paracelsians, who cure *similia similibus*, making one dole to expell another.

Puttenham, *Arte of Eng. Poesie*, p. 39.

I sent more chirurgeons, linen, *medicaments*, &c., to the several ports in my district. Evelyn, *Diary*, June 7, 1666.

The lump of sugar which pothecians put into their whole-some but bitter *medicaments* to please a froward child.

Scott, *Abbot*, xxii.

2. Medicinal effect; curative power; the property of healing or remedying disease or disorder.

The stricken soldier was gathering strength and vitality by the unconscious *medicament* of the soft sunshine and balmy breezes.

Tourgée, *A Fool's Errand*, p. 98.

medicamental (med'ik-ā-men'tal), *a.* [*< medicament + -al.*] Relating or pertaining to medicaments; having the character of a medicament.

medicamentally (med'ik-ā-men'tal-i), *adv.* In a medicinal way; as a medicament.

The fish [codling] is not a young cod, . . . being more wholesome *medicamentally*, but not so toothsome.

N. and Q., 6th ser., IX, 210.

medicamentous (med'ik-ā-men'tus), *a.* [*< medicament + -ous.*] Pertaining to or produced by drugs. *Med. News*, LIII, 414.

medicaster (med'ik-ā-s-tēr), *n.* [= *It. medicastro*, *< L. medicus*, a physician, + dim. -aster.] A pretender to medical knowledge or skill; an ignorant doctor.

Many *medicasters*, pretenders to physick, buy the degree of doctor abroad.

Whitlock, *Manners of the English* (1654), p. 107. (Latham.)

medicate (med'ik-āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *medicated*, *ppr.* *medicating*. [*< L. medicatus*, pp. of *medicari* (> *It. medicare* = *Sp. Pg. medicar* = *OF. medier*), heal, cure, *< medicus*, a physician, surgeon: see *medic*.] 1. To make medicinal; tincture or imbue with a remedial substance or principle.

To this may be ascribed the great effects of *medicated* waters.

Arbutnot, *Alliments*.

2. To treat with medicine; ply with or as if with drugs.

Did ever Siren warble so dulcet a song to ears already prepossessed and *medicated* with spells of Circean effeminacy?

De Quincey, *Philos. of Rom. Hist.*

Medicated ale, **bath**, etc. See the nouns.

medication (med-i-kā'shon), *n.* [= *F. médication* = *Pr. medicacio* = *Pg. medicação* = *It. medicazione*, *< L.* as if **medicatio(n-)*, *< medicari*, heal, cure: see *medicate*.] 1. The act or process of medicating or imbuing with medicinal substances; the infusion of medicinal virtues. — 2. The use or application of medicine; specifically, the administration of a therapeutic agent in order to produce some specific modification in the structure or function of the organism, as in producing diuresis, perspiration, etc.

He adviseth to observe the times of notable mutations, as the equinoxes and the solstices, and to decline *medication* ten days before and after.

Sir T. Browne, *Vulg. Err.*, iv. 13.

medicative (med'ik-ā-tiv), *a.* [*< medicate + -ive.*] Having medical properties; curing; tending to cure.

Medicean (med-i-sē'an), *a.* [*< It. Medici* (see *def.*), a surname (orig. pl. of *medico*, a physician):

see *medic*¹), + *-an*.] Of or pertaining to the Medici, an illustrious family of Florence, appearing first as merchants of the medieval republic, and at the dawn of the Renaissance, in the fifteenth century, raised to supreme power through their liberality and merit. From this time on, for three centuries, amid fortunes of varying brilliancy, this family produced popes, sovereigns, and tyrants, and it occupies a large place in the history of Europe. In the fine arts and literature the epithet has particular reference to Cosimo dei Medici, known as Cosimo the Elder, and to Lorenzo the Magnificent. The former was virtual master of the Florentine republic from 1434 to 1464, and was a generous patron of the new art and letters founded on antique models; the latter was chief of the state in fact, though not in name, from 1469 to 1492, a brilliant protector of all learning, particularly of that of Greece surviving from the wreck of Constantinople, and a powerful benefactor of the arts. The Popes Leo X. (Lorenzo's son) and Clement VII. (Giulio dei Medici) carried on the traditions of the family in the fields of intellectual cultivation and achievement.

Medicean Library. Same as *Laurentian Library* (which see, under *Laurentian*).—**Medicean stars**, the name given by Galileo to the satellites of Jupiter.

medicephalic (mē'di-se-fal'ik or -sef'a-lik), *a.* [*<medi(an) + cephalic*.] Connecting the median vein of the arm with the cephalic: specifically used of the median cephalic vein. *Coues*, 1887.

medicerebellar (mē-di-ser-ē-bel'ār), *a.* [*<medi(an) + cerebellar*.] Situated in the middle of the cerebellum: specifically applied to the anterior cerebellar artery.

medicerebral (mē-di-ser-ē-bral), *a.* and *n.* [*<medi(an) + cerebral*.] *I. a.* Lying about the middle of each cerebral hemisphere: specifically applied to the middle cerebral artery.

II. n. The medicerebral artery, a branch of the internal carotid.

medicinable (mē-dis'i-nā-bl), formerly *med'i-si-nā-bl*, *a.* [*<ME. medicinable, <OF. medicinable, medecineable*; as *medicine*, *v. t.*, + *-able*.] Capable of medicining or curing; medicinal; healing; wholesome. [Obsolete or archaic.]

Al maner eggis of foulis that ben holsum and medecynable to ete for man kynde.

Book of Quinte Essence (ed. Furnivall), p. 12.

Some griefs are medicinable; that is one of them, For it doth physic love. *Shak.*, *Cymbeline*, iii. 2. 33.

No man hath sought to make an imitation by art of natural baths and medicinable fountains.

Bacon, *Advancement of Learning*, ii. 199.

The physicians make the galls and stones in the heads of Carps to be very medicinable.

I. Walton, *Complete Angler*, p. 145.

Medicinable ring, a ring supposed, as in the middle ages, to prevent or remove disease. Compare *cramp-ring*.

medicinal (mē-dis'i-nāl), formerly *med'i-si-nāl*, *a.* [*<OF. medicinal, medecinal, F. médicinal = Pr. medecinal, medicinal = Sp. Pg. medicinal = It. medicinale, <L. medicinalis*, of or belonging to medicine, medical, *<medicina*, medicine: see *medicine*.] *1.* Having the properties of a medicine; adapted to medical use or purposes; curative; remedial.

Drop tears as fast as the Arabian trees Their medicinal gum. *Shak.*, *Othello*, v. 2. 351.

To the body and mind which have been cramped by noxious work or company, nature is medicinal and restores their tone. *Emerson*, *Misc.*, p. 21.

2t. Pertaining to medicine; medical.

Learned he was in med'cal lore. *S. Butler*, *Hudibras*, I. ii. 223.

medicinally (mē-dis'i-nāl-i), *adv.* In a medicinal manner; with the effect of a medicine; for medicinal purposes; as, some kinds of food act *medicinally*; to use a mineral *medicinally*.

medicine (med'i-sin, more often med'i-sn), *n.* [*<ME. medicine, medycyne, medicin, medeyn, medsyn, <OF. medecine, also meceine, F. médecine = Pr. medecina, medicina, metzina = Sp. Pg. It. medicina = D. medicijn = G. Dan. Sw. medicin, <L. medicina, (se. ars) the healing art, medicine, (se. officina or taberna) a physician's shop, (se. res) a remedy, medicine; fem. of medicinus, of or belonging to physic or surgery, or to a physician or surgeon (>OF. medecin, F. médecin, >E. obs. medicine (def. 4), a physician), <medicus, a physician, surgeon: see *medic*¹.] *1.* A substance used as a remedy for disease; a substance having or supposed to have curative properties; hence, figuratively, anything that has a curative or remedial effect.*

Than par suenture send sall he Sum of his angels to that tre, Of whilk springs the oile of life, That medeyn es to man and wife. *Holy Rood* (E. E. T. S.), p. 65.

Thei perceyveden wel that no Syknesse was curable by gode Medeyne to lye thereto, but zif men knewen the nature of the Maladye. *Mandeville*, *Travels*, p. 120.

If the rascal have not given me medicines to make me love him, I'll be hanged. *Shak.*, *1 Hen. IV.*, ii. 2. 19.

Nature too unkind, That made no medicine for a troubled mind. *Beau. and Fl.*, *Philaster*, iii. 2.

The only medicine for suffering, crime, and all the other woes of mankind is wisdom. *Huxley*, *Lay Sermons*, p. 39.

2. The art of preventing, curing, or alleviating diseases and remedying as far as possible the results of violence and accident. *Practical medicine* is divided into medicine in a stricter sense, surgery, and obstetrics. These rest largely on the sciences of anatomy and physiology, normal and pathological pharmacology, and bacteriology, which, having practical relations almost exclusively with medicine, are called the *medical sciences* and form distinct parts of that art. Abbreviated *med*.

Ne hide it nought, for if thou feignest, I can do no medicine. *Gower*, *Conf. Amant.*, i.

3. Something which is supposed to possess curative, supernatural, or mysterious power; any object used or any ceremony performed as a charm: an English equivalent for terms used among American Indians and other savage tribes.

And as an angler med'cine (i. e. bait), for surprize Of little fish, sits pouring from the rocks From out the crooked horn of a fold-bred ox. *Chapman*, *Odyssey*, xii. (*Nares*.)

Among the North American Indians, the fetish-theory seems involved in that remarkable and general proceeding known as getting medicine.

E. B. Tylor, *Prim. Culture*, II. 141.

The medicine used as bait, sometimes denominated barkstone, is the product of a gland of the beaver. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXV. 20.

4t. A physician. [*A Gallicism*.]

Meet we the medicine of the sickly weal; And with him pour we in our country's purge Each drop of us. *Shak.*, *Macbeth*, v. 2. 27.

Cephalic medicines. See *cephalic*.—**Clinical medicine.** See *clinical*.—**Domestic, eclectic, forensic, Hermetic medicine.** See the adjectives.—**Institutes of medicine.** See *institute*.—**Logical medicine.** See *logical*.

medicine (med'i-sin), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *medicined*, ppr. *medicining*. [*<medicine, n.*] To treat or affect medicinally; work upon or cure by or as if by medicine. [Obsolete or poetical.]

Bnt, being hurt, seeke to be medicind. *Spenser*, *Colin Clout*, l. 877.

Great griefs, I see, medicine the less. *Shak.*, *Cymbeline*, iv. 2. 243.

medicine-bag (med'i-sin-bag), *n.* A bag or pouch containing some article or articles supposed to possess curative or magical powers for the remedy or prevention of disease or misfortune, worn on the person by American Indians and other uncivilized peoples; a portable receptacle for remedies or magic charms.

The American sorcerer carries a medicine-bag made with the skin of his guardian animal, which protects him in flight. *E. B. Tylor*, *Encyc. Brit.*, XV. 200.

medicine-chest (med'i-sin-chest), *n.* A chest for holding medicines, together with such instruments and appliances as are necessary for the purposes of surgery.

medicine-man (med'i-sin-man), *n.* Among American Indians and other savage races, a man supposed to possess mysterious or supernatural powers: a name used in English to translate various native names. Among the Indians medicine-men are persons prepared for their office by a long and severe course of training, of a kind supposed to endow them with magical powers of cure and prophecy.

In fact, for a year or two he held the position—doubtless to his own amusement—of a medicine man, to whom any mystery was easy. *Nineteenth Century*, XIX. 186.

medicine-pannier (med'i-sin-pan'yér), *n.* In the United States army, a pannier for the transportation of medicines either in wagons or on pack-animals.

mediciner (med'i-si-nér), *n.* [*<medicine + -er*¹.] A medical man; a physician.

Better fashioned *mediciners* have brought fewer patients through. *Scott*, *Abbot*.

medicinerea (mē'di-si-nē'rō-ā), *n.* [*NL.*, *<L. medius*, median, + *NL. cinerea*, q. v.] The cinerea or gray matter of the lenticula and of the claustrum of the brain, which occupies a position intermediate between the ectocinerea and the entocinerea.

What may, for the sake of a general term, be called *medicinerea*. *Buck's Handbook of Med. Sciences*, VIII. 136.

medicine-seal (med'i-sin-sēl), *n.* One of certain small greenish square stones found near old Roman towns and stations throughout Europe, engraved with inscriptions on one or more borders, which were used as seals by Roman physicians to stamp the names of their medicines on wax or other plastic substance.

medicine-stamp (med'i-sin-stamp), *n.* Same as *medicine-seal*.

medicine-stone (med'i-sin-stōn), *n.* A smooth stone found among American prehistoric remains. It was probably used as a sinker or plummet for fishing. *H. W. Henshaw*, *Amer. Jour. Archæol.*, I. 110.

medicis (med'i-sē), *n.* A covering or wrap for the shoulders and breast, consisting generally of a loosely gathered piece of tulle or blond, worn about the close of the eighteenth century.

medick¹, *a.* and *n.* See *medic*¹.

medick², *n.* See *medic*³.

medico (med'i-kō), *n.* [*<Sp. médico = Pg. It. medico, a physician: see medic*¹.] A doctor. [*Cant.*]

medicochirurgical (med'i-kō-kī-rér'ji-kāl), *a.* [*<L. medicus*, medical, + *chirurgicus*, chirurgial: see *chirurgie*, *chirurgial*.] Pertaining or relating to medicine and surgery; consisting of both physicians and surgeons: as, a *medico-chirurgical journal*; the *Medicochirurgical Society*.

medicolegal (med'i-kō-lē'gal), *a.* [*<L. medicus*, medical, + *legalis*, legal: see *legal*.] Pertaining to medical jurisprudence, or to law as affected by medical facts.

medicst (med'iks), *n.* [*Pl. of medic*¹: see *-ics*.] The science of medicine.

In *medicks*, we have some confident undertakers to rescue the science from all its reproaches and dishonours, [and] to cure all diseases.

J. Spencer, *Prodigies*, p. 402. (*Latham*.)

medietas lingue (mē-di'e-tas ling'gwē), [*L. medietas*, middle, middle course, half (see *moiety*); *lingua*, gen. of *lingua*, tongue, speech.] A jury composed half of natives and half of foreigners (hence said to be *de medietate lingue*, of half-tongue), formerly allowed under the English common law for the trial of an alien. In the United States the practice is still permitted by the laws of Kentucky.

mediety (mē-di'e-ti), *n.*; pl. *medieties* (-tiz). [= *F. médiété* (vernacularly *moitié*, > *E. moiety*), < *L. mediata* (-t)-s, the middle, middle course, the half, moiety, < *medius*, middle: see *medium*.] The middle state or part; half; moiety.

Which [sirens] notwithstanding were of another description, containing no fishy composure, but made up of man and bird; the human mediety variously placed not only above but below. *Sir T. Browne*, *Vulg. Err.*, v. 19.

The archdeacon of Richmond [in 1246] granted the mediety of Poulton and Biscopham to the priory of St. Mary, Lancaster. *Baines*, *Hist. Lancashire*, II. 507.

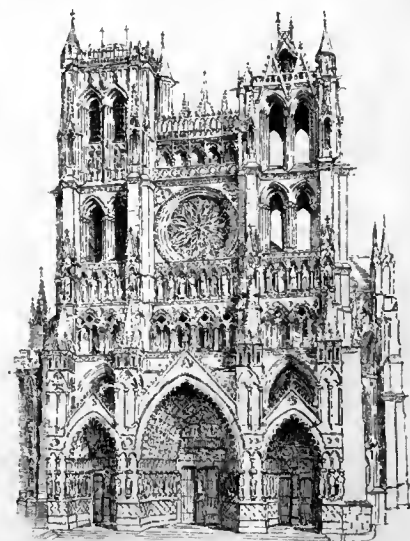
There were two rectors, the living being held in *medieties*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIV. 715.

medieval, mediæval (mē-di-ē'val), *a.* and *n.* [*<L. medius*, middle, + *ævum*, age, period: see *medium* and *age*.] *I. a.* Pertaining to or characteristic of the middle ages; as, *medieval art* or architecture; the *medieval spirit*; a *medieval habit of thought*. See *middle ages*, under *age*.

The darkest portion of the *medieval* period was different in different countries. . . . In a general way, however, it may be assigned to the tenth century.

Hallam, *Middle Ages*.

Medieval architecture, the most important branch of medieval art, including a great number of varied styles. This architecture embodies a union of the Greek system



Medieval Architecture of the best period.—West front of Amiens Cathedral, France; 13th century.

of columnar construction with the Roman vaulting and arches, with the consequences flowing logically from the new combination. It may be considered as originating

about A. D. 300, in the palace of the Emperor Diocletian at Spalato, in which arcades were introduced supported on free-standing shafts instead of the Roman piers with engaged columns, and in which the profile of the architrave was continued around the archivolt, which had usurped the architrave's function, and now sprang directly from the capital, abandoning the meaningless Roman interposition between archivolt and column of a small section of a mock entablature. Despite local differences, medieval architecture represents a continuous development from the classical Roman to the modifications wrought by the Renaissance. At its origin, copying Roman models, it was poor and rude, owing to the lack of skill and of resources in its builders. Every succeeding generation sought to perfect the system of vaulted ceilings to which the characteristic forms of this architecture are due. The application of the Roman groin vault was extended and brought into new combinations; the pointed arch and vault were evolved, as possessing more stability and elasticity than the old round-arched form; and finally the use of ribs to strengthen and support the vault was elaborated. By about 1225 medieval architecture could solve with the utmost economy and artistic excellence any problem that could be presented to masonry construction. From about 1250 architects, embarrassed no longer by inherent difficulties, began to lose the simple beauty of their style in unnecessary elaboration of details, as in complicated window-traceries and in distorted profiles of moldings; and architecture progressively declined, so that the simplification of external forms effected by the Renaissance was a gain. But the sound and scientific medieval methods of construction remained in great part beneath the Renaissance exterior, and indeed are not yet wholly abandoned, especially in France. Many fanciful theories have been formed as to the origin of medieval architecture, especially that deriving its groin vaulting from an imitation of the lines of interlacing branches in an avenue of trees. It was, however, in fact a thoroughly logical growth from classical models, and the result of consistent efforts to adapt means to the ends sought. Thus, the problem in a great church or hall was to cover in securely a large space with as few interruptions as possible to sight and sound; hence the tendency to widen the arches and to reduce the thickness of the pillars. The great height of such buildings was not induced by a desire to "soar heavenward," but by the necessity to secure light for the nave by windows pierced above the roofs of the aisles. The typical decoration of this architecture is of the highest beauty and fitness, ornamenting but not masking the construction; and, while based chiefly on natural forms, it always, until the decline of the style, conventionalized these appropriately to their architectural function. This architecture attained its best development in France. See *Byzantine, Romanesque, Pointed*, etc.—**Medieval art**, the art of the entire middle ages in Europe, beginning in the gradual transformation of classical forms and ideals, and extending to the Renaissance, or, roughly, to the year 1500, though in Italy it actually became merged earlier in the new current of modern art, and in the north, as in England and Germany, it continued later. It embraces a countless number of regional and local styles and schools, yet all animated by a kindred spirit. It is second in importance in art-history only to the art of Greece; and, while in many ways it fell far short of Greek art, the course of its development from rude beginnings was very similar, and, like the Greek, presents a consecutive and sincere effort on the part of succeeding craftsmen and artists constantly to do better. Its ideal of beauty was less high than that of the Greeks; it was more of a didactic art, seeking, in its illuminations and painting and sculpture, to illustrate and enforce the teachings of the Bible and the inherent imperfection of man. Yet the general similarity of methods of observation and work was so close that in France especially, after the close of the archaic period in the thirteenth century, much figure-sculpture was produced, as that in the portals of the cathedral of Rheims and on the north transept of that of Rouen, which is in spirit thoroughly Greek, and is equal to all but the best Greek draped work. In decoration medieval art was preëminent. Like Greek art, it was understood and appreciated not by a small cultivated class, but by the whole people. It consistently sought to give to the commonest tools and utensils beautiful forms and characteristic ornament; while the architectural sculpture and decorative combinations of forms have never been surpassed in their variety, in their beauty of execution, and in their fitness to the ends which it was sought to attain. To the general artistic sentiment, religious fervor, and emulative spirit of the period most of the great cathedrals, embodying, like a Greek temple, the best architecture and sculpture and the best decoration of the day, owe their origin.—**Medieval history**, *Latin*, etc. See the nouns.

II. n. One belonging to the middle ages.

This view of landscape differs from that of the *medievalists*. *Ruskin*.

medievalism, mediævalism (mē-di-ē'val-izm), *n.* [*< medieval + -ism.*] 1. That which is characteristic of the middle ages; the medieval spirit, practice, or methods in regard to anything; a peculiarity or characteristic of the middle ages.

Again, I say, it is a pity to have our language interlarded with Orientalisms and *Medievalisms*.

Nineteenth Century, XIX, 665.

2. Devotion to or adoption of the spirit or practice of the middle ages; medieval tendency in thought or action, as with respect to religion or politics.

Even Abbotsford, despite its cherished associations, jarred upon me a little, because I knew its *medievalism* was all carton pique.

Miss Braddon, *Hostages to Fortune*, p. 12.

medievalist, mediævalist (mē-di-ē'val-ist), *n.* [*< medieval + -ist.*] 1. One who is versed in the history of the middle ages.—2. One who sympathizes with the spirit and principles of

the middle ages: often with the sense of one who is antiquated or behind the times.—3. One who lived in the middle ages.

You have but to walk aside, however, into the Palazzo Pubblico, to feel yourself very much like a thrifty old *medievalist*.

H. James, Jr., *Trans. Sketches*, p. 264.

medievalize, mediævalize (mē-di-ē'val-iz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *medievalized, mediævalized*, ppr. *medievalizing, mediævalizing*. [*< medieval + -ize.*] To render medieval.

Mr. Fellows, the painter, had helped with the costumes, supplying some from his own artistic properties, and *medievalizing* others.

Howells, *Annie Kilburn*, xvi.

medievally, mediævally (mē-di-ē'val-i), *adv.* In a medieval manner; in accord with the spirit or method of the middle ages.

medifixed (mē'di-fikst), *a.* [*< L. medius, middle, + fixus, fixed, + -ed².*] In bot., attached by the middle, as an anther upon its filament. Compare *basifixed*.

medifurca (mē-di-fēr'kū), *n.*; pl. *medifurcæ* (-sē). [*NL., < L. medius, middle, + furca, fork.*] In entom., the middle forked or double apodema which projects from the sternal wall into the cavity of a thoracic somite of an insect.

medifurcal (mē-di-fēr'kal), *a.* [*< medifurca + -al.*] Pertaining to the medifurca, or having its character: as, a *medifurcal* process.

medill, a. and *n.* A Middle English form of *middle*.

Medina (mē-di-nē), *n. pl.* [*< Meda + -ina.*] A subfamily of *Cyprinidæ*, typified by the genus *Meda*. It is characterized by a short posterior dorsal fin armed with two spines, the posterior of which closes into a groove in the other, and by the adherence of the ventral fins to the abdomen by their inner margins. Few species are known, all confined to streams of the southwestern part of the United States.

Medina sandstone. See *sandstone*.

medine (mē'din), *n.* [*Also medino; < F. medin (Cotgrave); appar. of Ar. origin.*] A small coin and money of account in Egypt, the fortieth part of a piaster.

47 *medines* passe in value as the duckat of gold of Venice.

Rakyt's Voyages, II, 271.

Medinilla (med-i-nil'ē), *n.* [*NL. (Gaudichaud, 1826), named after D. J. de Medinilla y Pineda, governor of the Marianne Islands.*] A genus of plants of the natural order *Melastomaceæ*, type of the tribe *Medinilleæ*. It is characterized by eight, ten, or twelve nearly equal stamens, the connective of the anthers two-lobed or spurred in front and with two lobes or one spur at the back, and a calyx-tube scarcely longer than the ovary. About 75 species are known, natives of the East Indies, the Malay archipelago, Madagascar, and the islands off the west coast of Africa. They are erect or climbing shrubs, generally quite smooth, with opposite or whorled entire fleshy leaves, and clusters of white or rose-colored flowers. Several of the species are very ornamental. The most common greenhouse species is perhaps *M. magnifica*, a beautiful plant with pink flowers.

Medinilleæ (med-i-nil'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [*NL. (Bentham and Hooker, 1867), < Medinilla + -æ.*] A tribe of plants of the natural order *Melastomaceæ*, typified by the genus *Medinilla*. It is distinguished by a berry-like or coriaceous fruit, which breaks open irregularly; by having the stamens usually equal and recurved, with a connective lobed or spurred both at the back and in front, or only posteriorly; and by leaves which are not striolate between the primary nerves. The tribe includes 12 genera and about 145 species, all natives of the Old World.

medinot, n. Same as *medine*.

mediocr (mē'di-ō-kral), *a.* [*< mediocre + -al.*] 1. Being of a middle quality; mediocre: as, *mediocr* intellect. *Addison*.—2. In entom., being of middle length.—**Mediocr antennæ**, in entom., those antennæ which have the same length as the insect's body, or which, being turned backward on the body, attain the posterior extremity. *Kirby*.

mediocre (mē'di-ō-kēr), *a.* and *n.* [= *F. mediocre* = *Sp. Pg. It. mediocre*, *< L. mediocris*, in a middle state, of middle size, middling, moderate, ordinary, *< medius*, middle: see *medium*.] *I. a.* Of moderate degree or quality; middling; indifferent; ordinary.

A very *mediocre* poet, one Drayton, is yet taken some notice of.

Pope, To Dr. Warburton, Nov. 27, 1742.

II. n. 1. One of middling quality, talents, or merit. *Southey*. [Rare.]—2. A monk between twenty-four and forty years of age, who was excused from the office of the chantry and from reading the epistle and gospel, but performed his duty in choir, cloister, and refectory. *Shipley*.

mediocrist (mē'di-ō-krist), *n.* [*< mediocre + -ist.*] A person of middling abilities; a mediocre person. [Rare.]

He [John Hughes] is too grave a poet for me, and, I think, among the *mediocriste* in prose as well as verse.

Swift, To Pope, Sept. 3, 1735.

mediocrity (mē-di-ōk'ri-ti), *n.*; pl. *mediocrities* (-tiz). [= *F. médiocrité* = *Pr. mediocritat* = *Sp. mediocridad* = *Pg. mediocridade* = *It. mediocrità*, *< L. mediocrita* (-t-), a middle state, *< mediocris*, in a middle state: see *mediocre*.] 1. The character or state of being mediocre; a middle state or degree; a moderate degree or rate; specifically, a moderate degree of mental ability.

Albeit all bountye dwelleth in *mediocritie*, yet perfect felicity dwelleth in supramacie.

Spenser, *Shep. Cal.*, July, Embleme.

For modern Histories . . . there are some few very worthy, but the greater part beneath *mediocrity*.

Bacon, *Advancement of Learning*, II, 130.

His humanity, ingenuousness, and modesty, the *mediocrity* of his abilities.

Macaulay, *Hist. Eng.*, I.

2. Moderation; temperance.

Mediocrity, or the holding of a middle course, has been highly extolled in morality. *Bacon*, *Physical Fables*, vi.

Body and mind must be exercised, not one, but both, and that in a *mediocrity*. *Barton*, *Anat. of Mel.*, p. 324.

3. A mediocre person; one of moderate capacity or ability; hence, a person of little note or repute; one who is little more than a nobody.

They proclaim, with a striking unanimity of bitterness, that their managers are nearly all *mediocrities*, with no training for the duties they venture to assume, without influence on the destinies of the country they pretend to govern.

Nineteenth Century, XXIV, 475.

= *Syn. 1. Medium, Average*, etc. See *mean*, 3.

mediodorsal (mē'di-ō-dōr'sal), *a.* [*< L. medius, middle, + dorsum, back: see dorsal.*] Median and dorsal; situated in the middle line of the back; dorsomesal. *Huxley and Martin*.

mediopalatine (mē'di-ō-pal'a-tin), *a.* and *n.* [*< L. medius, middle, + palatum, palate: see palate.*] *I. a.* Situated in the median line of the palate, as a suture; uniting the right and left palate bones.

II. n. A mediopalatine bone.

Other formations which, like the *mediopalatine*, serve to bind the palate halves together.

Coues, *Key to N. A. Birds*, p. 173.

mediopectus (mē'di-ō-pek'tus), *n.*; pl. *mediopectora* (-tō-rā). [*NL.*] Same as *adippectus*.

mediosubmedian (mē'di-ō-sub-mē'di-an), *a.* [*< medi(an) + submedian.*] In entom., common to or intervening between the median and submedian nervures of an insect's wing; as, the *mediosubmedian* interspace.

mediotarsal (mē'di-ō-tār'sal), *a.* [*< L. medius, middle, + NL. tarsus, tarsus: see tarsal.*] Situated in the middle of the tarsus; especially, formed between the proximal and distal rows of tarsal bones; as, a *mediotarsal* ankle-joint. See *tibiotalar*.

Mediotarsal articulation, the kind of ankle-joint which is characteristic of all those vertebrates below mammals which have a tarsus, the joint being formed between the rows, proximal and distal, of tarsal bones, not between the proximal row and the leg, as in mammals. It occurs in all birds, and in those reptiles which have tarsal bones.

mediotransverse (mē'di-ō-trāns-vēr's), *a.* [*< medi(an) + transverse.*] Same as *transmedian*.

medioventral (mē'di-ō-ven'tral), *a.* [*< medi(an) + ventral.*] In anat. and zool., median and ventral; situated in the middle line of the ventral or under side of an animal; ventrimesal. Also *median-ventral*.

medioximous (mē-di-ōk'sū-mus), *a.* [*< L. mediorimus, mediorimus*, that is in the middle, superl., *< *medios*, in *medioscio*, in a middle state, *< medius*, middle: see *mediocre* and *medium*.] Middlemost; intermediary.

The whole order of the *medioximous* or Internuncial deities.

Dr. H. More, *Mystery of Iniquity*, I, xli, § 6.

medipectoral (mē-di-pek'tō-ral), *a.* [*< medipectus (-pector-) + -al.*] Of or pertaining to the medipectus.—**Medipectoral legs**, in entom., the intermediate or second pair of legs of a hexapod.

medipectus (mē-di-pek'tus), *n.*; pl. *medipectora* (-tō-rā). [*NL., < L. medius, middle, + pectus, breast.*] In entom., the middle breast; the under side of the mesothorax; the central portion of the sternum of an insect: more frequently called *mesosternum*. Also *mediopectus*.

medipeduncle (mē'di-pē-dung'kl), *n.* Same as *medipedunculus*.

medipeduncular (mē'di-pē-dung'kū-lar), *a.* Of or pertaining to a medipedunculus.

medipedunculus (mē'di-pē-dung'kū-lus), *n.*; pl. *medipedunculi* (-li). [*< L. medius, middle, + pedunculus, peduncle: see peduncle.*] The middle peduncle of the cerebellum; the pontibrachium. *B. G. Wilder*.

mediscalene (mē-di-skā'lēn), *a.* [*< mediscalenus*.] Of or pertaining to the mediscalenus.

mediscalenus (mē'di-skā-lē'nus), *n.*; pl. *mediscaleni* (-ni). [*NL., < L. medius, middle, + NL.*

scalenus, q. v.] The middle scalene muscle of the neck; the scalenus medius. *Cones*.

medisect (mē-di-sekt'), v. t. [*L. medius*, middle, + *secare*, pp. *sectus*, cut.] To cut through the middle; sever into equal right and left parts. *B. G. Wilder*.

medisection (mē-di-sek'shōn), n. [*medisect* + *-ion*, after *section*.] Hemisection: dissection at the meson or median longitudinal line of the body. *B. G. Wilder*.

meditabund (med'i-tā-bund'), a. [*LL. meditabundus*, < *L. meditari*, meditate: see *meditate*.] Pensive; thoughtful. *Bailey*, 1731.

meditancer (med'i-tāns), n. [*medit(ate)* + *-ance*.] Meditation.

Your first thought is more
Than others' labour'd meditation; your premeditating
More than their actions.
Fletcher (and another), Two Noble Kinsmen, I. 1.

meditant (med'i-tant), a. and n. [*L. meditare* (t-s), ppr. of *meditari*, meditate: see *meditate*.] 1. Meditating.

A wise justice of peace meditant.

B. Jonson, Bartholomew Fair, Ind.

II. n. One who meditates; one who gives himself up to meditation. [Rare.]

Celestial Meditant! whose Ardours rise
Deep from the Tombs, and kindle to the Skies.
A Physician, To James Hervey, on his Meditations among
[the Tombs (1748)].

meditate (med'i-tāt), v.; pret. and pp. *meditated*, ppr. *meditating*. [*L. meditatus*, pp. of *meditari* (> *It. meditare* = *Sp. Pg. meditar* = *F. méditer*), think or reflect upon, consider, design, purpose, intend; in form as if freq. of *mederi*, heal, cure; in sense (and in form, allowing for the possible interchange of *d* and *t*) near to *Gr. μέτρειν*, care for, attend to, study, practise, etc.] I. *intrans.* 1. To think abstractedly; engage in mental contemplation; revolve a subject in the mind; cogitate; ruminate.

Isaac went out to meditate in the field at eventide.

Gen. xxiv. 63.

While I roved about the forest, long and bitterly meditating.

Tennyson, Boadicea.

2. To think out a plan or method; engage in planning or contriving; fix one's thoughts with reference to a result or conclusion: followed by *on* or *upon*.

I will meditate the while upon some horrid message for a challenge.

Shak., T. N., iii. 4. 219.

= *Syn.* To consider, reflect. See list under *contemplate*, v. t.

II. *trans.* 1. To plan; design; intend.

Some affirmed that I meditated a war; God knows, I did not then think of war.

Eikon Basilike.

Resolved to win, he meditates the way
By force to ravish, or by fraud betray.

Pope, R. of the L., li. 31.

Here the grim tyrant meditates his wrath.

Thomson, Winter, l. 898.

2. To think on; revolve in the mind; consider.

Blessed is the man that doth meditate good things.

Ecclesi. xiv. 20.

Alas! what boots it with incessant care
To tend the homely, slighted, shepherd's trade,
And strictly meditate the thankless Muse?

Milton, Lycidas, l. 66.

3. To observe thoughtfully or intently; contemplate vigilantly; watch. [Rare.]

Crouch'd close he [a spaniel] lies, and meditates the prey.

Pope, Windsor Forest, l. 102.

= *Syn.* 1. To devise, concoct.—2. To contemplate, ruminate, revolve, study.

meditatio fugæ (med-i-tā'shi-ō fū'jē). [*L.*, contemplation of flight: see *meditation* and *fugue*.] In *Scots law*, a phrase noting the position of a debtor who meditates an escape to avoid the payment of his debts. When a creditor can make oath that his debtor, whether native or foreigner, is in *meditatione fugæ*, or when he has reasonable ground of apprehension that the debtor has such an intention, he is entitled to a warrant to apprehend the debtor. The warrant may be obtained from any judge of the Court of Session, the sheriff, a magistrate of a burgh, or a justice of the peace, and is termed a *meditatio fugæ warrant*. Under the Debtors (Scotland) Act, 1881, which abolishes imprisonment for debt except in a few special cases, warrants of this kind are practically obsolete. *Imp. Dict.*

meditation (med-i-tā'shōn), n. [*ME. meditacioun*, < *OF. meditaciōn*, *F. méditation* = *Sp. meditaciōn* = *Pg. meditação* = *It. meditazione*, < *L. meditatio* (n-), < *meditari*, meditate: see *meditate*.] 1. The act of meditating; close or continued thought; the turning or revolving of a subject in the mind; sustained reflection.

Let the words of my mouth and the meditation of my heart be acceptable in thy sight, O Lord, my strength and my redeemer.

Ps. xix. 14.

And the imperial votaries passed on

In maiden meditation, fancy-free.

Shak., M. N. D., ii. 1. 164.

It should be no interruption to your pleasures to hear me often say that I love you, and that you are as much my meditations as myself.

Donne, Letters, iv.

He, then, that neglects to actuate such discourses loses the benefit of his meditation.

Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 69.

Deep and slow, exhausting thought . . .

In meditation dwelt with learning wrought.

Byron, Child Harold, iii. 107.

2. Religious contemplation.

He is within, with two right reverend fathers,

Divinely bent to meditation.

Shak., Rich. III., iii. 7. 62.

Meditations in order to a good life, let them be as exalted as the capacity of the person and subject will endure up to the height of contemplation; but if contemplation comes to be a distinct thing, and something besides or beyond a distinct degree of virtuous meditation, it is lost to all sense, and religion, and prudence.

Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 73.

3. In *theol.* (a) A private devotional act, consisting in deliberate reflection upon some spiritual truth or mystery, accompanied by mental prayer and by acts of the affections and of the will, especially formation of resolutions as to future conduct. Meditation differs from study in that its principal object is not to acquire knowledge, but to advance in love of God and holiness of life. (b) A public act of devotion, in which a director leads a congregation in meditating upon some spiritual subject.—4. A short literary composition in which the subject (usually religious) is treated in a meditative manner: as, a volume of hymns and meditations.

But natheless this meditation

I putte it ay under correction

Of clerkes; for I am not texted.

Chaucer, Prolog. to Parson's Tale, l. 55.

meditationist (med-i-tā'shōn-ist), n. [*meditation* + *-ist*.] A writer or composer of meditations.

Southey, The Doctor, interchapter xxii.

meditator (med'i-tā-tist), n. [*meditate* + *-or*.] One given to meditation or thoughtfulness. [Rare.] *Imp. Dict.*

meditative (med'i-tā-tiv), a. [= *F. méditatif* = *Fr. méditatif* = *Sp. Pg. It. meditativo*, < *LL. meditativus*, < *L. meditari*, meditate: see *meditate*.] 1. Addicted to meditation.

Abeillard was pious, reserved, and meditative.

Berington, Hist. Abeillard.

2. Pertaining or inclining to or expressing meditation: as, a meditative mood.

Inward self-disparagement affords

To meditative spleen a grateful feast.

Wordsworth, Excursion, iv.

meditatively (med'i-tā-tiv-ly), adv. In a meditative manner; with meditation.

meditativeness (med'i-tā-tiv-ness), n. The state or character of being meditative; thoughtfulness.

mediter (med'it), v. t. [*OF. mediter*, < *L. meditari*, meditate: see *meditate*.] To meditate upon; consider or study thoughtfully.

Meditating the sacred Temple's plot.

Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Magnificence.

mediterrane (med'i-tē-rān'), a. [= *F. méditerrané* = *Pr. méditerrané* = *Sp. Pg. It. mediterraneo*, < *L. mediterraneus*, midland, inland, remote from the sea (*LL. Mediterraneum mare*, the Mediterranean Sea, previously called *Mare magnum*, *nostrum*, *internum*); as a noun, the interior; < *medius*, middle, + *terra*, land. Cf. *mediterranean*.] Same as *mediterranean*.

They that have seen the mediterranean or inner parts of the kingdom of China, do report it to be a most amiable country.

Hakluyt's Voyages, II. ii. 91.

And for our own ships, they went sundry voyages, as well to your straight, which you call the Pillars of Hercules, as to other parts in the Atlanticque and Mediterranean seas.

Bacon, New Atlantis.

mediterranean (med'i-tē-rā-nē-an), a. [*mediterrane* + *-an*.] 1. In the midst of an expanse of land; away from the sea; inland.

Their buildings are for the most part of timber, for the mediterranean countreys have almost no stone.

The Kingdom of Japonia.

These facts appear to be opposed to the theory that rock-salt is due to the sinking of water charged with salt in mediterranean spaces of the ocean.

Darwin, Geol. Observations, p. 580.

2. Nearly or quite surrounded by land; existing in the midst of inclosing land; confined or cut off by a bordering of land: used specifically [*cap.*] as the name of the sea between Europe and Africa, the Mediterranean Sea, or (substantively) the Mediterranean, and rarely otherwise.

—3. [*cap.*] Pertaining to, situated on or near, or dwelling about the Mediterranean Sea: as, the Mediterranean currents; the Mediterranean

countries or races.—**Mediterranean fan-palm, fever**, etc. See the nouns.—**Mediterranean subregion**, in *zoogeog.*, the second of four subregions into which the Palearctic region is divided. As bounded by Wallace, it includes all the countries south of the Pyrenees, Alps, Balkans, and Caucasus mountains, all the southern shores of the Mediterranean to the Atlas range and beyond to the extratropical part of the Sahara and the Nile valley to the second cataract; while eastward it includes the northern half of Arabia, all Persia and Baluchistan, and perhaps Afghanistan to the Indus.

mediterraneous (med'i-tē-rā-nē-us), a. [*L. mediterraneus*, midland: see *mediterrane*.] Inland; remote from the ocean or sea.

It is found in mountains and mediterraneous parts.

Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., ii. 4.

meditullium (mē-di-tul'i-um), n. [*NL.*, < *ML. meditullium*, *meditollum*, etc., the middle of a thing, a yolk, hub, etc., < *L. medius*, middle, + *-tullum*, *-tollum*, etc., apparently a mere termination.] In *bot.*, same as *diploë*, 2. See cut under *diploë*.

medium (mē-di-um), n. and a. [= *F. médium* = *Sp. medio* = *Pg. meio* = *It. medio*, n., a medium, middle course, < *L. medium*, neut. of *medius*, middle, = *Gr. μέσος*, middle: see *middle*.] I. n.; pl. *media* or *mediums* (-i, -umz). 1. That which holds a middle place or position; that which comes or stands between the extremes in a series, as of things, principles, ideas, circumstances, etc.; a mean.

They love or hate, no medium amongst them.

Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 167.

For there is no medium between living in sin and forsaking of it; and nothing deserves the name of Repentance that is short of that.

Stillington, Sermons, iii.

A generous friendship no cold medium knows,

Burns with one love, with one resentment glows.

Pope, Iliad, ix. 725.

The piece, however, has no medium; all that is not excellent is intolerably bad.

Gifford, Int. to Ford's Plays, p. xl.

Technically—(a) In *math.*, a mean. See *mean*, 3. (b) In *logic*, the mean or middle term of a syllogism. (c) A size of paper between demy and royal. American printing-medium is 19 × 24 inches; American writing-medium, 18 × 23 inches; English printing-medium, 18 × 28 inches; English writing-medium, 17½ × 22 inches; American double medium, 24 × 38 inches; and American medium and a half, 24 × 30 inches.

2. Anything which serves or acts intermediately; something by means of which an action is performed or an effect produced; an intervening agency or instrumentality: as, the atmosphere is a medium of sound.

Nothing comes to him not spoiled by the sophisticating medium of moral uses.

Lamb, Old and New Schoolmaster.

A negotiation was opened through the medium of the ambassador.

Charlotte Brontë, Jane Eyre, xviii.

The social medium has been created for man by humanity.

Maudsley, Body and Will, p. 157.

Specifically—(a) In *painting*, any liquid vehicle, as linseed-oil, poppy-oil, varnish, or water, with which dry pigments are ground, or with which pigments are mixed by the painter while at work, in order to give them greater fluidity. (b) In *acoustics*, a ponderable elastic substance, as air or other gas, water, etc., which transmits the energy of the sounding body in waves of condensation and rarefaction to the ear. (c) In *heat and light*, that which transmits the energy of the heated or luminous body to a distance in undulatory waves; the ether. (d) In *bacteriology*, the nutritive substance, either a liquid or a solid, in which or upon which the various forms of microscopic life are grown for study. The liquid media employed are infusions of hay, extract of beer-yeast, and broth of various kinds of meat. The solid media most used are eggs, slices of potatoes and carrots, agar-agar, and especially gelatin and the gelatinized serum of the blood of oxen. After being thoroughly sterilized by heat, they are usually placed in test-tubes, and inoculated with the form that it is desired to study; the cultures may then be observed through the glass.

3. A person through whom, or through whose agency, another acts; specifically, one who is supposed to be controlled in speech and action by the will of another person or a disembodied being, as in animal magnetism and spiritualism; an instrument for the manifestation of another personality. Many of the so-called spiritual mediums claim the power of acting upon and through matter, by means of the spirits controlling them, in a manner independent of ordinary material conditions and limitations. In this sense the plural *mediums* is preferred.

Although particular persons adopted the profession of *media* between men and Elohim, there was no limitation of the power, in the view of ancient Israel, to any special class of the population.

Huxley, in Nineteenth Century, XIX. 354.

4. Something of mean or medium weight, size, etc. [*Colloq.*]

The present classification of the cavalry of the line is as follows: thirteen regiments of *Mediums*, comprising the seven regiments of Dragoon Guards, numbered 1 to 7; etc.

N. and Q., 7th ser., VIII. 111.

The 4th Dragoon Guards are no longer "Heavies," but *Mediums*.

N. and Q., 7th ser., VIII. 111.

Circulating medium, coin and bank-notes, or paper convertible into money on demand; currency.—**Medium**

caeli, in *astrol.*, midheaven; the meridian of the place of

observation.—**Medium of cognition**, a cognition producing other cognition inferentially or quasi-inferentially. —**Medium of form or of participation**, in logic, something which partakes of the nature of both of two extremes. = **Syn.** 1. *Average, Mediocrity*, etc. See *mean* 3.

II. a. Middle; middling; mean: as, a man of medium size. = **Syn.** See *mean* 3, *n.* **mediumistic** (mē'di-um-ist'ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to spiritualistic mediums: as, mediumistic phenomena.

Private and unpaid "mediums," or other persons in whose presence mediumistic phenomena occur.

Amer. Soc. Psych. Research, 1. 266.

mediumship (mē'di-um-ship), *n.* [**<** *medium* + *-ship*.] The state or condition of being a spiritualistic medium; the vocation or function of such a medium.

Animal magnetism, clairvoyance, mediumship, or mesmerism are antagonistic to this science.

Quoted in *Contemporary Rev.*, LI. 803.

medium-sized (mē'di-um-sīzd), *a.* Of medium or middle size; of an intermediate or of an average size.

medius (mē'di-us), *n.* [ML. and NL. use of L. *medius*, middle: see *medium*.] In music: (a) In Gregorian music, an inflection, modulation, or deviation from monotone, used to mark a partial break in the text, as at the end of a clause. It consists of a downward step of a minor third. See *accent*, 8. (b) A tenor or alto voice or voice-part; a mean.

The superior, *medius*, tenor, and bass parts of . . . Byrd's Gradualia.

Athenæum, No. 3190, p. 821.

Medjidie (me-jid'i-e), *n.* [Turk. *medjidi*, **<** *medjid*, medjid (see def.), lit. glorious ('*Abd-ul-medjid*, lit. glorious servant of God), **<** Ar. *medjid*, glorious, **<** *medjd*, glory.] 1. A Turkish order of knighthood, instituted in 1852 by the sultan Abdul-Medjid, and conferred on many foreign officers who took part with Turkey in the Crimean war.—2. A modern silver coin of Turkey, named from the sultan Abdul-Medjid, who coined it in 1844. It is equivalent to 20 piasters, and worth, approximately, 85 cents.

medjidite (me-jid'it), *n.* [**<** *Medjid* (see def.) + *-ite*.] In mineral. (named after the sultan Abdul-Medjid), a hydrous sulphate of uranium and calcium, occurring with uraninite.

medlar (med'lär), *n.* [Formerly also *medler*; **<** ME. *medler*, *meddele*, **<** OF. *medler*, *mesler*, *meslier* (F. *néflier*), a medlar-tree, **<** *mesle*, *mesple*, F. dial. *mêle*, also (with change of orig. *m* to *n*, as in *map*, *nape*², *napkin*, etc.) OF. **nesple*, *neple*, F. *néfle* = Sp. *néspira* = Pg. *nespera* = It. *nespola*, *f.*, the medlar (fruit); cf. Sp. *nispero* = It. *nespolo*, medlar-tree; = D. MLG. *mispel* = OHG. *mespila*, *nespela*, MHG. *mespel*, *nespil*, G. *mispel* = Sw. Dan. *mispel* = Bohem. *mishpule*, *nyshpule* = Pol. *mespil*, *mes-pul*, *niezpul* = Hung. *nespolya*, *naspolya* = Turk. *mushmula* (*>* Serv. *mushmula*), **<** L. *mespilus*, *f.*, a medlar, medlar-tree, **<** Gr. *μέσπιλον*, neut., a medlar, medlar-tree, *μεσπίλη*, the medlar-tree.] 1. A small, generally bushy tree, *Mespilus Germanica*, related to the crab-apple, cultivated in gardens for its fruit. It is wild in central and southern Europe, but was introduced from western Asia. See *Mespilus*.



Leaves and Fruit of Medlar-tree (*Mespilus Germanica*).

See *Mespilus*.

Meddellers in hoots lande gladdest be, So it be moist; that come also in cold.

Palladius, *Husbandrie* (E. E. T. S.), p. 121.

Witwoud grows by the Knight, like a Medlar grafted on a Crab.

Congree, *Way of the World*, I. 5.

2. The fruit of the above tree, resembling a small brown-skinned apple, but with a broad disk at the summit surrounded by the remains of the calyx-lobes. When first gathered, it is harsh and uneatable, but in the early stages of decay it acquires an acid flavor much relished by some. There are several varieties.

You'll be rotten ere you be half ripe, and that's the right virtue of the medlar. *Shak.*, As you like it, III. 2. 123.

The stalk [of the cotton-wool plant], no bigger than that of wheat, but rough as the Beans: the head round and bearded, in size and shape of a medlar. *Sandys*, *Travails*, p. 12.

Dutch medlar, the common variety of medlar.—**Japanese medlar**. Same as *loquat*, 2.—**Neapolitan or Welsh medlar**. See *azarole*.

medlar-tree (med'lär-trē), *n.* [Cf. ME. *medle-trec*.] Same as *medlar*, 1.

medlar-wood (med'lär-wūd), *n.* Some hardwood species of *Myrtus*, growing in Mauritius and adjacent islands, as *M. mespiloides*.

medle¹, *v.* An obsolete form of *meddle*.

medle², *n.* [ME. **<** OF. *mesle*, *mesple*, *medlar*: see *medlar*.] A medlar: perhaps only in the compound *medle-tree*.

medleet, *n.* and *a.* An obsolete form of *medley*.

medle-treet, *n.* [ME.] Same as *medlar-tree*.

A sat and dined in a wede,

Under a faire medle-tre.

Beves of Hamtoun, p. 52. (Halliwell.)

medley (med'li), *n.* and *a.* [Formerly also *medly*, *medlic*; **<** ME. *medlee*, *medle*, **<** OF. *medlee*, *meslee*, *meilee*, *meilee*, F. *mêlée* (*>* E. *mêlée* and *melley*) = Sp. *mezcla* = Pg. *mescla*, a mixing, orig. fem. of *medle*, *mesle*, etc., pp. of *medler*, *mesler*, mix: see *meddle* and *medl*.] 1. *n.* 1. A mixture; a mingled and confused mass of elements, ingredients, or parts; a jumble; a hodgepodge.

Love is a medley of endearments, jars, Suspicious quarrels, reconclements, wars; Then peace again. *Watsh.*

They . . . will bear no more This medley of philosophy and war. *Addison*, *Cato*.

The ballet had been a favourite subject of court diversion since Beaujoyeaulx produced in 1581 *Le Ballet Comique de la Roynie*, a medley of dancing, choral singing, and musical dialogue. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVII. 87.

2. A musical composition, song, or entertainment consisting of incongruous or disjointed scraps or parts selected from different sources; a mélange or potpourri.—3. A fabric woven from yarn spun from wool which has been dyed of various colors.

Every Woolen Weaver shall have . . . for every yard of *Medlie* 1d. 4s. *Statute* (1609), quoted in Ribton-Turner's [Vagrants and Vagrancy, p. 444.]

As *Medleys* are most made in ether shires, as good Whites as any are woven in this county. *Fuller*, *Worthies*, Wilts, II. 435. (*Darvies*.)

4†. A hand-to-hand fight; a melley or *mêlée*.

As soon as the spears were spent, they drough oute their swords, and be-gonne the *medle* on foote and on horsback. *Martin* (E. E. T. S.), III. 457.

= **Syn.** 1. *Miscellany*, *Jumble*, etc. See *mixture*.

II. a. I. Mingled; confused.

Quasms at my heart, convulsions in my nerves, Within my little world make medley war. *Dryden*.

A medley air

Of cunning and of impudence. *Wordsworth*, *Peter Bell*.

2. Mixed; of a mixed stuff or color.

He rood but hoomly in a medlee coote.

Chaucer, *Gen. Prolog.* to C. T., l. 328.

medley (med'li), *r. t.* [**<** *medley*, *n.*] To mix.

His heer was grete and blakke, and foule medled.

Martin (E. E. T. S.), III. 635.

A medled estate of the orders of the Gospel and the ceremonies of popery is not the best way to banish popery. Quoted in *Hooker's Eccles. Polity*, IV. 8.

Médoc (me-dek'), *n.* [From *Médoc*, a region in France, in the department of Gironde.] A class of excellent French red Bordeaux wines, included under the English term of clarets, comprising the finest wines of the Bordeaux type, the Château Lafitte, Château Margaux, and Château La Tour, as well as many other brands of desirable quality and more moderate cost. All these wines have a delicate aroma, and a peculiar slightly bitterish flavor, and when pure are free from headiness.

medrick, madrick (med'rik, mad'rik), *n.* [Origin obscure.] The tern or sea-swallow.

A medrick that makes you look overhead

With short, sharp screams as he sights his prey. *Lowell*, *Appledore*.

medrinack (med'ri-nak), *n.* [Also *medrinaque*, formerly in pl. *medrinacks*, *medrinaekes*; appar. of native origin.] A coarse fiber from the Philippines, obtained from the sage-palm, and used chiefly for stiffening dress-linings, etc. *Maunder*.

medrissa (me-dris'ä), *n.* Same as *madrasah*.

medulla (mē-dul'ä), *n.* [= F. *medulle* = Sp. *medula* = Pg. *medulla* = It. *medolla*, *midolla*, **<** L. *medulla*, marrow, pith, kernel, **<** *medius*, middle: see *medium*.] 1. In anat. and zool.: (a) Marrow. [Little used.] (b) The so-called spinal marrow; the spinal cord, or central axis of the nervous system; the myelon: more fully called *medulla spinalis*. (c) The hindmost segment of the brain, continuous with the spinal cord; the afterbrain or metencephalon; the oblongata: more fully called *medulla oblongata*. (d) The ventral ganglionic chain of the nervous system of some invertebrates, as *Vermes*, supposed to be analogous to the spinal cord of vertebrates. (e) The pith of a hair. (f) The myelin, or white and fatty covering of the axis-cylinder of a nerve.—2. In bot., the pith of plants.

(a) In exogens, the central column of parenchymatous tissue about which the wood is formed. (b) In heteromerous lichens, the innermost stratum of colorless tissue composing the thallus. It exhibits three well-marked forms: (1) the *woolly*, composed of simple or branched entangled filaments; (2) the *crustaceous*, which is tartareous in appearance; (3) the *cellulose*, which consists of angular, rounded, or oblong cells.—**Columns of the medulla oblongata**. See *column*.—**Medulla oblongata**. See def. 1 (c); see also *brain*.—**Medulla spinalis**. See def. 1 (b).

medullar (mē-dul'är), *a.* [= F. *medullaire* = Sp. *medular* = Pg. *medullar* = It. *midollare*, **<** L. *medullaris*, situated in the marrow, **<** L. *medulla*, marrow: see *medulla*.] Same as *medullary*. [Rare.]

These little emissaries, united together at the cortical part of the brain, make the *medullar* part, being a bundle of very small, threadlike channels of fibres.

G. Cheyne, *Philosophical Principles*.

medullary (med'u-lä-ri), *a.* [As *medullar*.]

1. In anat. and zool., pertaining to marrow or medulla, or resembling it in form or position; myelonal: as, *medullary substance*; a *medullary cavity*; *medullary cancer*; a *medullary foramen*.—2. In bot., composing or pertaining to the medulla or pith of plants. See phrases below.

—**Medullary axis**, in lichens, same as *medullary layer*.

—**Medullary cancer**. Same as *encephaloid cancer* (which see, under *encephaloid*).—**Medullary cavity**, in embryo: (a) The hollow of the primitively tubular spinal cord.

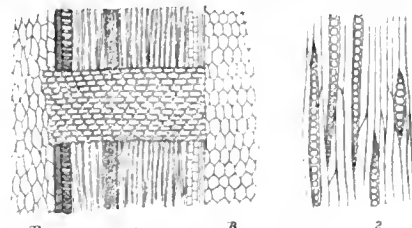
The primitive *medullary cavity*, which persists as the central canal, remains open in the lumbar swelling of birds.

Gegenbaur, *Comp. Anat.*, p. 512.

(b) The hollow of a bone which contains marrow.—**Medullary foramen**. See *foramen*.—**Medullary furrow or groove**, in embryo, the primitive trace or furrow of a vertebrate embryo, or a corresponding formation in an invertebrate: so called from being the site of a future medulla.

As the *medullary groove* deepens, its edges become more sharply defined, and its inner border comes close down to the endoderm, thus forcing asunder the two halves of the mesoderm. *Buck's Handbook of Med. Sciences*, III. 174.

Medullary layer, in lichens. See *medulla*, 2 (b).—**Medullary plate**, in bot., one of the lips of the medullary groove.—**Medullary rays**, the radiating vertical bands or plates of parenchymatous tissue in the stems of exogenous plants, popularly called the *silver-grain*.



Medullary Rays.
1. Longitudinal radial section through the wood of a branch of maple one year old: P, pith; B, bark. 2. Longitudinal tangential section of the same wood, showing the ends of the medullary rays.

There are two kinds—the *primary*, which extend from the pith (medulla) to the cortex, and the *secondary*, which are shorter than the primary. The rays may be *simple*, consisting of a single cell or a single layer of superimposed cells, as in many conifers; or *compound*, consisting of more than one layer of superimposed cells, as in most dicotyledons.—**Medullary sheath**, in bot., a narrow zone made up of the innermost layer of woody tissue immediately surrounding the pith in plants.—**Medullary tube**, the spinal cord in the primitive tubular stage.

medullated (med'u-lä-ted), *a.* [**<** L. *medulla*, marrow, + *-ate* + *-ed*.] Having a medulla.

The [spinal] cord will be seen to be mainly made up of medullated nerve-fibres. *Martin*, *Human Body*, p. 177.

medullin (mē-dul'in), *n.* [**<** L. *medulla*, pith, + *-in*.] A name given by Braconnot to the cellulose obtained from the pith or medulla of certain plants, as the sunflower and lilac.

medullispinal (mē-dul-i-spī'nal), *a.* [**<** L. *medulla*, marrow, pith, + *spina*, spine: see *spinal*.] Pertaining to the medulla spinalis, spinal marrow, or spinal cord.

The *medullispinal* or proper veins of the spinal cord lie within the dura mater. *Holden*, *Anat.* (1885), p. 794.

medullitis (med-u-lī'tis), *n.* [NL., **<** *medulla*, marrow, + *-itis*.] In *pathol.*, same as *myelitis*.

medullose (med'u-lōs), *a.* [= F. *medulleux* = Sp. *meduloso* = Pg. *medullosa* = It. *midollano*, **<** L. *medullosus*, full of marrow, **<** *medulla*, marrow, pith: see *medulla*.] Having the texture of pith. *Maunder*.

Medusa (mē-dū'sä), *n.* [L. *Medusa*, **<** Gr. *Μέδωσα*, a fem. name, orig. fem. of *μέδω*, a ruler, ppr. of *πέδω*, rule.] 1. In Gr. myth., one of the three Gorgons, the only one of them who was mortal. She was slain by Perseus, with the aid of Athena; and her serpent-entwined head was so awful that its sight turned all beholders to stone. It was afterward borne by Athena on her aegis or on her shield. The later artists beautified the grinsing head of Medusa, retaining only the writhing serpents of the legend. See *Gorgon* and *aegis*.

2. Pl. *medusae* (-sē). In zool.: (a) [*l. c.*] A jelly-fish, sea-jelly, or sea-nettle; an aculeph, in a strict sense; a discophore or discophorous hydrozoan; any member of the family *Medusidae* or order or subclass *Discophora*: a term very loosely used, and now chiefly as an English word. See *medusoid*, n. (b) [*cap.*] [NL.] An old genus of jelly-fishes, used with great and varying latitude, more or less nearly equivalent to the order *Discophora* or family *Medusidae*, now greatly restricted or entirely discarded. In the latter case *Aurelia* is used instead. See cut under *aculeph*. [In this sense there is no plural.] (c) [*l. c.*] Some hydrozoan resembling or supposed to be one of the foregoing; a medusoid: as, the naked-eyed *medusa* of Forbes, which are the reproductive zooids or gonophores of gymnoblastic hydroids.

medusa-bell (mē-dū'sā-bel), n. The swimming-bell, gelatinous disk, or umbrella of a medusa.

medusa-bud (mē-dū'sā-bud), n. A budding medusa; a rudimentary medusa, or one not detached from its stock, forming a generative bud or gonophore.

Medusae (mē-dū'sē), n. pl. [NL., pl. of *Medusa*.] Jelly-fishes, aculephs proper, or discophorans, as a family or higher group of the *Hydrozoa*, equivalent to *Medusidae* or *Discophora*, 1.

medusal (mē-dū'sāl), a. [*NL. Medusa* + -al.] Same as *medusan*. *Nature*, XXXVIII, 356.

medusan (mē-dū'san), a. and n. [*NL. Medusa* + -an.] 1. a. Of, pertaining to, or resembling a member of the family *Medusidae*.

II. n. A hydrozoan of the family *Medusidae*.

Medusa's-head (mē-dū'sāz-hed), n. 1. A basket-fish, basket-urchin, or sea-basket; a euryalean ophiurian or branching sandstar of the family *Astrophytidae*. Also *medusa-head* and *medusa-headstar*. See cut under *basket-fish*.—2. An extant erinoid of the genus *Pentactinurus*, *P. caput-medusae*.—3. In bot., the plant *Euphorbia Caput-Medusae*.—**Medusa's-head orchis**. See *orchis*.

medusian (mē-dū'si-an), a. and n. [*NL. Medusa* + -ian.] Same as *medusan*.

Medusidae (mē-dū'si-dē), n. pl. [NL., < *Medusa* + -idae.] The medusae, aculephs, discophorans, or jelly-fishes, as a family of *Hydrozoa*, typified by the genus *Medusa* proper. The hydrosome is free and oceanic, consisting of a single nectocalyx or swimming-bell, from the roof of which one or several polypites are suspended. The nectocalyx is furnished with a system of canals, and a number of tentacles depend from its margin. The reproductive organs appear as processes either of the sides of the polypite or of the nectocalyx canals. The family as thus defined is coextensive with the order or subclass *Discophora*, and equivalent to *Medusae*, 2(b), but the term is often used in a much more restricted sense, as synonymous with *Aureliidae*.

medusidan (mē-dū'si-dan), a. and n. I. a. Of or pertaining to the *Medusidae*.

II. n. One of the *Medusidae*.

medusiform (mē-dū'si-fōrm), a. [*NL. Medusa* + *L. forma*, form.] Resembling a medusa in form; medusoid; in the form of a bell; campanulate.—**Medusiform bud**, a budding medusoid contained in the gonophore of some hydrozoans.

medusite (mē-dū'sit), n. [*NL. Medusites*, < *Medusa* + -ites, E. -ite².] A fossil medusa or aculeph. Notwithstanding the softness of jelly-fishes, fossil traces of some have been found in the lithographic slate of Solenhofen in Bavaria.

Medusites (med-ū-si'tēz), n. [NL.: see *medusite*.] A generic name of certain fossil medusae.

medusoid (mē-dū'soid), a. and n. [*NL. Medusa* + Gr. *eidōs*, form.] I. a. Like a medusa; resembling a medusa in form or function; medusiform: as, a *medusoid* bud; the *medusoid* organization. Sometimes *aculephoid*.—**Medusoid bud**, the generative bud or gonophore of a fixed or free hydrozoan.

II. n. 1. The medusiform generative bud or receptacle of the reproductive elements of a hydrozoan, whether it becomes detached or not. Such an organism constitutes the middle stage in the process of metagenesis. The gonophore may present every stage of development and degree of complication until it becomes medusiform or bell-shaped, when it is called a medusoid from its resemblance to a medusa or jelly-fish. 2. Loosely, any medusa, medusidan, or medusoid organism.

meel¹, pron. An obsolete spelling of *me¹*.

meel² (mē), n. [E. Ind.] An evergreen tree of India. See *Bassia*.

meech, **meeching**. See *miehe¹*, *mieching*.

meed (mēd), n. [*ME. meede*, *mede*, < *AS. mēd*, in older form *meord*, *meard*, *meorth* = *OS. meoda*, *mieda*, *mēda* = *OFries. mēde*, *mēide*, *mīde* = *D. miede* = *MLG. mēde*, *mēide*, *LG. mede* = *OHG. mēta*, *miata*, *mēta*, *MHG. mēte*, *G. miete*, *miēte* = *Goth. mizdo*, *meed*, reward, recompense, = *OBulg. mizda* = *Bulg. mizda* = *Bohem. Russ. mēda* (Pol. *myto*, < G.), reward, = Gr. *μισθός* = *Zend mizdha*, pay, hire, = *Pers. mazd* (> Turk. *muzd*), pay, recompense, reward.] 1. That which is bestowed or rendered in consideration of desert, good or bad (but usually the former); reward; recompense; award.

As much *mede* for a myte that he offreth
As the riche man for al his moneye and more, as by the
godspel. *Piers Plowman* (C), xiv. 97.

The Laurell, *meed* of mightie Conquerours.
Spenser, F. Q., i. l. 9.
Who cheers such actions with abundant *meeds*.
B. Jonson, Poetaster, v. 1.

A sordid soul,
Such as does murder for a *meed*.
Scott, Marmion, ii. 22.
Here comes to-day,
Pallas and Aphrodite, claiming each
This *meed* of fairest. *Tennyson*, *Enone*.

2. A gift; also, a bribe.
For certes by no force ne by no *meede*
Hym thought he was nat able for to speede.
Chaucer, Doctor's Tale, l. 133.

They take *meede* with pruple violence,
Carpet, and things of price and plesance.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 198.

Plutus, the god of gold,
Is but his steward; no *meed* but he repays
Sevenfold above itself. *Shak.*, T. of A., i. l. 288.

Gin ye'll gie me a worthy *meid*,
I'll tell ye whar to find him.
Sir James the Rose (Child's Ballads, III. 75).

3. Merit or desert.
My *meed* hath got me fame. *Shak.*, 3 Hen. VI., iv. 8. 38.

meed¹ (mēd), v. t. [*ME. meden* = *OS. mēdcan*, *miedon* = *MLG. mēden* = *OHG. mītan*, *miētan*, *MHG. G. mieten*, reward; from the noun.] 1. To reward; bribe.

& [he] *meded* hem so moche with alle maner thinges,
& bi-het hem wel more than I zou telle kan.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 4646.

2. To deserve or merit.
Yet, yet thy body *meeds* a better grave.
Heywood, Silver Age (ed. Collier), i.

meedful¹ (mēd'fūl), a. [*ME. medeful*; < *meed* + -ful.] Worthy of meed or reward; deserving.

meedfully¹ (mēd'fūl-i), adv. [*ME. medefully*; < *meedful* + -ly².] According to meed or desert; suitably.

A wight, without nedeful compulsion, ought *medefully*
to be rewarded. *Testament of Love*, iii.

meek (mēk), a. [*ME. meek*, *meke*, *meok*, *meoe*, < *Ice. mjúkr*, soft, mild, meek, = *Sw. mjuk*, soft, = *Dan. myg*, soft, pliant, supple, = *Goth. *mukks*, in comp. *mukamōdei*, gentleness.] 1. Gentle or mild of temper; self-controlled and gentle; not easily provoked or irritated; forbearing under injury or annoyance.

Full *meke* was the kynge a-gein god and the peple, and
a-gein the mynistres of holy cherche, that alle thei hadde
grete pite. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), l. 94.

Take my yoke upon you, and learn of me; for I am *meek*
and lowly in heart: and ye shall find rest unto your souls.
Mat. xi. 29.

He feels he has a fist, then folds his arms
Crosswise, and makes his mind up to be *meek*.
Browning, Ring and Book, l. 36.

2. Pliant; yielding; submissive.
Hee had take the toun that tristy was holde,
And made all the menne *meke* to his wyl.
Alexander of Macedoine (E. E. T. S.), l. 953.

He humbly louted in *meek* lowliness.
Spenser, F. Q., i. x. 44.

With tears
Watering the ground, and with their sighs the air
Frequenting, sent from hearts contrite, in sign
Of sorrow unfeign'd, and humiliation *meek*.
Milton, P. L., x. 1104.

3. Humble; unpretentious.
So we buried him quietly . . . in the sloping little
church-yard of Oare, as *meek* a place as he be.
R. D. Blackmore, Lorna Doone, v.

= *Syn.* 1. *Mild*, etc. (see *gentle*), humble, lowly.

meek¹ (mēk), v. [*ME. meken* (= *Sw. mjuka*), from the adj.] I. trans. To make meek; soften; render mild, pliant, or submissive; humble or bring low.

For he that highth himself shal be *mekid*, and he that
mekith himself shal be enhaunsid. *Wyclif*, Mat. xxiii. 12.

II. intrans. To submit; become meek.
Ac Nede is next him, for anon he *meketh*,
And as low as a lombe, for lackyng of that hym nedeth.
Piers Plowman (B), xx. 35.

meeken¹ (mē'kn), v. t. [*meek* + -en¹.] Same as *meek*.

Then with soft steps ensail'd the *meekned* valleys,
In quest of memory. *W. Browne*, Britannia's Pastorals, ii. 1.

Where *meekened* sense and amiable grace
And lively sweetness dwell. *Thomson*.

meek-eyed (mēk'id), a. Having eyes that reveal meekness of character.

He, her fears to cease,
Sent down the *meek-eyed* Peace.
Milton, Nativity, l. 46.

A patient, *meek-eyed* wife. *Longfellow*, Hyperion, iv. 3.

meekhead¹, n. [*ME. mekehede*; < *meek* + -head.] Meekness. *Hallivell*.

meekly (mēk'li), adv. [*ME. meekly* + -ly².] In a meek manner; submissively; humbly; not proudly or roughly; mildly; gently.

meekness (mēk'nes), n. [*ME. meekenes*, *meeknes*; < *meek* + -ness.] The quality of being meek; softness of temper; mildness; gentleness; forbearance under injuries and provocations; unrepining submission. = *Syn.* Lowliness, humility, self-abasement. See comparison under *gentle*.

meert. An obsolete form of *mere¹*, *mere²*, *mere³*.

meerkat (mēr'kat), n. 1. The African penciled ichneumon, *Cynictis penicillata*. See cut under *Cynictis*.—2. The African suricate or zekiek, *Suricata tetradactyla*.

meerschäum (mēr'shām or -shum; G. pron. mār'shoum), n. [*G. meerschäum*, lit. 'sea-foam,' < *meer*, the sea (= *E. mere¹*), + *schaum*, foam, froth, = *E. scum*.] 1. A hydrated silicate of magnesium, occurring in fine white clay-like masses, which when dry will float on water; sepiolite. The name, from the German for 'sea-foam,' alludes to the lightness and the snow-white color. It is found in various regions, but occurs chiefly in Asia Minor, Livadia, and the island of Euboea. When first taken out it is soft, and makes lather like soap. It is manufactured into tobacco-pipes, which, after being carved or turned, are baked to dry them, then boiled in milk, polished, and finally boiled in oil or wax. Artificial meerschäum is made from the chips and waste left from meerschäum-cutting, consolidated by pressure. Meerschäum is imitated also in plaster of Paris, treated with paraffin and colored with gamboge and dragon's blood, and in other ways.

2. A pipe made from this substance. Such pipes are valued from their taking a rich brown color from the oil of tobacco gradually absorbed by the material.

meerswinet, n. See *meerswine*.

meeset, n. See *measet*.

Meesia (mē'si-ā), n. [NL. (Hedwig, 1782), named after David Meese, a gardener of the University of Franeker, in the Netherlands.] A genus of mosses typical of the tribe *Meesieae*, having long, densely cespitose stems and linear or narrowly lanceolate leaves, with rectangular-hexagonal small areolation. The capsule is cernuous, clavate, and thick-walled, the annulus simple or wanting. The species are distributed throughout the northern hemisphere, some occurring in North America. Also spelled *Meesia*.

Meesieae (mē-si'ē-ē), n. pl. [NL., < *Meesia* + -eae.] A tribe of mosses of the order *Bryaceae*, taking its name from the genus *Meesia*. They are generally small plants, with 3- to 8-ranked lanceolate or linear-oblong leaves, and a long-pedicelled long-necked capsule, with a small convex or conical lid, and a double peristome of 16 teeth. Also spelled *meesieae*.

meet¹ (mēt), v.; pret. and pp. *met*, ppr. *meeting*. [*ME. meeten*, *meten*, < *AS. mētan* (pp. *mētte*, *mēted*), *gemētan* (= *OS. mōtjan* = *OFries. mēta* = *D. moeten*, *gemooten* = *MLG. moten*, *LG. moten*, *mōten* = *Ice. mata* = *Sw. möta* = *Dan. møde* = *Goth. gamōtjan*), meet, encounter, < *mōt*, *gemōt*, a meeting; see *moot¹*, n.] I. trans. 1. To come into the same place with (another person or thing); come into the presence of; of persons, come face to face with.

Prepare to *meet* thy God, O Israel. *Amos* iv. 12.
That, in the official marks invested, you
Anon do *meet* the senate. *Shak.*, Cor., ii. 3. 149.

2. To come up to from a different direction; join by going toward; come to by approaching from the opposite direction, as distinguishing from *overtake*: as, to *meet* a person in the road.

And thus thei conveyed hem vn-to the town, whereas
Gonnore, the daughter of kynge leodogan com hem for to
meten. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 448.

I would have overtaken, not have *met* my Game.
Congreve, Old Batchelor, iv. 5.

3. To come into physical contact with; join by touching or uniting with; be or become contiguous to.

The broad seas swell'd to *meet* the keel.
Tennyson, The Voyage.

4. To come upon; encounter; attain to; reach the perception, possession, or experience of:

as, to *meet* one's fate calmly; his conduct *meets* the approbation of the public; you will *meet* your reward.

Let no whit thee dismay
The hard beginne that *meets* thee in the dore
And with sharpe fits thy tender hart oppresseth sore.
Spenser, F. Q., III. iii. 21.

All sorts of cruelties they *meet* like pleasures.
Fletcher (and another), Sea Voyage, iv. 2.

I have a little satisfaction in seeing a letter written to you upon my table, though I *meet* no opportunity of sending it.
Donne, Letters, xvii.

Charlots and flaming arras, and fiery steeds,
Reflecting blaze on blaze, first *met* his view.
Milton, P. L., vi. 18.

5. To come into collision with; encounter with force or opposition; come or move against; as, to *meet* the enemy in battle.

To *meet* the noise
Of his almighty engine he shall hear
Infernal thunder.
Milton, P. L., ii. 64.

I have heard of your tricks.—
And you that smell of amber at my charge,
And triumph in your cheat—well, I may live
To *meet* thee.
Beau. and Fl., Honest Man's Fortune, III. 3.

Some new device they have afoot again,
Some trick upon my credit; I shall *meet* it.
Fletcher, Rule a Wife, v. 3.

Like fire he *meets* the foe,
And strikes him dead for thine and thee.
Tennyson, Princess, iv. (song).

6. To come into conformity to; be or act in agreement with; as, conduct that *meets* one's expectations.—7. To discharge; satisfy; as, to *meet* a note at maturity.

This day he requires a large sum to *meet* demands that cannot be denied.
Buwer, Lady of Lyons, v. 2. (Hoppe.)

8. To answer; refute; as, to *meet* an opponent's objections.—To *meet* half-way, to approach from an equal distance and meet; figuratively, make mutual and equal concessions to, each party renouncing some claim; make a compromise with.—To *meet* the eye, to arrest the sight; come into notice; become visible.—Well *met*, a salutation of compliment. Compare *hail-fellow, well met*, under *hail-fellow*. Shakespeare has also *ill met* in the opposite sense.

Well *met*, well *met*, now, Parey Reed.
Death of Parey Reed (Child's Ballads, VI. 144).

—Syn. 1. To light or happen upon.—6. To comply with, fulfil.

II. *intrans.* 1. To come together; come face to face; join company, assemble, or congregate.

Also we *mette* with ij Gayes of Venys, whiche went owte of Venys a moneth after vs.
Torkington, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 18.

And for the rest o' the fleet
Which I dispersed, they all have *met* again,
And are upon the Mediterranean flote.
Shak., Tempest, I. 2. 233.

So hand in hand they pass'd, the loveliest pair
That ever yet in love's embraces *met*.
Milton, P. L., iv. 322.

2. To come together in opposition or in contention, as in fight, competition, or play.

And therefore this märke that we must shoot at, set vp wel in our sight, wo shal now *meet* for ye shoot.
Sir T. More, Comfort against Tribulation (1573), fol. 33.

Weapons more violent, when next we *meet*,
May serve to better us, and worke our foea.
Milton, P. L., vi. 439.

3. To come into contact; form a junction; unite; be contiguous or coalesce.

There Savoy and Piemont *meete*.
Coryat, Crudities, I. 90.

4. To combine.

How all things *meet* to make me this day happy.
Beau. and Fl., Thierry and Theodoret, II. 1.
Thou, the latest-left of all my knights,
In whom should *meet* the offices of all.
Tennyson, Morte d'Arthur.

5. To come together exactly; agree; square or balance, as accounts.

The Courty figure Allegoria, which is when we speake one thing and thinke another, and that our wordes and our meanings *meete* not.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 154.

It is highly pleasant at the end of the year to make all [our accounts] *meet*.
Lamb, Old China.

To make both ends *meet*. See *end*.—To *meet* up with, to come upon, whether by encountering or by overtaking. (Southern U. S.)—To *meet* with. (a) To join; unite in company.

When Gabryell owre lady grette,
And Elyzabeth *met* with here mette.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 17.

Falstaff at that oak shall *meet* with us.
Shak., M. W. of W., iv. 4. 42.

(b) To light on; find; come to; often said of an unexpected event.

We *met* with many things worthy of observation. *Bacon.*

(c) To suffer; be exposed to; experience.

Royal Mistress,
Prepare to *meet* with more than brutal fury
From the fierce prince.
Rowe, Ambitious Step-Mother, II. 2.

(d) To obviate. [A Latinism.]

Before I proceed farther, it is good to *meet* with an objection, which if not removed, the conclusion of experience from the time past to the present will not be sound.
Bacon.

(e) To counteract; oppose.

We must prepare to *meet* with Caliban.
Shak., Tempest, iv. 1. 160.

[*Meet* in the intransitive sense is sometimes conjugated with to be as an auxiliary as well as with have.] = Syn. 1. To collect, muster, gather.

*meet*¹ (mēt), *n.* [*< meet*¹, *v.*] 1. A meeting of huntsmen for fox-hunting or coursing, or of bicyclists for a ride; also, the company so met.

The mantelpiece, in which is stuck a large card with the list of the *meets* for the week of the county hounds.
T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Rugby, I. 4.

2. The place appointed for such a meeting; the rendezvous.

*meet*² (mēt), *a.* and *n.* [*< ME. meete, mete, < AS. gemet, fit, suitable (cf. mēte, moderate, = Icel. mætr, meet), < ge-, a generalizing suffix, + metan, measure: see metel.*] 1. *a.* 1. Fit; suitable; proper; convenient; adapted; appropriate.

The said Towne of Brymyncham ys a very *mete* place, and yt is a very *mete* and necessary that there be a free Schoole erect there.
English Guilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 249.

But for Adam there was not found an help *meet* for him.
Gen. II. 20.

It was *meet* that we should make merry. *Luke xv. 32.*

2†. Proper; own.

Menelay the mighty, that was his *mete* brother,
Come from his kingdom with elene shipses sixt.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), I. 4057.

3†. Equal.

Lord of lordes both loud and still,
And none on meide [mold] *mete* him untill.
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 122.

4. Even. [Now only prov. Eng.]

Niece, you tax Signior Benedick too much; but he'll be *meet* with you.
Shak., Much Ado, I. 4. 47.

I'll be *meet* with 'em:
Seven of their young pigs I've bewitch'd already.
Middleton, The Witch, I. 2.

= Syn. 1. Fitting, suitable, suited, congenial.

II.† *n.* An equal; a companion.

meetelest, *n.* See *metels*.

meetent (mō'tn), *v. t.* [*< meet*² + *-en*¹.] To make meet or fit; adapt; prepare. *Ash.* [Rare.]

*meeter*¹ (mē'tēr), *n.* [*< meet*¹ + *-er*¹.] One who meets or encounters; a participant in a meeting. [Rare.]

*meeter*², *n.* An obsolete spelling of *meter*².

*meeth*¹, *n.* [Also *meith*; said to be a var. of *metel*.] A mark; a sign; a landmark or boundary; as, *meeths* and *marches*.

*meeth*², *n.* See *mead*¹.

meeting (mē'ting), *n.* [*< ME. metinge; verbal n. of meet*¹, *v.*] 1. A coming together; an interview; as, a happy *meeting* of friends.—2. An assembly; a congregation; a collection of people; a convention; as, a social, religious, or political *meeting*; the *meeting* adjourned till the next day; applied in the United States, especially in rural districts, to any assemblage for religious worship, and in England and Ireland to one of dissenters from the established church; specifically, an assembly of Friends for religious purposes; as, to go to *meeting*.

Many sober Baptists and professors . . . came in, and abode in the *meeting* to the end.
Penn. Travels in Holland, etc.

I seem to see again
Aunt, in her hood and train,
Glide, with a sweet disdain,
Gravely to *Meeting*.
Locker, On an Old Mnff.

Your yellow dog was always on hand with a sober face to patter on his four solemn paws behind the farm-wagon as it went to *meeting* of a Sunday morning.
H. B. Stowe, Oldtown, p. 20.

3. A conflux, as of rivers; a confluence; a joining, as of lines; junction; union.

Her face is like the Milky Way I' the sky.
A *meeting* of gentle lights without a name.
Suckling, Breunowalt, III.

4. A hostile encounter; a duel.

At the first *meeting* there was a sore lust.
Berners, tr. of Froissart's Chron., I. cxi.

Basket-meeting. See the quotation. [Western U. S.]

Basket Meetings—jolly religious picnics, where you could attend to your salvation and eat "roastin' ears" with old friends in the thronged recesses of the forests.

E. Eggleston, The Graysons, x.

Experience, family, indignation, etc., meeting. See the qualifying words.—*March meeting*, in New England towns, the principal town-meeting, occurring annually in March.

I fin' em ready planted in *March-meetin'*,
Warm ez a lyeum-audience in their greetin'.
Lowell, Biglow Papers, 2d ser., Hosea Biglow's Speech in (March Meeting).

meetinger (mē'ting-ēr), *n.* [Also dial. *meet-iner, meetner; < meeting* + *-er*¹.] In some parts of England, a habitual attendant of a dissenting meeting or chapel.

The *Meetinger* keeps himself posted up with the last clerical escapade, and fires it off at us when he gets a chance.
Nineteenth Century, XXII, 265.

meeting-house (mē'ting-hous), *n.* A house of worship; specifically employed by Friends to designate their houses of worship, in England by members of the established church to designate the houses of worship of dissenters, and in the United States, chiefly in the country, as a designation of any house for worship.

The *meeting-house* was much enlarged, and there was a fresh enquiry among many people after the truth.
Penn. Travels in Holland, etc.

His heart misgave him that the churches were so many *meeting-houses*, but I soon made him easy. *Addison.*

In the old days it would have been thought unphilosophic as well as effeminate to warm the *meeting-houses* artificially.
C. D. Warner, Backlog Studies, p. 27.

meeting-post (mē'ting-pōst), *n.* The outer stile of a canal-lock gate, which meets, at the middle of the gateway, the corresponding stile of the companion gate. Also called *miter-post*.

meeting-seed (mē'ting-sēd), *n.* Fennel, caraway, dill, or other aromatic and pungent seed, eaten to prevent drowsiness in church. [New Eng.]

She munched a sprig of *meetin' seed*.
St. Nicholas, IV. 202.

*meetly*¹ (mēt'li), *a.* [*< ME. metely; < meet*² + *-ly*¹.] Meet; becoming; appropriate; proportionable.

Fetys he was and wel beseye,
With *metely* mouth and yen greye.
Rom. of the Rose, I. 822.

Diners other, that were more *meetelie* . . . for your estate.
Stow, Edw. V., an. 1482.

*meetly*² (mēt'li), *adv.* [*< ME. metely, metely; < meet*² + *-ly*².] 1. In a meet or fit manner; fitly; suitably; properly.

So that the mete & messe watz *metely* delyuered.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), I. 1414.

I account the Mirrour of Magistrates *meetly* furnished of beautiful parts.
Sir P. Sidney, Apol. for Poetrie.

2. Measurably; tolerably.

And it is yet of a *metely* good strength, and it was called in olde tyme Effrata.
Sir R. Gayforde, Pylygrymage, p. 35.

meetness (mēt'nes), *n.* [*< meet*² + *-ness*.] The state or quality of being meet; fitness; suitability; propriety.

meg-, mega-. [*< Gr. μέγας, great, large, big; see mickle, much.*] In physics, a prefix to a unit of measurement to denote the unit taken a million times; as, a megohm, a megavolt, etc.

megabacteria (meg'ā-bak-tē'ri-ā), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Gr. μέγας, great, large, + NL. bacteria, q. v.*] The largest kind of bacteria; distinguished from *microbacteria*. *Ziegler, Pathol. Anat., i. 185.*

megabasite (meg-a-bā'sīt), *n.* [*< Gr. μέγας, great, + βάσις, base, + -ite*².] In mineral, a tungstate of iron and manganese, probably a variety of wolfram.

megacephalic (meg'ā-se-fal'ik or -sef'a-lik), *a.* [*< Gr. μέγας, great, large, + κεφαλή, head, + -ic*.] Large-headed: specifically applied in craniometry to skulls whose cranial capacity exceeds 1450 cubic centimeters.

Megacephalon (meg-a-sef'a-lon), *n.* [NL. (C. J. Temminck, 1844), *< Gr. μέγας, great, large, + κεφαλή, head.*] A genus of mound-birds or brush-turkeys of Celebes, of the family *Megapodiidae* and subfamily *Talegallinae*; the malecoos: so called from the size of the head, which results from an expansion of the cranial walls into a kind of helmet. *M. maleo* is the only species.

megacephalous (meg-a-sef'a-lus), *a.* [*< Gr. μέγας, great, large, + κεφαλή, head.*] Large-headed; megacephalic in general. Also *mega-locephalous*.

Megaceros (me-gas'e-ros), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. μέγας, great, large, + κέρας, horn.*] The genus of large extinct *Cervidae* of which the Irish elk is the type, having immense palmated antlers. The animal formerly called *Cervus megaceros* or *C. hibernicus* is now known as *Megaceros hibernicus*. It is related to the elk of Europe and the moose of America, but is much larger. Its remains abound in the peat-bogs of England and Scotland.

megacerous (me-gas'e-rus), *a.* [*< Gr. μέγας, great, large, + κέρας, horn.*] Having very large horns, as the extinct Irish elk.

Megachile (meg-a-kī'lē), *n.* [NL., < Gr. μέγας, great, large, + χείλος, lip.] A genus of aculeate hymenopterous insects, or bees, of the family *Apidae* and group *Dasygaster*; the leaf-cutters. It is a large genus, of world-wide distribution, containing many species of varied habits: all furnish their cells with bits of leaves cut from trees and plants, which they stick together and roll into cases to form their larval cells in the trunks of dead trees and old rotting palings. The nest of *M. muraria* is composed of grains of sand glued together with its viscid saliva, and is so hard as not to be easily penetrated by a knife. About 50 European and as many North American species are known. *M. centuncularis* is one of the common species of Europe and North America.

Megachilidæ (meg-a-kī'l'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Megachile* + *-idæ*.] The leaf-cutting bees regarded as a family.

Megachiroptera (meg-a-kī-rop'te-rā), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *Megachiropterus*; see *Megachiropterus*.] Same as *Macrochiroptera*. G. E. Dobson.

Megachiropteran (meg-a-kī-rop'te-ran), *a. and n.* [*Megachiroptera* + *-an*.] I. *a.* Pertaining to the *Megachiroptera*, or having their characters; being a fruit-bat.

II. *n.* A member of the *Megachiroptera*; a fruit-bat.

Megachiropterus (meg-a-kī-rop'te-rus), *a.* [*NL. Megachiropterus*, < Gr. μέγας, great, large, + χείρ, hand, + πτερόν, a wing, = *E. feather*: see *chiropterus*.] Same as *Megachiropteran*.

Megacocci (meg-a-kōk'si), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. μέγας, great, large, + κόκκος, a berry: see *coccus*.] The largest kind of cocci: distinguished from *micrococci*.

Megacosm (meg-a-kōzm), *n.* [*< Gr. μέγας, great, + κόσμος, world.*] Same as *macrocosm*.

I desire him to give me leave to set forth our microcosm, man, in some such deformed way as he doth the megacosm, or great world.

Bp. Croft, *Anlud.* on Burnet's Theory (1685), p. 138. (*Latham*.)

Megaderm (meg-a-dērm), *n.* [*< NL. Megaderma*.] A bat of the family *Megadermatidae*.

Megaderma (meg-a-dēr-mā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. μέγας, great, large, + δέρμα, the skin: see *derma*.] The typical genus of the family *Megadermatidae* (or subfamily *Megadermatinae* of *Nycteridae*). *M. gigas* of Australia is the largest bat of the suborder *Microchiroptera*, the forearm measuring 4½ inches. *M. tyra* is a smaller species, common in India. There are several others.

Megadermatidæ (meg-a-dēr-mat'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Megaderma* + *-idæ*.] The *Megadermatinae* rated as a family.

Megadermatinae (meg-a-dēr-mat'i-nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Megaderma* + *-inae*.] A subfamily of bats of the family *Nycteridae*, typified by the genus *Megaderma*; the megaderms.

Megaderus (meg-a-dēr-us), *n.* [NL. (Serville, 1834), < Gr. μέγας, great, large, + δέρω, neck, throat.] A genus of longicorns or cerambycids having the three sternal sclerites continuous. They exhale a strong, peculiar odor, though no odoriferous glands have been discovered. They are mostly tropical American, but *M. bifasciatus* occurs in Texas.

Megadont (meg-a-dont), *a.* [Irreg. < Gr. μέγας, great, large, + ὄδους (ὄδοντ-) = *E. tooth*.] Having large teeth. W. H. Flower.

Megadyne (meg-a-dīn), *n.* [*< Gr. μέγας, great (see mega-), + E. dyne, q. v.*] A unit equal to a million dynes.

Megaerg (meg-a-ērg), *n.* [*< Gr. μέγας, great (see mega-), + E. erg, q. v.*] A unit equal to a million ergs. Also *megerg*, *megalg*.

Megafarad (meg-a-far-ad), *n.* [*< Gr. μέγας, great (see mega-), + E. farad, q. v.*] In *electrometry*, a unit equal to a million farads.

Megalæma (meg-a-lē'mā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. μέγας (μεγάλ-), great, large, + λαμβός, throat (breast).] The typical genus of *Megalæmidae* or scansorial barbets. The species of *Megalæma* proper are Asiatic. *M. haemacephala*, the crimson-breasted barbet, is a common Indian one, known as the *tambagut* or *coppersmith*. Also *Megalaina*, as originally by G. R. Gray in 1842.

Megalæmidæ (meg-a-lē'mi-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Megalæma* + *-idæ*.] A family of chiefly Old World non-passerine picarian birds, formerly confused with the barbets proper or puff-birds (*Bucconidae*) of America; scansorial barbets. The technical characters are—the homologous and antipolous musculature of the zygodactylous feet; a single carotid; no caeca; tufted elæodocheon; acute manubrium sternal; bifurcate vomer; and ten rectrices. The term is synonymous with *Capitonidae*. The megalæmes are nearly related to the toucans and woodpeckers. They are of small to moderate size, of stout form, with large heads and heavy bills garnished with long bristles, in the latter respect resembling the barbets of the family *Bucconidae*. The coloration is highly variegated and often brilliant. Some 80 species are described, chiefly Asiatic and African, only a few occurring in South America. The family is divided into *Pogonorrhynchinae*, *Megalæminæ*, and *Capitoninae*.

megalæme (meg-a-lēm), *n.* A scansorial barbet of the genus *Megalæma*, in a broad sense. Also *megalæme*, *megalæime*.

megalerg (meg-a-lērg), *n.* [*< Gr. μέγας (μεγάλ-), great (see mega-), + E. erg.*] Same as *megaerg*.

Megalesian, Megalensian (meg-a-lē'si-an, -len'si-an), *a.* [*< NL. Megalesia, prep. Megalensia* (< Gr. Μεγάλησια, a festival in honor of the Magna Mater or Cybele), neut. pl. of *Megalensis*, pertaining to *Megale*, < Gr. Μεγάλη, 'the Great,' an epithet of the Magna Mater, fem. of μέγας (μεγάλ-), great: see *main*², *mickle*, *much*.] Of or belonging to Cybele, the Great Mother.—**Megalesian games**, in *Rom. antiq.*, a magnificent festival, with a stately procession, feasting, and scenic performances in the theaters, celebrated at Rome in the month of April, and lasting for six days, in honor of Cybele. The image of this goddess was brought to Rome from Pessinus in Galatia, about 203 B. C., and the games were instituted then or shortly afterward, in consequence of a sibylline oracle promising continual victory to the Romans if due honors were paid to her.

megalæstete (meg-a-lēs'tēt), *n.* [*< Gr. μέγας (μεγάλ-), great, large, + αἰσθητής, one who perceives: see esthete, esthetic.*] A supposed tactile organ of the chitons. Also written *megalæstete*. H. N. Moseley.

Megalichthys (meg-a-lik'this), *n.* [NL., < Gr. μέγας (μεγάλ-), great, large, + ἰχθίς, fish.] A genus of large fossil ganoid fishes of Carboniferous age, established by Agassiz. Their remains occur in Devonian beds of Europe. By Günther the genus is referred to the family *Saurodiptridae*, suborder *Polypteroides*; by others to families called *Saurodiptrini* or *Saurichthyidae*. It was characterized by large, smooth, but minutely punctured, enameled scales, some of which have been found 5 inches in diameter, indicating a fish of great size. The jaws were furnished with immense laminary teeth. Several species have been described from the Carboniferous strata of Scotland and England.

megalith (meg-a-lith), *n.* [*< Gr. μέγας, great, + λίθος, stone.*] A great stone; specifically, a stone of great size used in constructive work or as a monument, as in ancient Cyclopean and so-called Druidic or Celtic remains.

Hundreds of our countrymen rush annually to the French megaliths.

J. Fergusson, *Rude Stone Monuments*, p. 181, note.

megalithic (meg-a-lith'ik), *a.* [*< megalith + -ic.*] Consisting of megaliths or very large stones: as, *megalithic monuments*; the *megalithic architecture* of Egypt. The word *megalithic*, however, as now almost exclusively used, has reference to a peculiar class of monuments or remains, of which the most essential feature is that the stones used in their construction in a vast majority of cases have nearly or quite their natural form. Hence these remains, in so far as they consist of stone, have been designated as "rude stone monuments." The stones used in them are frequently, but not always, of very large size. The menhir and dolmen are perhaps the most characteristic of the various forms of megalithic construction (see these words), but circles and avenues or alignments of standing stones, as well as tumuli or barrows of earth, either covering or inclosing dolmens, and frequently surrounded by one or more rows or circles of upright stones, are almost equally common and characteristic. The region especially notable for the number and variety of its megalithic remains extends from northern Africa through France and Great Britain to Scandinavia. The most remarkable display of the various forms is in Algiers, in Brittany, in Cornwall and various districts in southwestern England and Wales, as well as in parts of Ireland and Scotland; also in northern Germany, Denmark, and southern Scandinavia. There are also great numbers of dolmens and tumuli in India, especially in the hills of Khasia, where such monuments are still being erected.

To the same primitive period [the Neolithic] of rude savage life must be assigned the rudiments of architectural skill pertaining to the *Megalithic Age*. Everywhere we find traces, alike throughout the seats of oldest civilisation and in earliest written records, including the historical books of the Old Testament Scriptures, of the erection of the simple monolith, or unhewn pillar of stone, as a record of events, a monumental memorial, or a landmark.

Encyc. Brit., II. 333.

But it is in Egypt that *megalithic* architecture is seen in its most matured stage, with all the massiveness which so aptly symbolises barbarian power. *Encyc. Brit.*, II. 333.

The *megalithic* structures, menhirs, cromlechs, dolmens, and the like . . . have been kept up as matters of modern construction and recognized purpose among the ruder indigenous tribes of India. E. B. Tylor, *Prim. Culture*, I. 55.

megallantoid (meg-a-lan'toid), *a.* [*< Gr. μέγας, great, large, + NL. allantois, q. v.*] Having a large allantois.

Megalobatrachus (meg-a-lō-bat'rā-kus), *n.* [NL. (Tschudi), < Gr. μέγας (μεγάλ-), great, large, + βάτραχος, a frog: see *batrachian*.] An Asiatic genus of the family *Protonotridæ* (or *Cryptobranchiidae*), having four small but well-formed feet, and no gill-slits; the giant salamanders. *M. maximus* is the largest living amphibian, attaining a length of three feet or more. It is found in Japan and some parts of continental Asia.

megalocarpous (meg-a-lō-kār'pus), *a.* [*< Gr. μεγαλόκαρπος, having large fruit, < μέγας (μεγάλ-), great, large, + καρπός, fruit.*] Having large fruit.

megalocephalous (meg-a-lō-sef'ā-lus), *a.* Same as *megacephale*.

What Thurnam calls medium brains range in weight between 40 and 52½ ounces for men and 35 and 47½ ounces for women. All brains in size above this are called *megalocephalous*. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LXI. 289.

megalocyte (meg-a-lō-sīt), *n.* [*< Gr. μέγας (μεγάλ-), great, large, + κύτος, a cavity: see cyle.*] A large blood-corpuscle, measuring from 12 to 15 micromillimeters in diameter, found in the human blood in cases of anemia, especially of pernicious anemia.

megalogonidium (meg-a-lō-gō-nid'i-um), *n.*; pl. *megalogonidia* (-ī). [NL., < Gr. μέγας (μεγάλ-), great, large, + NL. gonidium.] Same as *macrogonidium*.

megalograph (meg-a-lō-gráf), *n.* [*< Gr. μέγας (μεγάλ-), great, large, + γράφειν, write.*] A form of camera lucida used for microscopic drawing, or for industrial pattern-drawing, as from designs formed by the kaleidoscope. It admits of drawing directly from the microscopic or kaleidoscopic image.

megalography (meg-a-log'ra-fi), *n.* [*< Gr. μέγας (μεγάλ-), great, large, + -γραφία, < γράφειν, write.*] A drawing of pictures to a large scale. Bailey, 1731.

megalomania (meg-a-lō-mā'ni-ā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. μέγας (μεγάλ-), great, + μανία, madness: see *mania*.] A form of insane delusion the subjects of which imagine themselves to be very great, exalted, or powerful personages; the delusion of grandeur.

Megalonyx (me-gal'ō-niks), *n.* [NL. (Thomas Jefferson, 1797), so called from the great size of its claw-bones; < Gr. μέγας (μεγάλ-), great, large, + ὄνυξ, a claw.] 1. A genus of gigantic extinct Pleistocene edentate quadrupeds related to the sloths, belonging to the family *Mylodontidae* (sometimes, however, referred to the *Megatheriidae*), having the foremost tooth in each jaw large and separated from the others by a wide diastema. *M. cuvieri* is one of the best-known species.—2. [*l. c.*] An individual or a species of this genus.

megalopa (meg-a-lō-pā), *n.* Same as *megalops*, 2. **megalophonous** (meg-a-lō-fō'nus), *a.* [*< Gr. μεγαλόφωνος, having a loud voice, < μέγας (μεγάλ-), great, + φωνή, voice.*] 1. Having a loud voice; vociferous; clamorous. [Rare.]—2. Of grand or imposing sound. [Rare.]

This is at once more descriptive and more *megalophonous*.

Note on Shelley's Peter Bell the Third, Prol.

Megalophonous (meg-a-lō-fō'nus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. μεγαλόφωνος, having a loud voice: see *megalophonous*.] A genus of larks, of the family *Alaudidae*, founded by G. K. Gray in 1841 upon certain African species which have naked nostrils and are colored like quails, as *M. apaiatus* (or *elamota*): so called from being megalophonous. Also called *Corypha*.

megalopic (meg-a-lōp'ik), *a.* [*< Gr. μεγαλόπις, large-eyed, < μέγας (μεγάλ-), great, large, + ὤψ, eye: see optic. Cf. Megalops.*] Having large eyes; specifically, of crustaceans, having the character of a megalops.

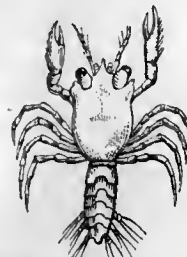
Megalopinæ (meg-a-lō-pī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Megalops* (*Megalop-*) + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of eel-like fishes without pseudobranchia, and with large scales and a long anal fin, represented by the genus *Megalops*. They are known as *tarpons* (or *tarpons*) and *jew-fish*.

megalopine (meg-a-lō-pin), *a. and n.* I. *a.* Of, pertaining to, or having the characters of the *Megalopinæ*.

II. *n.* A fish of the subfamily *Megalopinæ*. **megalopolist** (meg-a-lōp'ē-lis), *n.* [*< Gr. μεγαλόπολις, a great city, metropolis (also the name of several cities), < μέγας (μεγάλ-), great, large, + πόλις, city: see police.*] A chief city; a metropolis.

Paul and his wife are back in the precincts of *megalopolis*. M. Collins, *The Ivory Gate*, II. 211. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

Megalops (meg-a-lōps), *n.* [NL., < Gr. μέγας (μεγάλ-), great, large, + ὤψ, eye: see *megalopic*.] 1. In *ichth.*, a genus of eel-like fishes, representing the subfamily *Megalopinæ* of the family *Elopidae*, founded by Lacépède in 1803. *M. atlanticus* is a large species, known as the *tarpon*.—2. [*l. c.*] A spurious genus of decapod crustaceans, representing a stage in the development of crabs in



Megalops Stage of Shore crab (*Carcinus maenas*).

which the eyes are enormous. The term is retained as the designation of this condition, commonly known as the *megalops* or *megalops stage*. First called *megalopa* (W. E. Leach, 1815).

In the higher Decapoda the zoea frequently gives rise to a *Megalops*, with very large, stalked eyes, and the complete number of appendages, from which, by a series of moults, the adult form is produced. *Stand. Nat. Hist.*, 11. 11.

3. A genus of rove-beetles or staphylinids, containing a few small species of America and Africa. *Dejean*, 1833.—4. A genus of reptiles. *megalopsia* (meg-a-lōp'si-ā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. μέγας (megal-), great, large, + ὤψ, eye.] A pathological condition of the eyes in which objects appear enlarged.

megalopsychy (meg-a-lōp-si'ki), *n.* [< Gr. μεγαψυχία, greatness of soul, < μεγαθύμως, great-souled, high-souled, < μέγας (megal-), great, + ψυχή, soul.] Magnanimity; greatness of soul. *Coles*, 1717. [Rare.]

Megaloptera (meg-a-lōp'te-rā), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. μέγας (megal-), great, large, + πτερόν, wing, = E. feather.] A tribe of Neuroptera, containing the families Myrmeleontidae, Hemerobiidae, and Mantispidae. *Latreille*, 1803.

Megalopteris (meg-a-lōp'te-ris), *n.* [NL., < Gr. μέγας (megal-), great, + πτερίς, a fern.] A genus of fossil ferns established by Dawson (1871), which is related to *Neuropteris* by its venation, and to *Alleopteris* by the position of the leaflets. The fronds are very large and simply pinnate. This genus (according to Lesquereux not separable from *Danaeopsis* except by the characters of the venation) is found in the Devonian of New Brunswick, in the Subcarboniferous of West Virginia, and also in the coal-measures of Illinois and Ohio.

The fragments (referred to *Megalopteris*) pertain to a group of ferns which, at the beginning of the Carboniferous epoch, represents this family by plants as remarkable by their magnitude as by the elegance and beauty of their forms. *Lesquereux*, Coal Flora of Pennsylvania, p. 152.

Megalornis (meg-a-lōr'nis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. μέγας (megal-), great, large, + ὄρνις, bird.] 1. Same as *Grus*, L. *G. R. Gray*, 1840.—2. A genus of huge fossil birds founded by Seeley upon a fragmentary tibia from the Eocene of Sheppey, England. It was the same specimen that had been referred to *Lithornis* by Bowerbank, the true *Lithornis* of Owen, 1841, being regarded as different. A species has been called *M. emalinus*, from its supposed relationship to the emu.

megalosaur (meg-a-lō-sār), *n.* [< NL. *Megalosaurus*.] A dinosaur of the family *Megalosauridae*.

megalosaurian (meg-a-lō-sā'ri-ān), *a. and n.* [< NL. *Megalosaurus* + -ian.] I. *a.* Having the characters of a megalosaur.

II. *n.* A megalosaur.

Megalosauridae (meg-a-lō-sā'ri-dō), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Megalosaurus* + -idae.] A family of dinosaurs with biconcave vertebrae, pubes slender and united distally, and tetradactyl feet, typified by the genus *Megalosaurus*.

megalosauroid (meg-a-lō-sā'roid), *a. and n.* [< NL. *Megalosaurus* + Gr. εἶδος, form.] Same as *megalosaurian*.

Megalosaurus (meg-a-lō-sā'rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. μέγας (megal-), great, large, + σαῦρος, a lizard.] A genus of dinosaurian reptiles, typical of the family *Megalosauridae*, established by Buckland upon remains indicating a gigantic terrestrial reptile of carnivorous habits. The size has been variously estimated at from 30 to 40 and even 50



Skull of *Megalosaurus*.



1. *Megalosaurus* (restored); 2, tooth; 3, part of jaw.

feet in length. The femur and tibia were each about 3 feet long. The remains of megalosaurs have been found in abundance in the Oolite.

megalosplen (meg-a-lō-splē'ni-ā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. μέγας (megal-), great, large, + σπλήν, the spleen.] In *pathol.*, enlargement of the spleen.

Megalotinae (meg-a-lō-ti'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Megalotis* + -inae.] A subfamily of *Canidae*, represented by the genus *Megalotis*, having enormously large ears, three true tubercular molars of upper jaw, and short sectorial teeth of both jaws.

megalotinae (meg-a-lō'tin), *a.* [< Gr. μέγας (megal-), great, large, + οὖς (ōr-) = E. ear.] Having large ears, as a fox; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Megalotinae*.

Megalotis (meg-a-lō'tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. μέγας (megal-), great, + οὖς (ōr-) = E. ear.] 1. The typical genus of *Megalotinae*, founded by Illiger in 1811. *M. talandi* is the large-eared fox of Africa. The genus is also named *Agriodontis* and *Otocyon*.—2. A genus of African and Indian larks of the family *Alaudidae*, named by Swainson in 1827. See *Pyrrhuloxia*.

Megamastictora (meg-a-mas-tik'tō-rā), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. μέγας, great, + μαστίκτωρ, a scourger, < μαστίξ, whip, flog, scourge, < μάστιξ (μαστι-), a whip, scourge.] In Sollas's classification of sponges, one of two main branches of the phylum *Parazoa* or *Spongia*, characterized by the comparatively large size of the choanocytes, which are 0.005 to 0.009 millimeter in diameter; the chalk-sponges: contrasted with *Micromastictora*.

Megamastictoral (meg-a-mas-tik'tō-rā), *a.* [< *Megamastictora* + -al.] Having large choanocytes, as a chalk-sponge; of or pertaining to the *Megamastictora*.

Megamys (meg-a-mis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. μέγας, great, large, + μῦς, mouse.] A genus of fossil hystricomorphic rodents from the Eocene of South America, of the family *Ocotodontidae*. *D'Orbigny*.

megaphone (meg-a-fōn), *n.* [< Gr. μέγας, great, + φωνή, sound. Cf. *megalophonous*.] An instrument devised by Edison for assisting hearing, adapted for use by deaf persons or for the perception of ordinary sounds at great distances. It consists essentially of two large funnel-shaped receivers for collecting the sound-waves, which are conducted to the ear by flexible tubes.

Megaphyton (me-gaf'i-ton), *n.* [NL. (Artis, 1825), < Gr. μέγας, great, large, + φυτόν, plant.] A fossil fern-stem found in the coal-measures of Europe and America. This fossil belongs to the trunk of a tree-fern, and is marked by large scars, which are sometimes nearly square in outline and sometimes transversely oval, and placed in opposite biserial rows. The internal disks of the scars often have horseshoe-shaped vascular impressions. This fern occasionally grew to a very considerable size, having scars three inches wide.

megapod (meg-a-pōd), *a. and n.* [< Gr. μέγας, great, large, + πούς (pod-) = E. foot. Cf. Gr. μεγαπόδιος, having large feet.] I. *a.* Having large feet: specifically applied to the *Megapodiidae*.

II. *n.* One of the *Megapodiidae*.

megapodan (me-gap'ō-dan), *a. and n.* Same as *megapod*.

megapode (meg-a-pōd), *n.* Same as *megapod*. *A. Newton*.

Megapodidae (meg-a-pōd'i-dō), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Megapodius* + -idae.] Same as *Megapodiidae*.

Megapodiidae (meg-a-pō-di'i-dō), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Megapodius* + -idae.] A family of peristeropodous alcedoromorphous birds of the order *Galline*, typified by the genus *Megapodius*; the megapods or mound-birds; the jungle-fowls of Australia. They have relatively large feet, with four toes on a level, as in the American curassows or *Cracidae*, which latter the megapods represent in the Australasian region. They are known as mound-birds from their singu-



Mound-bird (*Megapodius tumulus*).

lar and characteristic habit of scraping up heaps of soil and decaying vegetable substances, in which the eggs are buried and left to be hatched by the heat of the decomposing mass. The eggs are buried to the depth of several feet. The chicks hatch feathered and able to fly. The birds inhabit brush and scrub, usually by the seaside, and go sometimes in pairs, sometimes in large companies. They are about the size of common fowl, and are generally of somber

color. The family is divided into *Megapodiinae* and *Talegallinae*. See these words, and *Megapodius*. Usually *Megapodiidae*.

Megapodiinae (meg-a-pō-di-i'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Megapodius* + -inae.] A subfamily of *Megapodiidae* contrasting with *Talegallinae*, containing two genera, *Megapodius* and *Leipoa*; mound-birds or megapods proper.

Megapodius (meg-a-pō-di-us), *n.* [NL., < Gr. μέγας, great, large, + πούς (pod-) = E. foot.] The typical and principal genus of *Megapodiidae*, established by Quoy and Gaimard in 1824. It contains all the *Megapodiinae* excepting *Leipoa ocellata*—in all upward of 20 species. The Australian *M. tumulus*, figured above, is a characteristic example.

megapolist (me-gap'ō-lis), *n.* [< Gr. μέγας, great, + πόλις, city. Cf. *megalopolis*.] A metropolis.

Amadavad . . . is at this present the *megapolis* of Cambodia. *Sir T. Herbert*, *Travels in Africa*, p. 64.

Megaptera (me-gap'te-rā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. μέγας, great, + πτερόν, wing, = E. feather. Cf. *Megalopectera*.] A genus of furrowed whalebone-whales, the humpbacks, belonging to the family *Balaenopteridae*, and typical of the subfamily *Megapterinae*, established by J. E. Gray in 1846. They have a low dorsal fin, folds of skin on the throat, free cervical vertebrae, short broad baleen plates, and very long narrow flippers with only four digits. Numerous species have been described, from all seas, such as the long-finned whale, *M. longimanus*.

Megapterinae (me-gap'te-rī-nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Megaptera* + -inae.] A subfamily of *Balaenopteridae* or finner-whales, typified by the genus *Megaptera*; the humpbacks. The low dorsal fin forms a characteristic hump on the back; the long manus has the four digits composed of numerous phalanges, and the throat is plicated. The genera are three: *Megaptera*, *Posejopia*, and *Eschrichtius*.

megapterine (me-gap'te-rin), *a. and n.* [As *Megaptera* + -ine.] I. *a.* Having long fins, as a finner-whale; belonging to the *Megapterinae*.

II. *n.* A member of the *Megapterinae*.

Megarhynchus (meg-a-rhīng'kus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. μέγας, great, large, + ῥιγχος, snout, bill.] A genus of American tyrant flycatchers, of



Megarhynchus pitangua, life-size.

the family *Tyrannidae*, of which *M. pitangua* of Brazil is the type, characterized by an enormous bill. *M. mexicanus* of Mexico and Central America and *M. chrysopater* of Ecuador are other species. The genus was named by Thunberg in 1824, and is also called *Scaphorhynchus*, *Platyrhynchus*, and *Megastoma*.

Megarian (me-gā'ri-ān), *a.* [< L. *Megara*, < Gr. Μέγα, pl., Megara (appar. pl. of μέγας, hall, chamber, in pl. palace, caves (cells or chapel) of Demeter: see *megaron*), + -ian.] Of or belonging to Megara, a city of ancient Greece, or to Megaris, a territory between Attica and Corinth, of which it was the capital; Megarian.—

Megarian school, a school of philosophy founded at Megara about 400 B. C. by Euclid, a native of that city, and a disciple of Socrates. The philosophers of this school taught that the only reality is the incorporeal essence; that the material world has no real existence; that change is inconceivable; that only the actual is possible; that the good is the only real; and that virtue is the knowledge of the good. The school made much of sophisms, and cultivated a sort of logic of refutation, which gave it the name of the *eristic* or *dialectical school*.

Megaric (me-gar'ik), *a. and n.* [< L. *Megaricus*, < Gr. Μεγάρικος, of Megara, < Μέγα, Megara.] I. *a.* Same as *Megarian*.

II. *n.* A Megarian philosopher, or a follower of the Megarian school.

megaron (meg-a-ron), *n.*; pl. *megara* (-rā). [< Gr. μέγας, a large room, a large building, a palace, < μέγας, great, large, spacious.] In *Gr. archaeol.*, specifically, the great central hall of the Homeric house or palace. In large houses of this early time there was a megaron for the men and for the entertainment of guests, and another, more secluded, for the women of the household. The plan and disposition of such megaron, with the ceremonial family hearth in the middle, have been most clearly made out by the excavations of Schliemann and Dörpfeld at Tiryns in the Peloponnese in 1884-5.

Megarrhiza (meg-a-ri'zā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. μέγας, great, + ῥίζα, root.] A former genus of plants now included under *Echinocystis*. The species so separated differ from the others in their large turgid seeds, 15 to 30 millimeters long, and in the enormous development of their roots. See *Echinocystis*, *bitter-root*, *chilli-coyote* (under *chilli*), and *man-root*.

megascere (meg'ā-sklēr), *n.* [*< NL. mega-* *sclerus*, *< Gr. μέγας*, great, large, + *σκληρός*, hard.] A supporting spicule of a sponge, forming a part of the skeleton. Megasceres are generally of large size, as indicated by the name, and usually contribute to the formation of a more or less consistent skeleton, while the microsceres or flesh-spicules serve only for the support of single cells: but the distinction is not possible in all cases.

megasclerous (meg'ā-sklēr-rus), *a.* [*< mega-* *sclere* + *-ous*.] Of or pertaining to a megascere; having the character of a megascere.

Megascolex (meg-ā-skō'leks), *n.* [*NL.* (Templeton, 1845), *< Gr. μέγας*, great, large, + *σκόληξ*, a worm.] A genus of oligochaetous annelids or worms of large size. The Ceylonese *M. caeruleus* is a yard long, and as thick as one's finger.

megascopic (meg'ā-skōp), *n.* [*< Gr. μέγας*, great, + *σκοπεῖν*, view.] 1. A modification of the solar microscope for the examination of bodies of considerable dimensions.—2. In *photog.*, an enlarging camera.

megascopic (meg-ā-skōp'ik), *a.* [As *megascopic* + *-ic*.] Perceptible through unaided vision; visible without the use of a powerful magnifying instrument, or with only the assistance of a pocket-lens: used in contrast to *microscopic*, with reference to objects or investigations in regard to which the use of a microscope is not required: as, the *megascopic* constituents of a rock; the *megascopic* structure of the brain; a *megascopic* examination of an object. Also *macroscopic*, *macroscopical*.

megascopical (meg-ā-skōp'i-kal), *a.* [*< mega-* *scopie* + *-al*.] Same as *megascopic*.

megascopically (meg-ā-skōp'i-kal-i), *adv.* By the naked eye; by superficial inspection as distinguished from minute or microscopic inspection; without the use of magnifiers. Also *macroscopically*.

Megascops (meg'ā-skops), *n.* [*NL.*, *< Gr. μέγας*, great, + *σκόψ*, a small kind of owl.] A genus of horned owls of the family *Strigidae*, established by J. J. Kaup in 1848. The name is now adopted for the group of American species of which the common red or mottled owl of North America, usually called *Scops asio*, is the type.

megaseme (meg'ā-sēm), *a.* and *n.* [*< Gr. μέγας*, great, large, + *σημα*, sign.] 1. *a.* In *craniom.*, having a large index; specifically, having an orbital index over 89; not microseme.

If above 89, it [the orbital index] is *megaseme*. *Quain, Anat.*, I. 83.

II. *n.* A skull having a large index.
Megasoma (meg-ā-sō'mā), *n.* [*NL.*, *< Gr. μέγας*, great, large, + *σώμα*, body.] 1. A genus of large cetonian coleoptera, typical of the subfamily *Megasominae*, having the prosternal process glabrous; Herules-beetles or clephant-beetles. *M. elephas*, *M. typhon*, *M. acteon*, and *M. therites* are American species of these huge beetles. All these are South American except *M. therites*, which is Californian. They are the largest coleoptera known. The genus was established by Kirby in 1825.
2. A genus of lepidopterous insects. *Boisduval*, 1836.

Megasominae (meg'ā-sō-mī'nē), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, *< Megasoma* + *-inae*.] Swainson's name of the Herules-beetles as a subfamily of *Cetoniidae*.

megaspore (meg'ā-spō-ran), *n.* [*< Gr. μέγας*, great, + *σπόρος*, a spore or seed, + *ἀγγος*, a vessel.] Same as *macrosporangium*.

megaspore (meg'ā-spōr), *n.* [*< Gr. μέγας*, great, large, + *σπόρος*, seed.] Same as *macrospore*.

Some of the heat seams of coal appear to have been chiefly formed by the accumulation of these *Megaspores*. *W. B. Carpenter, Micros.*, § 347.

megass, megasse (me-gas'), *n.* Same as *bagasse*.

Megasthena (me-gas'thē-nā), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, *< Gr. μέγας*, great, large, + *σθένος*, strength.] In Dana's classification of mammals, the second order of *Mammalia*. Dana divided this class into four orders: *Archontia*, man alone; *Megasthena*, the quadrumanous, carnivorous, herbivorous, and cetacean mammals; *Microsthenia*, the chiropters, insectivores, rodents, and edentates; *Otoidae*, the marsupials and monotremes. The arrangement is the same as Owen's *Archencephala*, *Gyrencephala*, *Lissencephala*, and *Lyncecephala*. *Megasthena* corresponds to *Gyrencephala*; also to *Educephala*, exclusive of *maso*. Also *Megasthenes*.

megasthene (meg'ā-sthēn), *n.* One of the *Megasthena*; any quadrumanous, carnivorous, herbivorous, or cetacean mammal.

There is a close parallelism with the *Mutilates*, the lowest of the *Megasthenes*. *Amer. Jour. Sci.*, Jan., 1863, p. 71.

megasthenic (meg-ā-sthēn'ik), *a.* [*< mega-* *sthene* + *-ic*.] Having great strength of structural character; strongly organized; specifically, having the nature of or pertaining to the *Megasthena*.

This is in contrast with the fact among Crustaceans, the *megasthenic* and *microsthenic* divisions of which . . . stand widely apart. *J. D. Dana, On Cephalization*, p. 8.

megasyntetic (meg'ā-sin-thet'ik), *a.* [*< Gr. μέγας*, great, + *συνθετικός*, putting together: see *syntetic*.] Same as *polysyntetic*. [Rare.]

megathere (meg'ā-thēr), *n.* [*< NL. megatherium*.] A mammal of the family *Megatheriidae*.

megatherian (meg-ā-thēr-i-an), *a.* and *n.* [*< NL. Megatherium* + *-an*.] 1. *a.* Of or pertaining to the genus *Megatherium*.

II. *n.* A megathere.

Megatheriidae (meg-ā-thēr-i-dē), *n. pl.* Same as *Megatheriidae*.
Megatheriidae (meg'ā-thēr-i-dē), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, *< Megatherium* + *-idae*.] A family of extinct gigantic edentate animals of the order *Bruta*, related to the sloths and ant-eaters, the remains of which occur abundantly in Pleistocene deposits of North and South America; the ground-sloths. The teeth are usually 10 in the upper jaw and 8 in the lower, as in the sloths—in one genus 8 in the upper jaw and 6 in the lower. The typical and leading genera are *Megatherium* and *Cœlodon*; many others are sometimes referred to this family, sometimes to *Mylodontidae*, etc.

megatherioid (meg-ā-thēr-i-oid), *a.* and *n.* [*< Megatherium* + *-oid*.] 1. *a.* Resembling or having the characters of a megathere; belonging to the *Megatheriidae*.

II. *n.* A megathere or some similar mammal. Also *megatheroid*.

Megatherium (meg-ā-thēr-i-um), *n.* [*NL.*, *< Gr. μέγας*, great, large, + *θηρίον*, a wild beast.]

1. The typical genus of the family *Megatheriidae*, containing huge extinct sloths larger than a rhinoceros.

They had 10 teeth in the upper jaw, and 8 in the lower, deeply implanted, persistently growing, prismatic, and with such an arrangement of the vasodentine, dentine, and cement that as they wore away the triturating surfaces continued to present a pair of transverse ridges. One of the best-known species is *M. americanum*, the skeleton of which measures 18 feet in length, including the tail, which is 5 feet.

2. [*< c.*] An animal of this genus.

megatherm (meg'ā-thēr-m), *n.* [*< Gr. μέγας*, great, + *θερμ*, heat.] In *bot.*, a term proposed by Alphonse de Candolle in 1874 to designate a plant of his first "physiological group," requiring great heat combined with much moisture. The plants of this group (megatherms) occur either within the tropics or not beyond the thirtieth degree of latitude, in warm moist valleys where the mean temperature does not fall below 20° C. See *hectistherm*.

megatype (meg'ā-tip), *n.* [*< Gr. μέγας*, great, large, + *τύπος*, impression.] In *photog.*, an enlarged positive.

megaulic (me-gā'lik), *a.* [*< NL. megaulicus*, *< Gr. μέγας*, great, + *NL. aula*, aula: see *aula*, 2.] Having the aula large; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Megaulica*.

Megaulica (me-gā'li-kā), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, neut. *pl.* of *megaulicus*: see *megaulic*.] Animals whose aula is large and whose cerebral hemispheres are extended horizontally or undifferentiated. They are the *Ichthyopoda* exclusive of amphibia, dipnoans, and *Branchiostoma*. *Wilder, Amer. Nat.*, Oct., 1887, p. 914.

megavolt (meg'ā-vōlt), *n.* [*< Gr. μέγας*, great (see *meg*), + *E. volt*.] A unit equal to one million volts.

megaweber (meg'ā-vā-bēr), *n.* [*< Gr. μέγας*, great (see *meg*), + *E. weber*.] A unit equal to a million webers.

megazoospore (meg-ā-zō'ō-spōr), *n.* [*< Gr. μέγας*, great, + *ζῶον*, animal, + *σπόρος*, seed.] Same as *macrozoospore*.

megerg (meg'ērg), *n.* Same as *megaerg*.

Megilla (mē-jil'ā), *n.* [*NL.*] 1. A genus of ladybirds, of the family *Coccinellidae*, founded by Mulsant in 1851. The larva of *M. maculata*, the spotted ladybird, is useful in devouring plant-lice, chinch-bugs, and eggs of the Colorado potato-beetle; the adult beetle feeds upon pollen. See cut under *ladybird*.

2. A genus of hymenopterous insects. *Fabricius*, 1804.

megilp (mē-gilp'), *n.* and *v.* See *magilp*.

Megistanes (mē-jis-tā'nēs), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, *< Gr. μεγαίστες*, great men, grandees, *< μέγας*, superl. of *μέγας*, great, large.] A superfamily group, by Newton made an order, of extant ratite birds, containing the two families *Casuariidae* and *Dromæidae*, or the cassowaries and emus. Called *Casuarii* by some authors.



Skeleton of *Megatherium*.

megohm (meg'ōm), *n.* [*< Gr. μέγας*, great (see *meg*), + *ohm*.] A unit equal to one million ohms.

megrim (mē'grim), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *meagrim*, *meagrom*; *< ME. migrim*, *migreyme*, *migrene*, *mygreyn*, a corruption of *migraine*, *mygraine*, *< OF. migraine*, *F. migraine* (*> G. Dan. migräne* = *Sw. migrän*) = *Sp. migraña* = *It. migrana*, *emigrania*, *< L. hemieranium*, *< Gr. ημι-κράνις*, a pain in one side of the head, *< ημι-*, half, + *κράνιον*, head, cranium: see *hemierania*.] 1. A form of headache usually confined to or beginning or predominating on one side of the head. It may be ushered in by malaise, languor, chilliness, or ocular or other sensory symptoms. The ocular symptoms are such as amblyopia, a glimmering appearance before the eyes, spectra of angular outline (fortification spectra), or hemianopsia. The headache, often becoming overpowering in its character and intensity, lasts from several hours to two or three days. At its height it is attended often with nausea and vomiting. The attacks return with a certain periodicity. Exhausting influences are apt to increase their frequency. The liability to megrim lasts for years, and is apt to disappear in middle life or later. Also called *migraine*, *hemierania*, *nervous headache*, and *sick-headache*.

A fervent mygreyn was in the rygt syde of hurr hedde. *Chron. Vilodun.*, p. 12. (*Halliwel*.)

2. *pl.* Lowness of spirits, as from headache or general physical disturbance; the "blues"; a morbid or whimsical state of feeling.

These are his *megrim*, *trks*, and *melancholies*. *For.*

3. *pl.* In *farriery*, a sudden attack of sickness in a horse at work, when he reels, and either stands still for a minute dull and stupid, or falls to the ground insensible. These attacks are often periodical, but are most frequent in warm weather.

Meibomian (mī-bō'mi-an), *a.* [*< Meibomius* (see *def.*) + *-an*.] In *anat.*, pertaining to Meibomius (Heinrich Meibom, a German physician, 1638–1700): specifically applied to the sebaceous follicles of the eyelids, known as *Meibomian glands* or *follicles*. They secrete the unctuous substance which lubricates the eye. See *gland*.

meidan, *n.* Same as *maidan*.

Meidinger cell (mī'ding-ēr sel). A voltaic element in which the plates are zinc and copper and the liquids solutions of magnesium sulphate and copper sulphate. The copper plate and solution of copper sulphate are contained in a small jar which stands in the bottom of the cell; the supply of copper sulphate is kept up by means of a funnel or tube containing crystals of it and extending from the top of the cell down into the inner jar.

meikle, *a.* and *n.* See *mickle*.

meiniet, *n.* See *meiny*.

meinti. Past participle of *ming*¹.

meiny (mē'ni), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *meinye*, *meany*, *meny*, *menie*, *many*, *maignie*, *Se. menyie*, *menzie*, etc.; *< ME. meiny*, *meine*, *meiny*, *mayne*, *mayne*, *meine*, *menze*, *meigne*, etc.; *< OF. mesnee*, *maïnce*, *mesnie*, *maïgne*, *maïne*, *maïne* = *Pr. Sp. Pg. mesrada*, *manada* = *It. masnada* (ML. reflex *maïnada*, *maïnada*, *mesnada*, *masnada*, etc.), *< *mansionata*, a household, *< L. mansio* (*n*), a dwelling, mansion: see *mansion*.] 1. Household; suite; attendants; retinue; train.

He wile senden after the
Fram hene adun of his *meigne*.

King Horn (E. E. T. S.), p. 47.

He sawe the deutil sytting and all his *meiny* aboute hym.

Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 168.

Som man wolde out of his prison fayn,

That in his hous is of his *meinye* slayn.

Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 400.

2. Company; army.

Leat that she wolde hem with her bondes slen,

Or with her *meinye* putten hem to flyghte.

Chaucer, Monk's Tale, l. 352.

But the kynge Brandon and the kynge Pyncenara dide grete merveiles bothe with theire bodies and theire *meinye* that were full bolde and hardy. *Mertin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 538.

They summon'd up their *meiny*; straight took horse,

Commanded me to follow and attend.

Shak., Lear, ii. 4. 35.

meio-. For words beginning thus, see *mio-*.

meipsead (mē-ip'sē-ad), *n.* [*< L. me* (= *E. me*), acc. of *ego*, I, + *ipse*, self, + *-ad*.] An egotistical writing. [Rare.]

My letters to you are such pure *meipseads*. *Southey, Letters*, III. 57.

meire, *n.* In *her.*, a fur: same as *potent counter-potent*.

meirré, *a.* In *her.*, divided like the fur potent counter-potent.

Meissner's corpuscles, **plexus**. See *corpusele*, *plexus*.

meistersänger, **meistersinger** (mīs'tēr-seng'-ēr, -sing'ēr), *n.* [*G.*, *< meister*, master, + *sänger* (= *AS. sickere*), singer (*< sang*, song), or *singer*

= *E. singer*.) A mastersinger; specifically, a member of one of the societies or guilds formed during a period ranging from the fourteenth to the sixteenth century in the principal cities of Germany (the most celebrated at Nuremberg) for the cultivation of poetry and music. These societies were composed mostly of workmen, and succeeded to the field occupied before their time by the Minnesänger, who had usually belonged to the aristocratic classes. They founded schools in which their art, called *Meistergesang*, was taught according to strict rules constituting a system called *tabulatur*. They practised chiefly lyrical poetry, generally on a biblical subject, sung with an accompaniment of some stringed instrument, such as the lute, violin, etc. Before admission to the degree of *Meister* (master) it was necessary, as a rule, to pass through four preparatory degrees: viz., *Schüler* (scholar), *Schulfreund* (schoolfellow), *Dichter* (poet), and *Sänger* (singer). The candidate for admission to the guild had to present a poem and its musical accompaniment, which must receive the approval of four judges, called *Meister*, who examined the diction, grammatical construction, meter, rhyme, and melody. The Meistersänger claimed to trace their origin back to the middle of the tenth century, but their earliest school is alleged to have been founded at Mainz about 1312 by Frauenlob, one of the last of the Minnesingers, and schools were established afterward in all the principal cities of Germany. After the Reformation the guilds gradually became extinct, but the school at Ulm continued in existence until 1839.

meith, n. See *meeth* 1.

meiurus, n. See *miurus*.

meizoseismal (mī-zō-sis'mal), *a.* and *n.* [Irreg. < Gr. *μείζων*, irreg. comp. of *μέγας*, great, + *σεισμός*, an earthquake; see *seismic*.] *I. a.* Connected with or relating to the greatest overturning power of an earthquake-shock. *Mallet*. — **Meizoseismal curve**, that curve which connects points upon the earth's surface in which the upsetting or overturning power of an earthquake-shock was a maximum.

Within the *meizoseismal* curve the shock has less overturning power, because then its direction is more vertical; without, because, though more horizontal, the power of the shock has become weakened by distance of transmission. *Mallet*, in *Admiralty Manual of Scientific Enquiry* (3rd ed.), p. 351.

II. n. In seismological nomenclature, a curve uniting points of maximum disturbance or "overthrow" (*Mallet*), or those at which the effects of any earthquake-shock have been felt with the greatest violence.

meizoseismic (mī-zō-sis'mik), *a.* [As *meizoseismal* + *-ic*.] Same as *meizoseismal*.

me judge (mē jō'di-sē). [*L.*: *me*, abl. of *ego*, I; *judice*, abl. of *iudex*, judge; see *judge*, *n.*] I being the judge; in my opinion; according to my judgment.

meket, a. and *v.* A Middle English form of *merk*.

Mekhitarist (mek'i-tar-ist), *n.* [Named after *Mekhitar da Pietro*, a native of Sebaste, Armenia, who founded a religious society at Constantinople; see *def.*] A member of an order of Armenian monks in communion with the Church of Rome, under a rule resembling the Benedictine, founded by Peter Mekhitar (1676-1749) at Constantinople in 1701, confirmed by the Pope in 1712, and finally settled on the island of San Lazzaro near Venice in 1717. This is still their chief seat, while they have an independent monastery at Vienna and branches in Russia, France, Italy, Turkey, etc. The Mekhitarists are devoted to the religious and literary interests of the Armenian race wherever found, and have published many ancient Armenian manuscripts as well as original works; and their society is also organized as a literary academy, which confers honorary membership without regard to race or religion. Also *Mekhitarist*.

mekill, a. An old form of *mickle*.

melaconite (mē-lak'ō-nit), *n.* [*Gr.* *μέλας*, black, + *κόνη*, dust, + *-ite*.] A black or grayish-black, impure, earthy (also crystallized) oxid of copper, found in Vesuvian lava (there called *tenorite*) and abundantly at Keweenaw Point, Lake Superior. In the latter case it is the result of the decomposition of other ores.

melada (mē-lā'dā), *n.* [*Sp.* *melada*, prop. fem. pp. of *melar*, eandy, < *miel*, < *L. mel*, honey; see *well*.] Crude or impure sugar as it comes from the pans, consisting of sugar and molasses together.

Melada shall be known and defined as an article made in the process of sugar-making, being the cane-juice boiled down to the sugar-point and containing all the sugar and molasses resulting from the boiling-process, and without any process of purging or clarification. *U. S. Statutes*, XVIII. 339, quoted in Morgan's *U. S. Tariff*.

melæna (mē-lē'nā), *n.* [*NL.*, < *Gr.* *μέλαινα* (sc. *χολή*), black bile, fem. of *μέλας*, black.] 1. Black vomit: a term adopted by Sauvages to denote the occurrence of dark-colored, grumous, and pitchy evacuations, generally accompanied by vomiting of black-colored bloody matter. The black vomit in yellow fever is a morbid secretion mixed with blood from the lining membrane of the stomach and small intestines.

2. The discharge from the anus of dark, tarry, and altered blood, the result of intestinal hemorrhage.

Melanornis (mel-ē-nōr'nis), *n.* [*NL.*, < *Gr.* *μέλαινα*, fem. of *μέλας*, black, + *ὄρνις*, a bird.] A genus of African drongo-shrikes established by G. R. Gray in 1840, containing such species as *M. edoloides*. Also called *Melasma*.

melah (mē'lā), *n.* [*E. Ind.*] In the East Indies, a fair, or an assembly of pilgrims or devotees, partly for religious and partly for commercial purposes. *Imp. Dict.*

melanotype (mē-lā'nō-tīp), *n.* An incorrect form for *melanotype*.

Melaleuca (mē-lā-lū'kū), *n.* [*NL.* (Linnaeus), so called in allusion to the black trunk and white branches; < *Gr.* *μέλας*, black, + *λευκός*, white.] A genus of plants of the natural order *Myrtaceæ*, the tribe *Leptospermeæ*, and the subtribe *Euleptospermeæ*. It is characterized by stamens united in bundles, and longer than the petals on which they are inserted (the bundles, however, not uniting to form a tube), and by numerous linear or wedge-shaped ovules arranged in the cells in an indefinite number of series. The plants are shrubs or trees, usually with alternate coriaceous leaves that are once, three-, or several-nerved. The flowers are white, red, or yellow, generally in heads or spikes. See *hilloo-tree*, *tea-tree*, and *cajeput*.

Melambo bark. Same as *Malambo bark* (which see, under *bark* 2).

Melameridæ (mē-lā-mer'i-dē), *n. pl.* [*NL.* (Walker, 1855), < *Gr.* *μέλας*, black, + *μυρίς*, thigh, + *-idæ*.] A family of bombycid moths, said by its founder to have much affinity to the *Zygænidæ* and also to the *Pyralidæ*, based upon no generic name. The wings are generally black, sometimes with a metallic hue, often adorned with bright colors, or partly limpid. There are about 12 genera, mainly confined to tropical America.

melampe (mē-lamp'), *n.* A shell of the genus *Melampus*.

melampode (mē-lam'pōd), *n.* [*Gr.* *μελαμπόδιον*, black hellebore; see *Melampodium*.] Black hellebore.

Here grows *Melampode* every where,
And Teribinth, good for Gotos.
Spenser, *Shep. Cal.*, July.

Melampodiæ (mē-lam-pō-dī'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [*NL.* (A. P. de Candolle, 1836), < *Melampodium* + *-eæ*.] A subtribe of *Helianthoidæ*, of the natural order *Compositæ*, characterized by the heterogamous flower-heads, the fertile pistillate ray-flowers, and the chaffy receptacle. It includes 21 genera and about 100 species, of which 20 belong to the genus *Melampodium*. The genera are widely dispersed over the world, and are mostly herbs.

melampodineous (mē-lam-pō-dīn'ē-us), *a.* [*Gr.* *μελαμπόδιον*.] Resembling or belonging to the genus *Melampodium*.

Melampodium (mē-lam-pō-dī-um), *n.* [*NL.* (Linnaeus), < *L. melampodium*, < *Gr.* *μελαμπόδιον*, black hellebore; said to have been so called from *Μελάντιος*, *L. Melampus*, a legendary Greek physician, lit. black-footed; see *Melampus*.] A genus of composite plants of the subtribe *Melampodiæ*. The achenia are thick; the 4 or 5 exterior bracts of the involucre are herbaceous, while the inner ones surround the achenes; the leaves are opposite and entire, and the flower-heads are peduncled. There are about 20 species, natives of tropical and subtropical America.

Melampus (mē-lam'pus), *n.* [*NL.*, < *Gr.* *Μελαμπους*, *Melampus*, < *μέλας* (*μελάν*-), black, + *πούς* (πόδ-) = *E. foot*.]

In *conch.*, a genus of basomatophorous pulmonate gastropods of the family *Auriculidæ*. They are of small size, with an ovate shell, short spire, and sharp outer lip. A species is known as *M. coffea*, from its resemblance to a grain of coffee. *M. bidentatus*, about half an inch long, is very common in salt marshes along the Atlantic and Gulf coasts of the United States.

melampyrin (mē-lam-pī'rin), *n.* In *chem.*, same as *dulcitol*. Also *melampyril*.

Melampyrum (mē-lam-pī'rum), *n.* [*NL.* (Tournefort, 1700), < *Gr.* *μελαμύρον*, cow-wheat, lit. 'black wheat,' < *μέλας* (*μελάν*-), black, + *πυρός*, wheat.] A genus of plants of the tribe *Euphrasieæ*, natural order *Scrophularineæ*, charac-



Flowering Plant of Cow-wheat (*Melampyrum Americanum*). a, a flower; b, the fruit; c, a bract.

terized by having 4 stamens, 2 ovules in each cell of the ovary, and opposite leaves. There are 9 species, erect branching annuals, natives of extratropical Europe and Asia and of North America. See *cow-wheat* and *horse-flower*.

Melanactes (mē-lā-nak'tēz), *n.* [*NL.*, < *Gr.* *μέλας* (*μελάν*-), black, + *ἄκτις*, brightness.] A genus of click-beetles of the family *Elatridæ*. *M. piceus* is a shining pitch-black species, one inch long, inhabiting the Atlantic water-shed of the United States. There are 7 species, all North American. *Le Conte*, 1853.

melanæmia (mē-lā-nō'mī-ā), *n.* [*NL.*, < *Gr.* *μέλας* (*μελάν*-), black, + *αἷμα*, blood.] A condition in which the blood contains irregular-shaped particles of brown or black pigment, either swimming free in the plasma, or enveloped in leucocytes. Melanæmia is most frequently the result of severe forms of remittent or intermittent fever.

melanæmic (mē-lā-nē'mik), *a.* [*Gr.* *μελανæμία* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to melanæmia.

melanagoguet (mē-lan'ā-gog), *n.* [*Gr.* *μέλας* (*μελάν*-), black, + *ἀγωγός*, leading, drawing, < *ἄγω*, draw.] A medicine supposed to expel black bile or choler.

melancholia (mē-lan-kō'li-ā), *n.* [*L.*: see *melancholy*.] 1. In *pathol.*, a mental condition characterized by great depression combined with a sluggishness and apparent painfulness of mental action. Melancholia may or may not exhibit paroxysms of violent behavior, and there may or may not be delusions.

2. Same as *melancholy*. 2. **melancholiac** (mē-lan-kō'li-ak), *n.* [*Gr.* *μελancholia*, *melancholia*, + *-ac*.] A person affected with melancholia; a melancholy maniac.

He [Hamlet] is a reasoning *melancholiac*, morbidly changed from his former state of thought, feeling, and conduct.

Dr. Bucknill, quoted in *Furness's Hamlet*, II. 210.

melancholiant (mē-lan-kō'li-an), *a.* and *n.* [*ME.* *melancholien*; as *melancholy*, *melancholia*, + *-an*.] *I. a.* Melancholy.

And he whiche is *melancholien*
Of patience hath not llen.
Whereof he made his wrath restraine.
Gower, *Conf. Amant.*, III.

II. n. A melancholiac.

You may observe, in the modern stories of our religious melancholians, that they commonly pass out of one passion into another, without any manner of reasoning.

Dr. J. Scott, *Works* (1718), II. 125. (*Latham*.)

melancholic (mē-lan-kol'ik), *a.* and *n.* [Formerly also *melancholick*, *malencolik*; = *F. melan-colique* = *Pr. melancolic*, *malencolic* = *Sp. melancólico* = *Pg. melancolico* = *It. melancolico*, *malincolico* (cf. *D. G. melankolisch* = *Sw. melankolsk* = *Dan. melankolsk*), < *L. melancholicus*, < *Gr.* *μελαγχολικός*, having black bile, < *μελαγχολία*, black bile, *melancholy*; see *melancholy*.] *I. a.* 1. Affected with melancholy; gloomy; hypochondriac.

She thus *melancholick* did ride,
Chawing the cud of griefe and inward paine.
Spenser, *F. Q.*, V. vi. 19.

Our *melancholic* friend, Propertius,
Hath closed himself up in his Cynthia's tomb.
B. Jonson, *Postaster*, iv. 1.

2. Produced by melancholy; expressive or suggestive of melancholy; somber; gloomy; mournful; as, *melancholic* strains.

To-day you shall have her look as clear and fresh as the morning, and to-morrow as *melancholic* as midnight.
B. Jonson, *Cynthia's Revels*, II. 1.

3. Producing melancholy; unfortunate; causing sorrow.

The Sea roareth with a dreadful noyse; the Windes blowe with a certaine course from thence; the people have a *melancholike* season, which they passe away with play.
Purchas, *Pilgrimage*, p. 455.

Diaperæ these *melancholic* humours, and become yourself again.
Barham, *Ingoldsby Legends*, I. 124.

[Are]haie in all uses. See *melancholy*, *a.*

II. n. 1. One who is affected with mental gloom; a hypochondriac; in *pathol.*, one who suffers from melancholia; a melancholiac.

(As to) the outward parts of their bodies, here brouches, chains, and rings may have good use; with such like ornament of jewel as agreeth with the ability and calling of the *melancholick*.
Bright, *Melancholy*, p. 320.

Four normal persons and four *melancholics*.
Amer. Jour. Psychol., I. 359.

2. A gloomy state of mind.

My condition is much worse than yours, . . . and will very well justify the *melancholic* that I confess to you, possesses me.
Clarendon, *Life*, II. (*Latham*.)

melancholically (mē-lan-kol'ik-ā-lī), *adv.* In a melancholy way.

The red town rises out of the red sand, its walls of rammed clay frittering away *melancholically* in the sun.
Harper's Mag., LXXXVIII. 767.

melancholily (mel'an-kol-i-li), *adv.* [*< melancholy + -ly².*] In a melancholy manner; with melancholy. [Rare.]

On a pedestal is set the statue of this young lady, reposing herself in a curious wrought-iron chair. . . . melancholily inclining her cheek to the right hand. . . .
Keefe, Monuments of Westminster (1683), p. 62.

melancholiness (mel'an-kol-i-ness), *n.* The state of being melancholy; disposition to be melancholy or gloomy.

When a boy, he [Hobbes] was playsome enough; but withal he had then a contemplative melancholiness.
Aubrey, Aecedotes, II, 600.

melancholious (mel'an-kō'li-us), *a.* [*< ME. melancholious, malencolious; as melancholy + -ous.*] 1. Melancholy; gloomy.

Som man is to curions
In stndye, or melancholious.
Chaucer, House of Fame, I, 30.
The melancholious, crazy croon
O' cankrie care.
Burns, Epistle to Major Logan.

2. Expressing melancholy or gloom.
The Rector . . . added, in a melancholious tone, . . .
"there won't be above thirty to divide."
Thackeray, Vanity Fair, XI.

melancholist (mel'an-kol-ist), *n.* [*< melancholy + -ist.*] One who is affected with melancholia; a melancholic.

The melancholist was afraid to sit down for fear of being broken, supposing himself of glass. *Glanville, Essays, IV.*
melancholizer (mel'an-kol-iz), *v.* [*< melancholy + -ize.*] 1. *intrans.* To be or become melancholy; indulge in gloomy musings.

A most incomparable delight it is so to melancholize, and build castles in the air. *Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 154.*

II. trans. To make melancholy.

That thick cloud you are now enveloped with, of melancholized old Age, and undeserved Adversity.

Dr. H. More, Philos. Poems, Epis. Ded.

melancholy (mel'an-kol-i), *n.* and *a.* [*< ME. melancolie, melincoly, malencolye, < OF. melancolie, merencolie, Fg. melancolie = Pr. melancolia = Sp. melancolia = P. melancolia = It. melancolia, melancoia, malinconia = D. melankolie = G. melancholie = Dan. Sw. melankoli, < LL. melancolia, < Gr. μελαγχολία, the condition of having black bile (L. atra bilis), jaundice, melancholy, madness, < μελαγχολος, with black bile, < μέλας (melav-), black, + χολή, bile: see cholic¹.* In the adj. use the word is later, standing for *melancholic*.] 1. *n.* 1. Same as *melancholia*; in old use, insanity of any kind.

Anone into melancolie,
As though it were a franse,
He fell. *Gower, Conf. Amant., III.*
Yf he bite her in his rage,
Let labouring his melincoly swage.
Palladius, Husbandrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 136.
Moping melancholy,
And moon-struck madness. *Milton, P. L., XI, 485.*

2. A gloomy state of mind, particularly when habitual or of considerable duration; depression of spirits arising from grief or natural disposition; dejection; sadness. Also, in technical use, *melancholia*.

Melancholy, that cold, dry, wretched saturnine humor, creepeth in with a leane, pale, or swartish colour, which reigneth upon solitary, careful-musing men.

Bullein, quoted in More's Utopia (tr. by Robinson), (II, 7, note.

Cle. What is his malady?
Cam. Nothing but sad and silent melancholy,
Laden with griefs and thoughts, no man knows why neither.

Step. Ay, truly, sir, I am mightily given to melancholy.
Mat. Oh, it's your only fine humor; sir; your true melancholy breeds your perfect fine wit, sir; I am melancholy myself, divers times, sir, and then do I no more but take pen and paper presently, and overflow you half a score or a dozen of sonnets at a sitting.

B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, III, 1.

3. Sober thoughtfulness; pensiveness. [Rare.]

Hail, thou Goddess, sage and holy,
Hail, divinest Melancholy!
Whose saintly visage is too bright
To hit the sense of human sight,
And therefore to our weaker view
O'erlaid with black, staid Wisdom's hue.
Milton, Il Penseroso, I, 12.

4. Bitterness of feeling; ill nature.
And if that she be riche and of parage,
Thanne seistow it is a tormentrie
To soffen hire pride and hire malencolie.
Chaucer, Prolog to Wife of Bath's Tale, I, 252.
Manly in his malycoly he metes another.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), I, 2204.

= *Syn.* 2. Hypochondria, gloominess, despondency.

II. *a.* 1. Produced by melancholia or madness of any kind.

Duke Byron
Flows with adust and melancholy choler.
Chapman, Byron's Conspiracy, II, 1.
Luther's conference with the devil might be, for aught I know, nothing but a melancholy dream.
Chillingworth, Religion of Protestants, Pref.

2. Affected by depression of spirits; depressed in spirits; dejected; gloomy.

How now, sweet Frank! why art thou melancholy?
Shak., M. W. of W., II, 1, 156.

3. Given to contemplation; thoughtful; pensive. See I, 3. [Rare.]

A certain music, never known before,
Here soothed the pensive melancholy mind.
Thomson, Castle of Indolence, I, 40.

4. Producing or fitted to produce sadness or gloom; sad; mournful: as, a melancholy fact; a melancholy event.

Their Songs are very melancholy and doleful; so is their Musick: but whether it be natural to the Indians to be thus melancholy, or the effect of their Slavery, I am not certain.
Dampier, Voyages, I, 127.

'Tis past, that melancholy dream!
Nor will I quit thy shore.
Wordsworth, Poems of the Affections, ix.

5. Grave or gloomy in character; suggestive of melancholy; somber.

The house is moderne, and seemes to be the seate of some gentleman, being in a very pleasant though melancholy place.
Evelyn, Diary, Sept. 30, 1644.
Old ocean's gray and melancholy waste.
Bryant, Thanatopsis.

Melancholy euryomia, a beetle, *Euryomia melancholica*.—**Melancholy flycatcher**, *Tyrannus melancholicus*. = *Syn.* 2. Low-spirited, dispirited, unhappy, hypochondriac, disconsolate, doleful, dismal, sad, downcast.

melancholy-thistle (mel'an-kol-i-this'tl), *n.* A European species of thistle, *Cnicus heterophyllus*, once reputed to cure melancholy.

Melanchthonian (mel-ang-kthō'ni-an), *a.* and *n.* [*< Melanchthon (see def.) + -ian.*] The name *Melanchthon* is a translation into classical form of the G. surname *Schwarzerd*, lit. 'black earth'; *< Gr. μέλας (melav-), black, + χθών, earth.*] 1. *a.* Of or pertaining to Philipp Melanchthon (1497-1560), the German reformer.

II. *n.* A follower of Melanchthon in his use of the Aristotelian philosophy and in his theological views.

The fanatical intolerance of the strict Lutheran party against the Calvinists and moderate Lutherans, called after their leader *Melanchthonians* or *Philippists*.

P. Schaff, in Amer. Cyc., XIV, 246.

Melanconia (mel'an-kō-ni'fē), *n. pl.* [*NL. (Berkeley, 1860), < Melanconium + -ia.*] One of the principal divisions of *Fungi Imperfecti*, or fungi of which the complete life-history is unknown. Many are suspected of being asexual stages of *Ascomycetes*. The spores ooze out in tendrils, or form a dark mass. Also written *Melanconit*.

Melanconium (mel-an-kō'ni-um), *n.* [*NL. (Link, 1809), < Gr. μέλας (melav-), black, + κώνος, a cone.*] A genus of fungi, typical of the division *Melanconia*, in which the spores are simple, globular-oblong, brownish, oozing out in a dark mass. About 70 widely distributed species are known.

Melandrya (me-lan'dri-ä), *n.* [*NL., so called as found chiefly under the bark of trees; < Gr. μέλας (melav-), black, + δρυς, tree, oak: see dryad.*] The typical genus of *Melandryidae*, founded by Fabricius in 1801. It is represented in northern Europe and North America. *M. caraboides* is a British species. *M. stricta* of Say is the only one known in the United States.

Melandryidae (mel-an-dri'i-dē), *n. pl.* [*NL., < Melandrya + -idae.*] A family of trachelate heteromorous beetles, typified by the genus *Melandrya*. The anterior coxal cavities are open behind; the head is not strongly and suddenly constricted at base; the middle coxae are not very prominent; the antennae are free; the thorax is margined at the sides; and the disk has basal impressions. They inhabit temperate regions of the northern hemisphere.

melanemia, *n.* See *melanemia*.

Melanerpes (mel-a-nēr'pēs), *n.* [*NL., < Gr. μέλας (melav-), black, + ἔρπεω, creep: see reptile.*] A genus of woodpeckers of the family

Picidae, giving name to a subfamily *Melanerpinæ*. *M. erythrocephalus*, a typical example, is the common red-headed woodpecker of the United States, steel-blue-black and white with crimson head, one of the most abundant, showy, and familiar of its tribe in most of the States. *M. formicivorus* is a related species of the southwestern part of the United States, noted for its habit of storing acorns in holes which it drills in dead timber. Many others have been referred to this genus.

Melanerpinæ (mel'a-nēr-pi'nē), *n. pl.* [*NL., < Melanerpes + -inæ.*] A subfamily of *Picidae*, exemplified by the genus *Melanerpes*, of uncertain limits. The group includes many American woodpeckers, generally of spotted, striped, or otherwise variegated coloration, such as the species of *Melanerpes* and *Centurus*.

Melanesian (mel-a-nē'shan), *a.* and *n.* [*< Melanesia (see def.), lit. 'the islands of the blacks,' < Gr. μέλας (melav-), black, + νῆσος, an island.*] 1. *a.* Of or belonging to Melanesia or a race inhabiting it.

II. *n.* A native of Melanesia, a collection of islands in the western part of the Pacific, including New Caledonia, the Fiji Islands, Solomon Islands, New Hebrides, New Britain, etc. (some geographers include Papua and extend the term to comprise some of the lesser islands of the Malay archipelago); a member of one of the black or dark-brown races inhabiting the Melanesian islands. In race and language the Melanesians appear to have affinities with both the Papuans and the Polynesians.

Melanetta (mel-a-net'ä), *n.* [*NL., < Gr. μέλας, black, + νῆσσα, νῆσσα, duck: see Anas.*] A genus of marine ducks of the family *Anatidae* and subfamily *Fuligininae*; the white-winged black scoters, surf-ducks, or sea-coots. The males are black or blackish, with a large white area on the wing and a bright party-colored bill. The common North American species is *M. velutina* or *M. deglandi*, very closely related to *M. fusca* of Europe and Asia, if really distinct. Also written *Melanitta*, and more correctly *Melanonetta*.

mélange (mä-lōnz'), *n.* [*F., a mixture, < meler, mix: see mell, meddle.*] 1. A mixture; a medley; usually, an uncombined mingling or association of elements, objects, or individuals; in lit., a miscellany.—2. A French dress-goods of cotton chain and woolen web. *E. H. Knight.*

Melania (me-lä'ni-ä), *n.* [*NL., < L. melania, < Gr. μελάνια, blackness, < μέλας (melav-), black.*] 1. In *conch.*, the typical genus of fresh-water snails of the family *Melaniidae* and subfamily *Melaniinae*, having a shell covered with thick and usually dark or blackish epidermis. The extent of the genus has varied much with different writers. There are about 400 species, mostly Asiatic and Polynesian.

2. In *entom.*: (a) A genus of dipterous insects. (b) A genus of lepidopterous insects.

Melaniaceae (me-lä-ni-ä'sē-ä), *n. pl.* [*NL., < Melania + -acea.*] Same as *Melaniidae*.

melaniacean (me-lä-ni-ä'sē-an), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Melaniaceae*.

melanian (me-lä'ni-an), *a.* and *n.* [*< Melania + -an.*] 1. *a.* Pertaining to the *Melaniidae*, or having their characters.

II. *n.* A member of the family *Melaniidae*.

melanic (me-lan'ik), *a.* [*< Gr. μέλας (melav-), black, + -ic.*] 1. Black; dark: as, a *melanic* race.—2. Of or pertaining to melanosis.—**Melanic cancer**, melanocarcinoma or melanosis.—**Melanic deposit**, a deposit of dark pigment in the tissues.—**Melanic variety** or *race*, in *zool.*, a variety or race characterized by a darker color or a greater extension of the dark markings than in others of the species. Such varieties have frequently been described as distinct species.

Melaniidae (mel-a-ni'i-dē), *n. pl.* [*NL., < Melania + -idae.*] A family of gastropods of the order *Prosobranchiata*, typified by the genus *Melania*. The shell is spiral, turreted, and covered with dark epidermis; the aperture is often channeled or notched in front; the outer lip is acute; and the operculum is horny and spiral. The very numerous species, referable to many genera, are mostly fluviatile and ovoviviparous. They are found in nearly all the warmer parts of the world. The family is divided, both on structural characters and on geographical distribution, into two subfamilies, *Melaniinae* and *Strombatiinae*. Also *Melaniaceae*, *Melaniadæ*, *Melaniidæ*.

melaniiform (me-lä'ni-i-fōrm), *a.* [*< NL. Melania + L. forma, form.*] Having the form of the melaniins; resembling a melanian.

Melaniinae (me-lä-ni-i'nē), *n. pl.* [*NL., < Melania + -inae.*] One of two subfamilies of *Melaniidae*, typified by the genus *Melania*, containing chiefly Asiatic and Polynesian species, only a few of which are found in America: distinguished from *Strombatiinae*. The aperture is usually rounded in front and not produced, though often notched; the mantle-margin is fringed. The species are ovoviviparous.

melaniine (me-lä'ni-in), *a.* and *n.* 1. *a.* Melanian in a strict sense; of or pertaining to the *Melaniinae*.

II. *n.* A member of the *Melaniinae*.



Red-headed Woodpecker (*Melanerpes erythrocephalus*)

melaniline (mo-lan'i-lin), *n.* [*< Gr. μέλας (melas), black, + E. aniline.*] A basic substance ($C_{12}H_{10}N_2$) obtained from cyanogen chloride and dry aniline.

melanin (mel'a-nin), *n.* [*< Gr. μέλας (melas), black, + -in².*] The black pigment of the hair, choroid, retina, and epidermis of colored races; also, the dark pigment seen in melanemia and in melanocarcinoma and melanocarcinoma. The pigments in these cases may, however, be different.

We must be on our guard, however, not to confound the ordinary black pigment found in the human lungs with melanin. *Frej, Histol. and Histochem. (trans.), p. 53.*

melanoid (me-lā'ni-oid), *a. and n.* [*< Melania + -oid.*] Same as *melanian*.

Melanippe (mel-a-nip'ē), *n.* [*NL. (Duponchel, 1829), < Gr. Μελανίππη, f., Μελανίππος, m., a mythical proper name, < μέλας (melas), black, + ἵππος, horse.*] A genus of geometrid moths of the subfamily *Larentinae*, of wide distribution, with over 40 species.

melanism (mel'a-nizm), *n.* [*< Gr. μέλας (melas), black, + -ism.*] In *physiol.*, an undue development of coloring material in the skin and its appendages: the opposite of *albinism*; specifically, in *zool.*, the abnormal development of black or dark pigment in the pelage of a mammal or the plumage of a bird. It is not pathological, like melanosis, interfering in no way with the health and vigor of the animal; it is very frequent in some groups, as squirrels and hawks, and sometimes becomes an inherited specific character, as in the case of the black rat, *Mus rattus*, believed to be a permanent melanism of the white-bellied rat or roof-rat, *M. alexandrinus* or *M. leucorum*. Compare *albinism*, *leucism*, *erythrism*.

melanistic (mel-a-nis'tik), *a.* [*< Gr. μέλας (melas), black, + -istic.*] Affected with melanism; abnormally dark in color. Also *melanotic*.

The *Nasua vittata* was based on a *melanistic* specimen of *N. rufa*, collected by the traveler Schomburgk.

J. A. Allen.

melanite (mel'a-nit), *n.* [*< Gr. μέλας (melas), black, + -ite².*] 1. A variety of garnet of a deep-black color. It properly belongs to the lime-iron division of the species, but some other kinds are also included. It is often associated with volcanic rocks, as at Vesuvius. Some varieties are remarkable as containing a small percentage of titanium, and seem to be intermediate between garnet and schorlomite. See *garnet*. 2. In *conch.*, a fossil melanian.

melanitic (mel-a-nit'ik), *a.* [*< melanite + -ic.*] Pertaining to, resembling, or containing melanite.

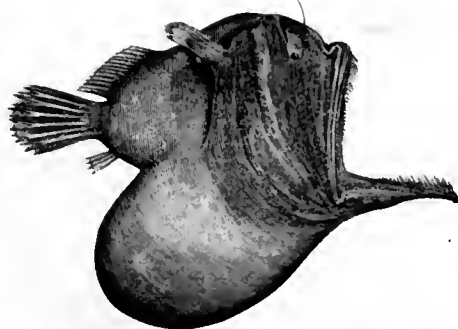
melanocarcinoma (mel'a-nō-kār-si-nō'mā), *n.*; pl. *melanocarcinomata* (-mā-tā). [*NL., < Gr. μέλας (melas), black, + καρκίνωμα, cancer: see carcinoma.*] In *pathol.*, a pigmented carcinoma, from gray to brown and black in color. The pigment lies partly in the epithelial tracts, and partly in the stroma. It is less frequent than melanotic sarcoma.

Melanocetinae (mel'a-nō-se-tī'nē), *n. pl.* [*NL., < Melanocetus + -inae.*] A subfamily of *Ceratiidae*, represented by the genus *Melanocetus*.

melanocetine (mel'a-nō-sē'tin), *a. and n.* I. *a.* Having the characters of or pertaining to the *Melanocetinae*.

II. *n.* A pediculate fish of the subfamily *Melanocetinae*.

Melanocetus (mel'a-nō-sē'tus), *n.* [*NL., < Gr. μέλας (melas), black, + κῆτος, a whale: see Cetacea.*] A genus of deep-sea pediculate fishes,



Melanocetus johnsoni (the belly distended with another fish), about half natural size.

typical of the subfamily *Melanocetinae*, black in color, and with a mouth suggesting that of a whale. *M. johnsoni* is the only species. *Günther, 1864.*

Melanochroi (mel-a-nōk'rō-i), *n. pl.* [*NL., pl. of melanochrois, black-skinned: see melanochrois.*] In *anthropology*, the dark-white peoples,

a variety or class of mankind according to Huxley's classification. They are pale-complexioned people, with dark hair and eyes, and generally long but sometimes broad skulls, as the Iberians and black Celts of western Europe, and the dark-complexioned white people of the shores of the Mediterranean, western Asia, and Persia.

I am disposed to think that the *Melanochroi* are not a distinct group, but result from the mixture of Australoids and Xanthochroi. *Huxley, Anat. Vert., p. 421.*

Hasmite and Semite *Melanochroi*. *W. H. Flower, Pop. Sci. Mo., XXVIII. 317.*

melanochroic (mel'a-nō-k'rō'ik), *a.* [*< melanochroous + -ic.*] Dark-colored; of or pertaining to the *Melanochroi*: as, the *melanochroic* races.

The *melanochroic* or dark stock of Europe. *Huxley, Critiques and Addresses, p. 180.*

melanochroite (mel'a-nō-k'rō'it), *n.* [*< Gr. μέλας (melas), black, + χροιά, χρῶμα, color, + -ite².*] A basic chromate of lead found at Berezyovsk in the Ural. Also called *phanochroite*, since the color is red rather than black.

melanochrous (mel-a-nōk'rō-us), *a.* [*< NL. melanochrois, < Gr. μελανόχρους (also μελάχρους), black-skinned, < μέλας (melas), black, + χροιά, χρῶμα, skin, color.*] Dark-colored; having an unusually dark skin, as a person of white race. Also, improperly, *melanochrous*.

There seems good ground for the belief that, . . . among Europeans, the *melanochrous* people are less obnoxious to its [yellow fever's] ravages than the xanthochrons. *Huxley, Critiques and Addresses, p. 157.*

melanocomous (mel-a-nōk'ō-mus), *a.* [*< Gr. μελανόκομος, black-haired, < μέλας (melas), black, + κόμη, hair: see come².*] Black-haired; having black hair.

Melanocorypha (mel'a-nō-kor'i-fī), *n.* [*NL. (Boie, 1828), < Gr. μέλας (melas), black, + κορυφή, head, top: see coryphaeus.*] One of the leading genera of the lark family, *Alaudidae*, containing such as the common *M. calandra*, the calandra lark of Europe and Africa, and *M. sibirica*, the white-winged lark.

Melanodendron (mel'a-nō-den'dron), *n.* [*NL. (A. P. de Candolle, 1836), < Gr. μέλας (melas), black, + δένδρον, a tree.*] A genus of plants of the natural order *Compositae*, tribe *Asteroidae*, and subtribe *Heterochromaeae*. They have copious bristly pappus; numerous narrow bracts of the involucre, which are arranged in an indefinite number of series; and achenia which are 3- or 5-ribbed, and scarcely compressed. There is but a single species, *M. integrifolium*. See *black cabbage-tree*, under *cabbage-tree*.

melanoid (mel'a-noid), *a.* [*< Gr. μελανοειδής, black-looking, < μέλας (melas), black, + εἶδος, form.*] Having a black or dark appearance.—*Melanoid cancer*, in *pathol.*, melanocarcinoma.

melanoma (mel'a-nō'mā), *n.* [*NL., < Gr. μελάνωμα, blackness, < *μελάνω, blacken, < μέλας (melas), black.*] A dark-pigmented tumor.

melanopathia (mel-a-nō-path'i-ā), *n.* [*NL.: see melanopathy.*] An excess of the dark pigment of the skin, due to abnormal function of the rete mucosum. See *melasma*.

melanopathy (mel-a-nop'a-thi), *n.* [*< Gr. μέλας (melas), black, + -παθία, < πάθος, suffering.*] Same as *melanopathia*.

Melanophila (mel-a-nof'i-lī), *n.* [*NL., < Gr. μέλας (melas), black, + φίλος, loving.*] A genus of buprestid beetles founded by Eschscholtz. About 40 species are known, and the genus is proper to the cold and temperate regions of both hemispheres; but a few have been found in Brazil and the East Indies. Eleven occur in North America. *M. fulvopunctata* is a small brassy-black species with three pairs of yellow spots, inhabiting pines in the northern United States.

melanophlogite (mel-a-nof'lō-jit), *n.* [*< Gr. μέλας (melas), black, + φλόξ (phlox), a flame (see phlox), + -ite².*] A mineral occurring in colorless cubic crystals, which turn black when heated (hence the name). It consists of almost pure silica, and is probably a pseudomorph. It is found associated with the crystals of sulphur of Girgenti, Sicily.

Melanophyceae (mel'a-nō-fī'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [*NL. (Rabenhorst, 1868), < Gr. μέλας (melas), black, + φύκος, a seaweed, + -eae.*] One of the five great divisions of *Algae* according to the classification of Rabenhorst. It included the *Phaeosporae* and *Fuaceae*, and is the same, or nearly the same, as *Melanospermeae*.

Melanopsidae (mel-a-nop'si-dē), *n. pl.* [*< Melanopsis + -idae.*] An Old World family of gastropods, typified by the genus *Melanopsis*, related to and detached from *Melaniidae*. The spire is short and pointed, the body-whorl lengthened, and the pillar-lip thickened.

Melanopsis (mel-a-nop'sis), *n.* [*NL., < Melan (ia) + Gr. ὄψις, appearance.*] 1. The typical genus of *Melanopsidae*. *M. costata* is a Syrian species, said to be found in the Dead Sea.—

2. [*l. e.*; pl. *melanopsides* (-si-dēz).] A member of this genus.

Melanorrhoea (mel'a-nō-rō-ē), *n.* [*NL. (Wallich, 1830), < Gr. μέλας (melas), black, + ῥοία, a flowing, < ῥέω, flow.*] A genus of diotyle-donous polypetalous plants of the natural order *Anacardiaceae* and the tribe *Mangifereae*, characterized by simple leaves, by the petals growing after the flower expands, and by the numerous stamens. They are large trees, over a hundred feet in height, and have broad spreading heads bearing large entire coriaceous leaves, and axillary panicles of perfect flowers. The fruit is a drupe, and is surrounded by the five or six enlarged petals, which are spread out in a star-like manner. There are 6 species, natives of eastern India and Borneo. *M. uirtata* is the important black, Martaban, or Burmese varnish-tree.

melanosarcoma (mel'a-nō-sār-kō'mā), *n.*; pl. *melanosarcomata* (-mā-tā). [*NL., < Gr. μέλας (melas), black, + σάρκωμα, sarcoma.*] In *pathol.*, a form of sarcoma characterized by the presence of dark pigment. It most frequently occurs in the skin and choroid coat of the eye, is usually formed of spindle-shaped cells, and is very malignant.

melanoscope (mel'a-nō-skōp), *n.* [*< Gr. μέλας (melas), black, + σκοπεῖν, view.*] An instrument devised by Lommel to distinguish between the flames of substances which in the spectro-scope exhibit red bands. It consists of a pair of spectacles made of glass of light-violet color over dark-red glass, a combination which admits only red rays, so that most greens, for example, would appear black.

melanose (mel'a-nōs), *n.* [*NL., < Gr. μελάνωσις, a becoming black: see melanosis.*] A fungous disease of grape-vines, caused by *Septoria ampelina*. The leaves are the parts attacked, and are at first covered with brownish spots; these soon spread over and discolor the entire surface of the leaf, which then drops off. The fungus is probably a native of Europe, but also occurs in New York, along the lakes, in Kansas, and in Missouri. See *Septoria*.

melanosiderite (mel'a-nō-sid-ē-rīt), *n.* [*< Gr. μέλας (melas), black, + σίδηρος, of iron: see siderite.*] A mineral occurring in black masses with a vitreous or resinous luster. It consists of hydrated iron sesquioxide with 7 per cent. of silica. It is found at Mineral Hill, Delaware county, Pennsylvania.

melanosis (mel-a-nō'sis), *n.* [*NL., < Gr. μελάνωσις, a becoming black, < *μελάνω, blacken: see melanoma.*] In *pathol.*, (a) An abnormal deposition of pigmentary matter in various organs or parts of the body, as the spleen, liver, or bone-marrow, associated with melanemia, malarial poisoning, etc. (b) The condition of the system associated with the presence of pigmented tumors. Specifically, this is an organic affection (due to the softening of the tissue of the part from a pigmentary deposit, especially tubercles) in which tissue is converted into a black hard, homogeneous substance, near which ulcers or cavities may form.

melanosity (mel-a-nōs'i-ti), *n.* [*< melanosis (-osis) + -ity.*] Tendency toward blackness; darkness of color, as of the hair or eyes. *Beddoe, Science, VII. 84.*

melanosperm (mel'a-nō-spērm), *n.* An alga belonging to the division *Melanospermeae*.

Melanospermeae (mel'a-nō-spēr-mē-ē), *n. pl.* [*NL. (Harvey, 1849), < Gr. μέλας (melas), black, + σπέρμα, seed, + -eae.*] The olive-brown seaweeds, one of the three principal divisions into which the *Algae* were divided by Harvey. It included the *Fuaceae*, *Laminariaceae*, etc., but is now nearly obsolete.

melanospermous (mel'a-nō-spēr-mus), *a.* [*< Gr. μέλας (melas), black, + σπέρμα, seed, + -ous.*] Characterized by dark-colored seeds or spores; belonging to the *Melanospermeae*.

The group of *melanospermous* or olive-green sea-weeds. *W. B. Carpenter, Micros., § 327.*

melanotekite (mel'a-nō-tē'kit), *n.* [*Irreg. < Gr. μέλας (melas), black, + τέκνω, melt, + -ite².*] A rare silicate of lead and iron from Långban, Sweden. It occurs in black or blackish-gray crystalline masses, with cleavage in two directions. It fuses easily to a black glass, whence the name.

melanothallite (mel'a-nō-thal'it), *n.* [*< Gr. μέλας (melas), black, + θάλλος, a branch, + -ite².*] In *mineral.*, a mineral occurring in black lamellae, which upon exposure gradually change to a green color, and containing copper chlorid, copper oxid, and water. It was found as a sublimation-product at Vesuvius.

melanotic (mel-a-not'ik), *a.* [*< melanosis (-osis) + -ic.*] 1. Properly, affected with melanosis; melanie; melanoid.—2. In *zool.*, same as *melanistic*.—*Melanotic cancer*, melanocarcinoma or melanocarcinoma.

Melanotus (mel-a-nō'tus), *n.* [*NL., < Gr. μέλας (melas), black, + τώτος, the back.*] A genus of click-beetles of the family *Elateridae*, founded by Eschscholtz in 1829. It is one of the largest and most important genera of *Elateridae*, and is distributed all over the world. There are upward of 100 species, 44 of

which are North American. These beetles give rise to some of the most destructive wire-worms. *M. communis* is a common brown hairy species of the United States, half an inch long.

melanotype (mel'-a-nō-tip), *n.* [*< Gr. μέλας (melas), black, + τύπος, type.*] In photog., a ferrotype. [Rare or obsolete.]

melanous (mel'-a-nus), *a.* [*< Gr. μέλας (melas), black, + -ous.*] Dark-complexioned; brunette: the opposite of blond or xanthous. Pritchard.

The melanous, with black hair and dark brown or blackish skins. Huxley, Critiques and Addresses, p. 153.

Melanoxylon (mel'-a-nok'-si-lon), *n.* [NL. (Schott, 1827), *< Gr. μέλας (melas), black, + ξύλον, wood.*] A genus of leguminous plants of the suborder *Casalpinieae* and the tribe *Sclerobodieae*, characterized by a compressed partially woody legume with samara-like seeds, the outer integument expanding into a wing at the apex. There is but one species, *M. Brauna*. See *brauna*.

melanterite (me-lan'te-rit), *n.* [*< Gr. μέλαντερος, compar. of μέλας (melas), black, + -ite².*] The native hydrous sulphate of iron.

Melanthium (me-lan'thi-um), *n.* [NL. (Linnaeus, 1753), so called in allusion to the darker color which the persistent perianth assumes after blossoming; *< Gr. μέλας, black, + ἄθος, a flower.*] A genus of liliaceous plants of the tribe *Veratree*. They have flat broadly winged seeds, and the segments of the perianth have a distinct claw. They are herbs having an erect leafy stem springing from a short rootstock, and an open pyramidal panicle of polygamous flowers, which are yellowish-white or greenish. There are 3 species, all natives of North America, and sometimes cultivated for ornament. *M. Virginicum* of the United States is called *bunch-flower* (which see).

melanuria (mel'-a-nū-ri-ā), *n.* [NL.: see *melanurina*.] The presence of a dark pigment in the urine.

melanuric (mel'-a-nū-rik), *a.* [As *melanurina* + -ic.] Pertaining to or characterized by the presence of very dark pigment in the urine.—*Melanuric fever.* See *fever*.

melanurin (mel'-a-nū-rin), *n.* [*< Gr. μέλας (melas), black, + οὖρον, urine.*] A dark pigment found in the urine.

melaphyre (mel'-a-fir), *n.* [*< Gr. μέλας, black, + (πορ)φύρη (porphyrē), porphyry: see porphyry.*] A fine-grained greenish- or brownish-black aggregate of plagioclase, augite, olivin, magnetite, or titaniferous iron and some chloritic mineral, usually delessite. The term *melaphyre*, as it has been formerly used by lithologists, includes a considerable variety of rocks; but, as now generally restricted, it is properly applied to such basalts as have undergone considerable alteration. Hence the melaphyres are, in point of fact, mostly of Paleozoic age, although some are Mesozoic, because the older a rock is, other things being equal, the more likely it is to have undergone chemical change.

mela-rosa, mella-rosa (mel'-a-rō-zā), *n.* [*< It. mela, an apple, + rosa, a rose.*] The fruit of a tree of the genus *Citrus*, probably a variety of the lime, cultivated in Italy.

melasma (me-las'-mā), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. μέλασμα, a black color, < μέλας, black, < μέλας, black: see melas.*] 1. An abnormal access of color of the skin, local or general, usually dependent upon constitutional disorder; local pigmentary stains of the skin. The morbid process is called *melanopathia*. Addison's disease is known as *suprarenal melasma*.—2. [cap.] In zool.: (a) A genus of melanian mollusks. Adams, 1858. (b) A genus of tenebrionine beetles, based on *M. lineatum* of the Canaries. Wollaston, 1864.

melasmic (me-las'-mik), *a.* and *n.* [*< melasma + -ic.*] 1. *a.* Pertaining to melasma: as, *melasmic blotches*.

II. *n.* Same as *melasma*, 1.

melassest, *n.* An obsolete form of *molasses*.

melassic (me-las'-ik), *a.* [*< F. melasse, molasses, + -ic.*] Pertaining to or obtained from molasses: as, *melassic acid*.

Melastoma (me-las'-tō-mā), *n.* [NL. (Burmman, 1737), so called because the fruit of some species, when eaten, stains the lips black; *< Gr. μέλας (melas), black, + στόμα, mouth.*] An Old World genus of plants, type of the natural order *Melastomaceae*, belonging to the tribe *Osbeckieae*. They have from 10 to 14 unequal anthers, the connectives of the longer ones being produced anteriorly into two tubercles or spurs. They are hairy shrubs, almost always erect, with coriaceous entire leaves which are from 3- to 7-nerved, and showy purple or rose-colored flowers growing at the tips of the branches, either solitary or in clusters. About 44 species are known, natives of tropical and western Asia, Oceania, and the Seychelles. *M. Malabathricum*, a shrub common in India, is there known as *Indian rhododendron*. It is also called *Malabar laurel* or *gooseberry*.

Melastomaceae (me-las-tō-mā-sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Brown, 1818), *< Melastoma + -aceae.*] A natu-

ral order of dicotyledonous polypetalous plants of the cohort *Myrtales*. The ovules are attached to the interior angle of the cell, or to basal placentae; the anther usually opens at the top by two pores; the connective is thickened or variously appendaged; and the leaves have from 3 to 9 nerves. The order embraces 133 genera and about 2,500 species, which are almost entirely confined to the tropics, and are most abundant in South America.

melastomaceous (me-las-tō-mā-shi-us), *a.* Belonging or relating to the natural order *Melastomaceae*.

Melastomeae (mel'-a-stō-mē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Bentham and Hooker, 1867), *< Melastoma + -eae.*] A suborder of dicotyledonous polypetalous plants of the order *Melastomaceae*. The cells have rather prominent placentae inserted in their internal angles, and many ovules; the embryo is very small, and slightly rounded or subglobose. The suborder embraces 9 tribes and 128 genera, of which *Melastoma* is the type. They are trees, or rarely herbs, and are found in both the Old and New Worlds.

Melchite (mel'-kit), *n.* and *a.* [*< MGr. Μελχίτης, < Syriac malkāyē, Ar. malekiya, milkiya, lit. royal, < melek, king.*] 1. *n.* An orthodox Eastern Christian as distinguished from a Monophysite or Nestorian. The name was originally given to the Orthodox as belonging to the imperial church, the title of *king* being that which was commonly given in Greek and in Oriental languages to the Roman and to the Byzantine emperor. Although the term *Melchite* is older than the Council of Chalcedon (A. D. 451), its wider use dates from its adoption after that council by the Monophysites, who rejected the decrees of the council, and employed this name to represent the Orthodox as receiving them merely in submission to the edict of the emperor Marcian. The name *Melchite* is sometimes given also to members of communities of Christians in Syria and Egypt, formerly in communion with the Orthodox Greek Church, who have submitted to the Roman see.

Those Syrian Christians who, though not Greeks, followed the doctrines of the Greek Church as declared at the Council of Chalcedon, were called by their opponents, by way of reproach, *Melchites*, 'royalists' or 'imperialists,' because they submitted to the edict of Marcian in favour of the decrees of the Council of Chalcedon.

Isaac Taylor, The Alphabet, I. 291.

II. *a.* Of or pertaining to the Melchites: as, the uncial *Melchite* alphabet. Isaac Taylor.

melder (mel'-dēr), *n.* [*< Icel. melder, flour or corn in the mill, < mala, grind: see meal¹.*] The quantity of meal sent to a mill to be ground at one time. [Scotch.]

That ilka melder wi' the miller

Thou sat as lang as thou had siller.

Burns, Tam o' Shanter.

meldometer (mel-dom'e-tēr), *n.* [Irreg. *< Gr. μέλδω, melt, + μέτρον, measure.*] An apparatus devised by Joly for determining the melting-points of minerals. It involves the use of a platinum strip heated to the required degree by the passage of an electrical current, whose temperature is calculated by the ordinary methods.

meal¹, *n.* A Middle English form of *meal¹*.

meal², *n.* A Middle English form of *meal²*.

meal³, *n.* [*< AS. mæl (= Icel. mál = Dan. mæle), speech, talk, conversation.*] Discourse; conversation.

O mon! thou marrez a myrry me.

Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), I. 23.

meal⁴, *v.* [ME. *melen*, *< AS. mælan (= Icel. mæla = Dan. mæle), speak, < mæl, speech, talk: see meal³.*] I. *intrans.* 1. To speak; talk.

And when that Wit was i-war hou his wyf tolde,
He bi-com so confoundet he couthe not *mele*,
And as dumble as a dore droug him ayde.

Piers Plowman (A), xl. 93.

2. To chatter; twitter, as birds.

Bothe the thrush & the thrustele bi xxxti of bothe,
Meleden ful merye in maner of here kinde.

William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), I. 821.

II. *trans.* To call or bring together; assemble.

Themperour with moche merthe his men than *meled*.

William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), I. 1237.

meal⁴, *n.* [ME., origin obscure.] A cup or bowl.

Also they had tool to dyke and delve with, as pikforkis, spadus, and schovelis, stakes and rakea, bokettis, *meles*, and payles. Vegetius, MS. Douce 291, f. 47. (Halliwell.)

Meleagridæ, Meleagrididæ (mel-ē-ag'-ri-dē, mel'-ē-ag-ri-dī-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Meleagris (-id-) + -idæ.*] A family of *Galline* or gallinaceous birds; the turkeys. The name is sometimes restricted to the American turkeys, and sometimes includes the African guinea-fowls.

Meleagridinæ, Meleagrinxæ (mel-ē-ag-ri-dī-nē, mel'-ē-ag-ri-nē), *n. pl.* Turkeys as an American subfamily of *Phasianidæ*, typified by the genus *Meleagris*.

Meleagrina (mel'-ē-ag-ri-nā), *n.* [NL., *< Meleagris, 2, + -ina².*] A genus of asiphonate bivalves of the family *Aviculidæ* or *Pteriidæ*, the wing-shells, having the wings reduced and no

cardinal teeth; the true pearl-oysters. The pearl-oyster is *M. margaritifera*, a species widely distributed in most parts of the world, in warm seas; it sometimes attains a length of 10 or 12 inches.

Meleagris (mel-ē-ā-gris), *n.* [NL., *< L. meleagris, < Gr. μελαγρίς, a sort of guinea-fowl, named after Meleager, < Μελάγρος, > L. Meleager, son of Eneus, and the hero of the hunt of the Calydonian boar.*] 1. In ornith.: (a) [*l. c.*] A name of the common guinea-fowl, to which Linnæus gave the technical specific name *Numida meleagris*. (b) An American genus of *Phasianidæ* or *Meleagridæ*, of large size with varied metallic plumage, naked tarsi spurred in the male, bare head with erectile fleshy caruncles, and a tuft of hair-like feathers on the breast; the turkeys. There are three kinds: *M. gallopavo* or *mexicana*, the supposed original of the domestic turkey, differing little from *M. sylvestris* or *americana*, the common wild turkey of the United States; and the more beautiful and very distinct ocellated turkey of Honduras, *M. ocellata*. See *turkey*.

2. In conch., a genus of mollusks: same as *Meleagrina*. Montfort, 1810.

mêlée (mā-lā'), *n.* [F., *< OF. meslee, medlee, etc., a mixture, confusion, fight, > E. medley and melley, q. v.*] A confused conflict, as a hand-to-hand fight among a number of persons; especially, in modern books, a tourney in which many combatants (not two only) take part.

"I shall tilt to-morrow," answered Athelstane, "in the *mêlée*; it is not worth while for me to arm myself to-day."

Scott, Ivanhoe, lii.

= *Syn. Agray, Brawl*, etc. See *quarrel*, *n.*

melegueta pepper. Same as *grains of paradise* (which see, under *grain*).

Meles (mē-lēz), *n.* [NL., *< L. meles, also mæles, melis, melis, a badger or marten.*] The typical genus of the subfamily *Melinae*, family *Mustelidæ*. It formerly included all the *Melinae*, but is now restricted to the European badger, *M. vulgaris* or *M. taxus*. See *Melinae*, and cut under *badger*.

Meletian (me-lē'-shan), *n.* [*< Gr. Μελητιανός, pl., < Μελητιος, L.L. Meletius: see def.*] 1. One of a sect of the fourth and fifth centuries, followers of Meletius, schismatic bishop of Lycopolis in Egypt. After his death they adopted Arian views.—2. A follower of Meletius, made bishop of Antioch about A.D. 360. He was supposed to be an Arian, but proceeded immediately to profess the Nicene faith, and the Arians appointed another bishop in his stead. Among the Orthodox some were adherents of Meletius, and therefore known as *Meletians*; others remained separate, and were known (from the last canonically ordained bishop, Eustathius, then dead) as *Eustathians*. Further difficulty was occasioned by the two orthodox parties using the word *hypostasis* (which see) in different senses. The schism between them continued till the end of the century.

mele-tidet, *n.* See *meal-tide*.

Melia (mē'-li-ā), *n.* [NL. (Linnaeus), so called from the resemblance of the leaves to those of the ash, *< Gr. μέλια, the ash.*] A genus of dicotyledonous polypetalous plants of the natural order *Meliaceae* and the tribe *Meliæ*, characterized by pinnate leaves, an elongated staminate tube, and from 10 to 12 anthers. They are trees, with alternate pinnate or bipinnate leaves, and large axil-



Melagrina (Avicula) margaritifera.
b, byssal foramen or notch;
c, suspensors of the gills.



Flowering Branch of *Melia Azedarach*.
a, part of the inflorescence; b, a flower; c, a flower cut longitudinally; d, the fruit.

lary panicles of medium-sized flowers, which are white or purple, and are either 5- or 6-parted. There are 12 species, found in eastern India, Australia, and Oceania. *M. Azedarach*, variously known as *pride-of-India*, *bead-tree*, *false sycamore*, etc., is native in sub-Himalayan India, Persia, and China, and widely cultivated for ornament in warm countries. It is from 30 to 50 feet high, and has bipinnate leaves, and large clusters of fragrant lilac-colored blossoms, whence it is sometimes called *Indian lilac*. Its wood, hard and finely marked, is sometimes called *bastard cedar*. A decoction of its bark is cathartic and emetic, and sometimes used also as a vermifuge. (See *azedarach*, *bead-tree*,

china-tree, and holy tree, under holy.) Also called *hill-margosa*. The tree long known as *M. Azadirachta*, but now classed as *Azadirachta indica*, is the margosa or nim-tree, common in India, often planted there and elsewhere. (See *margosa*.) *M. Azedarach*, var. *Australasica*, is an elegant tree of India, the Malay archipelago, and Australia, called in the last-named country *white cedar*. *M. sempervirens*, now considered to be the same as *M. Azedarach*, has been called *hoop-tree* in the West Indies.

Meliaceae (mē-lī-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (A. L. de Jussieu, 1817), < *Melia* + *-aceae*.] A natural order of dicotyledonous polypetalous plants of the cohort *Geraniales*. The calyx is small, the stamens are almost always monadelphous, and the anthers are sessile on the tube or (usually) stalked. The order includes 37 genera and about 550 species, found throughout the warmer but rare in the temperate regions of the globe.

meliceous (mē-lī-ā'shius), *a.* Belonging to or resembling the *Meliaceae*. Also *cedrelaceous*.

Meliad (mē-lī-ad), *n.* [*Gr. Μηλιάδες*, nymphs of fruit-trees (or of flocks), < *μήλιον*, an apple or any tree-fruit (or *μήλον*, a sheep or goat).] In *Gr. myth.*, a nymph of fruit-trees or of flocks.

And from the grove
The *Meliads*, who here for lack of flocks
Must tend the fruit.

R. H. Stoddard, *The Search for Persephone*.

Melanthaceae (mē-lī-an-thā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Bentham and Hooker, 1888), < *Melanthus* + *-aceae*.] A small order of dicotyledonous polypetalous plants of the cohort *Sapindales*, characterized by irregular polygamodiceous flowers, stamens which are inserted at the base of the disk, albuminous seeds, and alternate stipulate leaves. *Melanthus* is the type genus.

Melanthus (mē-lī-an'thus), *n.* [NL. (Tournefort, 1700), < *Gr. μέλι*, honey, + *άνθος*, a flower.] A genus of dicotyledonous polypetalous plants, type of the order *Melanthaceae*, characterized by a calyx which is very oblique at the base, and by having from two to four ovules in each cell. They are shrubs with alternate odd-pinnate leaves (the leaflets one-sided and decurrent on the stalk), and bear terminal or axillary racemes of curious irregular flowers, the lower ones sometimes imperfect. There are 5 species, natives of the Cape of Good Hope, one of which has been introduced into the Himalayas. The common name is (*Cape*) *honey-flower*, or *honey-plant*, the blossoms abounding in honey.

Melibeian, Melibœan (mē-lī-bō'an), *a.* [*L. Melibeus*, name of a shepherd in Virgil's first eclogue (a dialogue), < *Gr. Μελιβοῖος*, cf. fem. *Μελίβοια*, a personal name.] In *rhet.* and *poetry*, alternate; alternately responsive; alternating; amœbean.

melic (mē'ik), *a.* [*Gr. μελικός*, pertaining to song, < *μέλος*, a song, strain, melody.] Pertaining to song; intended to be sung; applied especially to the more elaborate form of Greek lyric poetry, as distinguished from iambic and elegiac poetry.

The exact relation of *melic* poetry to the cantional dialect.
Amer. Jour. Philol., VII, 234.

Melica (mē-lī-kī), *n.* [NL. (Linnaeus, 1737), < *L. melica*, the great millet, < *L. mel*, honey.] A genus of grasses of the tribe *Festuceae*, type of the subtribe *Meliceae*. The upper glumes are empty, and the spikelets are often quite large and erect or spreading. They are erect perennial plants, often tall, with usually slender panicles, and flat or convolute leaves. About 30 species are known, having a wide range over the globe, but mostly natives of temperate climates. They are handsome grasses, but of no great agricultural value, though some serve the purpose of pasturage. *Melica-grass* is a general name for the species.

Meliceae (mē-lī-sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Bentham and Hooker, 1883), < *Melica* + *-eae*.] A subtribe of grasses of the tribe *Festuceae*. It includes 4 genera, of which *Melica* is the type, and about 36 species.

meliceris (mē-lī-sē-ris), *n.* [NL. < *L. meliceris*, < *Gr. μέλι-κρίς*, a tumor so called, < *μέλι*, honey, + *κρίς*, wax.] In *pathol.*, an encysted tumor containing matter like honey in color and consistence, usually a hygroma.

melicerous (mē-lī-sē-rus), *a.* [*Gr. meliceris* (see *meliceris*) + *-ous*.] Of the nature of meliceris; affected with meliceris; as, a *melicerous* tumor.



1. Flowering plant of Melic-grass (*Melica mutica*). 2. The panicle. 3. A spikelet; 4. The empty glumes; 5. A flowering glume, side view; 6. The same, back view.

melic-grass (mē'ik-grās), *n.* Any grass of the genus *Melica*.

Melicocca (mē-lī-kōk'ā), *n.* [NL. (Jacquin, 1763), < *Gr. μέλι*, honey, + *κόκκος*, a berry.] A genus of trees of the natural order *Sapindaceae*, type of the tribe *Melicocceae*. They are trees of considerable size, with alternate, abruptly pinnate leaves, and elongated, many-flowered racemes or panicles of small whitish flowers. See *houeyberry*.

Melicocceae (mē-lī-kōk'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Radlkofer, 1887), < *Melicocca* + *-eae*.] A tribe of the natural order *Sapindaceae*, the soapberry family. It embraces 9 genera, *Melicocca* being the type, and 48 species, found principally in the tropics.

melicotont, *n.* Same as *melocoton*.

Melida (mē-lī-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. < *Miles* + *-ida*.] A family of aretoid carnivorous mammals, composed of the badgers, rats, and skunks, corresponding to the three subfamilies *Melinae*, *Meliorine*, and *Mephitinae* of the family *Mustelidae*. See these words.

Melieae (mē-lī-ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Adr. Jussieu, 1830), < *Melia* + *-eae*.] A tribe of dicotyledonous polypetalous plants of the natural order *Meliaceae*. The cells of the ovary contain two ovules, and the seeds have a fleshy albumen and plano-convex or foliaceous cotyledons. *Melia* is the type genus.

Meliorax (mē-lī-ē-raks), *n.* [NL. < *Gr. μέλος*, a song, + *ἵραξ*, a hawk.] A genus of African diurnal birds of prey of the family *Falconidae*.



Chanting Hawk (*Meliorax muscivorus*).

founded by G. R. Gray in 1840: the chanting hawks. There are several species, the best-known of which are *M. canorus*, *cantans*, or *muscivorus* of South Africa and *M. polyzonus*.

Melifera, meliferous. See *Mellifera*, *melliferous*.
Meligerethes (mē-lī-jē'thēz), *n.* [NL. < *Gr. μέλιγρηθς*, Doric *μέλιγρῆθς*, honey-sweet, < *μέλι*, honey, + *γρηθς*, rejoice.] A genus of pentamerous beetles of the family *Nitidulidae*. There are over 100 species, mostly of Europe, where they are sometimes called *glove-beetles*; they feed on various flowers, eating the pollen and fruiting organs. In this way *M. canus* injures cruciferous vegetables.

mellilite, mellilite (mē-lī-līt), *n.* [Prop. *mellilite*, < *Gr. μέλι*, honey, + *λίθος*, stone.] A mineral of a yellow or grayish yellow, found at Tivoli and Capo di Bove, near Rome. It occurs in very minute tetragonal crystals in the fissures and cavities of lava, also as an essential constituent of certain kinds of basalt; it is a silicate of aluminium, magnesium, and calcium.

mellilot (mē-lī-lot), *n.* [*OF. melilot*, *mellilot*, *merilot*, *F. melilot* = *Sp. Pg. meliloto* = *It. meliloto*, *melliloto*, < *L. melilotos*, < *Gr. μελιλωτον* or *μελιλωτος*, a kind of clover, < *μέλι*, honey, + *λωτός*, lotus; see *lotus*.] A plant of the genus *Melilotus*.

Melilotus (mē-lī-lō'tus), *n.* [NL. (A. L. de Jussieu, 1789): see *mellilot*.] A genus of plants of the natural order *Leguminosae*, the pulse family, the suborder *Papilionaceae*, and the tribe *Trifolieae*; the clovers. It is distinguished by a small, fleshy, subglobose or obovate legume, which is indehiscent or at length two-valved. The plants are herbs, with pinnately trifoliate leaves having adnate stipules, and small white or yellow flowers, growing in loose racemes. About 10 species are known, which are found in the temperate and subtropical regions of the northern hemisphere. When dried, they have the peculiar fragrance of the Tonka bean or the vernal grass, owing to the presence of the principle called *coumarin* (see *see*). General names for the genus are *mellilot* and *sweet clover*. *M. abba*, the white mellilot or honey-lotus, also called *Cabul clover*, is an excellent bee-plant, but of little value as forage, and in some places a troublesome weed. *M. officinalis*, the common or yellow mellilot, is, like the last, widely spread over Europe and Asia, and naturalized in America. It was formerly of medicinal repute, sold by the herbalists as *balam-flowers*, but has disappeared from scientific medicine. See *hart's clover* and *king's clover*.

Melinæ (mē-lī-nē), *n. pl.* [NL. < *Meles* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Mustelidae*, typified by the genus *Meles*; the badgers. The form is stout and squat; the habits are terrestrial and fossorial. There are four leading forms of *Melinæ*: the European *Meles*, the Asiatic *Arctonyx* and *Mydaus*, and the American *Taxidea*. Also *Melina*.

meline (mē'lin), *a. and n.* [*L. meles*, a badger (see *Meles*), + *-ine*.] *I. a.* Badger-like; of or pertaining to the *Melinae*.

II. n. A badger of any kind; any member of the *Melinae*.

melingi, *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *mecle*, *r.*] Talk; conversation.

Will I jam to the window witterli mitz aene
31f Meliors with hire maydenes in *melting* there afe.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), I, 760.

melinite (mā'lin-it), *n.* An explosive of French invention, the composition of which is secret. It is believed to be a mixture of fused picric acid in granules with tri-nitro-cellulose dissolved in ether. It has been successfully used in charging shells, and its explosive force is variously represented as from three to eleven times that of gunpowder, the smaller figure being the most probable. [Recent.]

melinophane (mē-lī-nō-fān), *n.* [Prop. **meliphane*, < *Gr. μέλι*, honey, + *φανής*, appearing, clear, < *φαίνεσθαι*, appear.] In *mineral.*, a silicate of beryllium, calcium, and sodium, occurring in honey-yellow or sulphur-yellow plates in the zircon-syenite of Norway. The name is changed, in Dana's system, to *meliphanite* (meliphane).

meliorate (mē'lyō-rāt), *v.:* pret. and pp. *meliorated*, ppr. *meliorating*. [*L. melioratus*, pp. of *meliorare* (> *It. meliorare*, *migliorare* = *Pg. meliorar* = *Sp. mejorar* = *OF. meliorer*, *meliorer*), make better, < *melior*, better (compar. of *bonus*, good) = *Gr. μάζον*, adv., rather, compar. of *μάζα*, adv., very much.] *I. trans.* To make better; improve; ameliorate.

Grace does not give us new faculties and create another nature, but *meliorates* and improves our own.

Jer. Taylor, *Works* (ed. 1835), II, 269.

Tragedy . . . was found the most pleasing vehicle of conveying moral truths, of *meliorating* the heart, and extending the interests of humanity.

Goldsmith, *Origin of Poetry*.

II. intrans. To grow better; be improved.

Yesterday not a bird peeped; the world was barren, peaked and pining; to-day 'tis inconceivably populous; creation swarms and *meliorates*.

Emerson, *Works and Days*.

meliorater (mē'lyō-rā-tēr), *n.* Same as *meliorator*.

melioration (mē'lyō-rā'shon), *n.* [= *OF. melioration*, < *L. melioratio* (*n.*), bettering, < *meliorare*, make better; see *meliorate*.] *1.* The act or process of making or becoming better; improvement; amelioration.

Digging yearly about the roots of trees, which is a great means both to the acceleration and *melioration* of fruits, is practised in nothing but in vines.

Bacon, *Nat. Hist.*, § 433.

By an insight into chymistry one may be enabled to make some *meliorations* (I speak not of transmutations) of mineral and metalline bodies.

Boyle, *Works*, I, 354.

2. pl. In *Scots law*, improvements made by a tenant upon the property which he rents, and for which he is in certain cases entitled to compensation from the landlord.

meliorator (mē'lyō-rā-tōr), *n.* One who or that which meliorates or makes better.

The greatest *meliorator* of the world is selfish, huckstering Trade.

Emerson, *Works and Days*.

meliorism (mē'lyō-rizm), *n.* [*L. melior*, better (see *meliorate*), + *E. -ism*.] *1.* The improvement of society by regulated practical means: opposed to the passive principle of both pessimism and optimism.

Meliorism, instead of an ethical, is a dynamic principle. It implies the improvement of the social condition through cold calculation, through the adoption of indirect means. It is not content merely to alleviate present suffering, it aims to create conditions under which no suffering can exist.

L. F. Ward, *Dynam. Sociol.*, II, 468.

2. The doctrine that the world is neither the worst nor the best possible, but that it is capable of improvement: a mean between theoretical pessimism and optimism.

It may be thought, however, that, if neither optimism nor pessimism is the conclusion to which we are led, the modified doctrine of what is called *Meliorism* may be accepted.

W. R. Sorley, *Ethics of Naturalism*, p. 271.

The only good reason for referring to the source [of the word *meliorist* is] . . . that you found it useful for the doctrine of *meliorism* to cite one unfashionable confessor of it in the face of the fashionable extremes.

George Eliot, Letter to James Sully, Jan. 19, 1877.

meliorist (mē'lyō-rist), *n. and a.* [*L. melior*, better, + *E. -ist*.] *I. n.* One who accepts the practical or the theoretical doctrine of meliorism.

I am not, however, a pessimist—I am, I trust, a rational optimist, or at least a *meliorist*.

Dr. J. Brown, Spare Hours, 3d ser., p. 27.

In her general attitude toward life, George Eliot was neither optimist nor pessimist. She held to the middle term, which she invented for herself, of *meliorist*. She was cheered by the hope and by the belief in gradual improvement of the mass.

Cross, Life of George Eliot, III. 309.

I don't know that I ever heard anybody use the word *meliorist* except myself.

George Eliot, Letter to James Sully, Jan. 17, 1877.

II. a. Of or pertaining to meliorism or meliorists.

If we adopt either the optimist view or the *meliorist* view—if we say that life on the whole brings more pleasure than pain, or that it is on the way to become such that it will yield more pleasure than pain, then these actions by which life is maintained are justified, and there results a warrant for the freedom to perform them.

H. Spencer, Man vs. State, p. 96.

melioristic (mē-lyō-ris'tik), a. [*< meliorist + -ic.*] Of or pertaining to meliorism: correlated with *optimistic* and *pessimistic*.

Too scientifically *melioristic* for the common herd.

The Academy, March 3, 1888, p. 148.

meliority (mē-lyor'i-ti), n. [*< NL. meliorita(-t)s, < L. melior, better: see meliorate.*] The state of being better; betterness. [Rare.]

Aristotle ascribed the cause of this *meliority* or betterness unto the air.

Holland, tr. of Plutarch, p. 613.

This colour of *meliority* and preëminence is a signe of enervation and weakness.

Bacon, Colours of Good and Evil.

Meliphaga (mē-lif'a-gā), n. [NL., also, erroneously, *Meliphaga*; neut. pl. of **meliphagus*: see *meliphagous*.] The typical genus of *Meliphagidae*. The term has been used with great latitude and little discrimination for all the family and some other birds, but is now restricted to a single species, *M. phrygia* of Australia, known as the black-and-yellow honey-eater. See *honey-eater*.

meliphagan (mē-lif'a-gan), n. A bird of the genus *Meliphaga*; a honey-eater. Also, erroneously, *meliphagane*.

Meliphagidae (mē-lif'aj'i-dē), n. pl. [NL., also *Meliphagide*; *< Meliphaga + -idae*.] A family of tenuirostral oscine passerine birds, typified by the genus *Meliphaga*, belonging to the group *Cinnyrimorphæ* of the order *Passeres*; the honey-eaters or honey-suckers. They are closely related to the *Neotornithide*, with which they share the character of the protractile bill, and penciled tongue. The bill is of variable length and degree of slenderness, but is always curved, with a prominent culmen; the nostrils are basal, and situated in a large membranous nasal fossa, never entirely covered with feathers; and they are linear or oval in shape, with or without an operculum. The first primary (except in *Zosterops* and *Eutomophila*) is about half as long as the second. The wings, tail, and feet vary in character with the genera; the anterior toes and their claws are short, the former much united at base, and the hallux is large and strong. The plumage inclines to green and yellow colors; it is never blue, and is red only in one group, the *Myzomelinae*. Parts of the head and neck are often bare, and variously wattled or carunculate. The family is confined to the Old World, and is especially characteristic of the Australasian and Polynesian regions, though the range of the *Melithrepe* is much more extensive. The species number nearly 200, referable to about 25 genera. The family is now usually divided into 3 subfamilies: *Meliphaginae*, *Myzomelinae*, and *Melithreptinae*.

meliphagidan (mē-lif'aj'i-dan), a. and n. I. a. Of or pertaining to the family *Meliphagidae*.

II. n. A meliphagan or honey-eater.

Meliphaginae (mē-lif'aj'i-nē), n. pl. [Also *Meliphagine*; NL., *< Meliphaga + -inae*.] The typical subfamily of *Meliphagidae*. With few exceptions, the group is characteristic of the Australasian and Polynesian regions.

meliphagine (mē-lif'aj'i-jin), a. and n. I. a. Of or pertaining to the subfamily *Meliphaginae*; less strictly, same as *meliphagidan*.

II. n. A meliphagan or honey-eater of the subfamily *Meliphaginae*.

meliphagous (mē-lif'aj'i-gus), a. [Also *meliphagous*; *< NL. *meliphagus, < Gr. μέλι, honey, + φαγεῖν, eat.*] Feeding upon honey; mellivorous.

meliphagite (mē-lif'aj'i-nit), n. [*< Gr. μέλι, honey, + -φάνης, appearing, clear, + -ite*.] See *melinophane*.

melipult, n. [*< Gr. μέλι, honey, + L. pellere, pp. pulsus, drive out. Cf. catapult.*] A honey-extractor. *Phin*, Dict. Apiculture, p. 48.

melisma (mē-lis'mā), n. [NL. (*> It.*), *< Gr. μέλισμα, a song, < μέλιζω, sing, warble, < μέλος, song.*] In music: (a) A song, melody, or air, as contrasted with a recitative or declamatory passage. (b) A melodic decoration, grace, flourish, or roulade. (c) A cadenza.

melismatic (mē-lis'mat'ik), a. [= It. *melismatico*; as *melisma(-t) + -ic*.] In music: (a) Melodious. (b) Ornamented; adorned.—**Melismatic singing** or **playing**, a style of vocal or instrumental performance in which a great number of ornaments, as trills, mordents, runs, etc., are introduced.—

Melismatic song, vocal music in which there is more than one note to a syllable: opposed to *syllabic song*, in which there is only one note to each syllable.

melismatics (mē-lis'mat'iks), n. [Pl. of *melismatic*: see *-ics*.] In music, the art of florid or decorated vocalization.

Melissa (mē-lis'ā), n. [NL. (Tournefort, 1700), *< Gr. μέλισσα, Attic μέλιττα, a bee, < μέλι (μέλιτ-), honey: see mell*.] 1. A genus of plants of the natural order *Labiata*, the tribe *Satureineæ*, and the subtribe *Melisseæ*. It is distinguished by a calyx which is distinctly two-lipped, by an exerted corolla-tube, which is recurved-ascending below the middle, and by the divergent anther-cells. They are herbs, with dentate leaves and loose axillary clusters of white or yellowish flowers. Three or four species are known, from Europe and central and western Asia. *M. officinalis*, from southern Europe, is the common lemon-balm of the gardens. 2. In *zool.*, same as *Andrena*.

melissa-oil (mē-lis'ā-oil), n. A volatile oil obtained from balm, *Melissa officinalis*, which gives to the plant its aromatic, lemon-like odor.—**Indian melissa-oil**, a fragrant oil distilled in India from a species of *Andropogon*. See *Andropogon* and *lemon-grass*. Also called *verbena-oil*.

Melisseæ (mē-lis'ē-ē), n. pl. [NL. (Lindley, 1846), *< Melissa + -æ*.] A subtribe of labiate plants of the tribe *Satureineæ*. The calyx has almost always thirteen quite prominent nerves; the corolla is two-lipped, with the tube usually exerted, and the stamens are ascending at the base and divergent above. It embraces 14 genera, *Melissa* being the type, and about 200 species. They are usually strong-scented aromatic herbs. The genus *Hedeoma*, the American pennyroyal, belongs to this subtribe.

melissyl (mē-lis'il), n. [*< Gr. μέλισσα, a bee, + ἔλν, matter.*] A hypothetical radical (C₃₀H₆) which occurs in many compounds derived from wax. The more difficultly soluble part of beeswax consists of melissyl palmitate. Also called *myricyl*.

Melisuga, **Melisugæ**, etc. See *Mellisuga*, etc.

Melittæa (mē-lit'ē-ā), n. [NL., *< Gr. μέλιττα, honey.*] 1. In *entom.*, a genus of nymphalid butterflies allied to *Argynnis*, containing about 50 species, chiefly European and North American, checkered with brown, yellow, and white, and not silvered on the under side, which has bands of white and yellow. *M. phæton* is a common and characteristic species of North America; its larvae feed on *Chelone*, and hibernates gregariously in a web. The British species, like those of *Argynnis*, are known to English collectors as *frutillaræ*.

2. A genus of alcyonarians or sea-fans of the family *Isididae*, or giving name to a family *Melittæidae*. The polypary is branched as in the gorgonians or true sea-fans, and composed of alternating hard and soft or calcareous and coraceous joints, the latter much larger than the former, which form bead-like nodes along the stem. *M. ochracea* is a yellowish coral from the Indian and Pacific oceans. Also *Melittæa*, *Melittæa*, *Melittæa*, *Melittæa*.

Melittæidae (mē-lit'ē-i-dē), n. pl. [NL., *< Melittæa + -idae*.] A family of isidaceous alcyonarian corals, typified by the genus *Melittæa*, having porous or corky nodes. Also *Melittæidae*.

melittæmia (mē-lit'ē-mi-ā), n. [NL., irreg. for **melittæmia*, *< Gr. μέλιττα, honey, + αἷμα, blood.*] In *pathol.*, the presence of an abnormal quantity of sugar in the blood.

Melittophili (mē-lit'ōf'i-lī), n. pl. [NL., *< Gr. μέλιττα, honey, + φίλος, loving.*] In Latreille's system, the sixth and last section of *Scarbæide*, composed of the old genera *Trichius*, *Goliathus*, and *Cetonia*. It corresponds more or less exactly with the modern family *Cetoniidae*. Also, erroneously, *Melittophili*.

melittophiline (mē-lit'ōf'i-lin), a. Pertaining to the *Melittophili*, or having their characters; cetonian. Also *melittophiline*.

melitose (mē-lit'ōs), n. [*< Gr. μέλιττα, honey, + -ose*.] A sugar (C₁₂H₂₂O₁₁) obtained from the manna which falls in opaque drops from various species of *Eucalyptus* growing in Tasmania. It is a crystalline solid, dextrorotatory, and directly fermentable. It is probably a compound of raffinose and eucalin.

Melitta (mē-lit'ā), n. Same as *Andrena*.

Melittææ (mē-lit'ē-ē), n. pl. [NL. (Endlicher, 1836), *< Melittis + -æ*.] A subtribe of labiate plants of the tribe *Stachydeæ*, characterized by a broad calyx and a much-exserted corolla-tube, with the posterior lip broad and somewhat concave. It embraces 5 genera, *Melittis* being the type, and 8 species, found principally in the temperate regions of the northern hemisphere.

Melittis (mē-lit'is), n. [NL. (Linnaeus), *< Gr. μέλιττα, Attic form of μέλισσα, a bee: see Melissa*.] A genus of labiate plants of the tribe *Stachydeæ*, type of the subtribe *Melittææ*, characterized by a three-lobed calyx, by having the cells of the anther divergent, and by the flower-cluster usually consisting of six flowers. *M.*

melissophyllum is the only species. See *balm*, 7, and *honey-balm*.

melituria (mē-lit'ū-ri-ā), n. [NL., *< Gr. μέλιττα, honey, + οὐρον, urine.*] In *pathol.*, glucosuria. Also, erroneously, *melituria*.

melituristic (mē-lit'ū-rik), a. [Also *mellituristic*; *< melituria + -ic*.] Glucosuric.

Melivora, **Melivorinae**, etc. Erroneous forms of *Mellivora*, etc.

meliza (mē-lī'zā), n. [NL., prop. **melizea*, *< Gr. μέλι, honey, + ζέα, spelt (NL. zea, maize).*] Maize or Indian corn. See the quotation from Smollett under *hasty-pudding*.

Melizophilus (mē-liz'ōf'i-lus), n. [NL., *< meliza + Gr. φίλος, loving.*] A genus of Old World oscine passerine birds of the family *Sylviidae*, founded by W. E. Leach in 1816 upon the Dartford warbler, *Motacilla undata* of Boddaert, now



Dartford Warbler (*Melizophilus undatus*).

called *Melizophilus undatus*, *provincialis*, or *dartfordiensis*.

mell¹ (mel), r. [*< ME. mellen, < OF. meller, mesler, etc., mix: see meddle, of which mell is a contracted form.*] I. trans. To mix; blend. [Obsolete or provincial.]

All hor colouris to ken were of clene yslaw,
Withouten more in the mene, or *mellit* with other.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 6462.

Th' aduerse Cloud, which first receiteth thus
Apollo's raies, the same direct repells
On the next Cloud, and with his gold it *mells*
Her various colours.

Syluester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 21.

Oft began . . . wintry storms to swell,
As heaven and earth they would together *mell*.

Thomson, Castle of Indolence, l. 43.

II. intrans. 1. To mix; mingle. [Obsolete or archaic.]

With men of myght can I not *mell*.

York Plays, p. 167.

Alas, our society
Mells not with plety.

B. Jonson, Gipsies Metamorphosed.

2†. To meddle; intermeddle or interfere.

Vn-callyd go thou to no counselle;
That longes to the, with that thou *melle*.

Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 19.

She would it eke, and make much worse by telling,
And take great joy to publish it to many,
That every matter worse was for her *melling*.

Spenser, F. Q., v. xii. 35.

3†. To busy one's self: used reflexively.

Sche *melled* hire Mellors first to greithe.

William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 1719.

4. To contend in fight. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

Many fallyn were fey of the fell Grekes,
But mo of the meny, that *mellit* hom with.

Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 5243.

5†. To copulate.

Like certeyn birdes called vultures,
Withouten *mellyng* conceyven by nature.

Lydgate, (Halliwell.)

mell² (mel), n. [= F. *miel* = Pr. *mel* = Sp. *miel* = Pg. *mel* = It. *miele*, *miele*, *< L. mel (mell) = Gr. μέλι (μέλιτ-)* = Goth. *miilih*, honey; not found elsewhere in Teut., except as in *mildew*, q. v. There is an accidentally similar Hawaiian *meli*, honey.] Honey.

That mouth of hire, which seemde to flow with *mell*.
Gascogne, Dan Bartholomew of Bath.

mell³ (mel), n. [A var. of *mell*¹.] A mallet; hence, derisively, the head. [Scotch.]

Her teeth was a' like teather stakes,
Her nose like club or *mell*.

King Henry (Child's Ballads, l. 146).

There stood a fause lord him behin',
Who thrust him thro' body and *mell*, O.

The Braes o' Yarrow (Child's Ballads, III. 70).

mell³ (mel), *v. t.* [A var. of *mell*¹, *v.*] To pound or bruise with or as with a mell or mallet; crush; maul. [Scotch.]

mell⁴ (mel), *n.* An obsolete or dialectal variant of *mell*¹. *Chaucer.*

mell⁵ (mel), *n.* [A var. of *mell*³, *molc*¹.] A stain in linen. *Halliwel.* [North. Eng.]

mell⁶ (mel), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A warming-pan. *Halliwel.* [17th rev. Eng.]

mellan (mel'an), *n.* In diamond-mining, same as *easetho*.

mella-rosa, *n.* See *mela-rosa*.

mellay, *n.* See *melley*.

mell-doll (mel'dol), *n.* An image of corn, dressed like a doll, carried in triumph amid much rejoicing on the last day of reaping; a kern-baby. *Brockett.* [Prov. Eng.]

mellet, *n.* An obsolete form of *merle*¹. *Halliwel.*

melled¹ (meld), *v.* [*< mell*² + *-ed*².] Honeyed; mingled with honey.

Which sugred mel or melled sugar yield.

Sylvestre, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, II, The Lawe.

melleous¹ (mel'e-us), *a.* [= *F. melleux*, *< L. melleus*, of or belonging to honey, *< mel* (mell-), honey: see *mell*².] 1. Having the character of honey; similar to honey.

Which of the slow ways may be best employed to free wax from the yellow melleous parts. *Boyle*, Works, V. 712.

2. In bot., having the taste or smell of honey. **melley** (mel'i), *n.* [Also *melly*, and archaically *mellay*; *< OF. melce* (*F. mellec*), earlier *meslee*, etc., a mixture, medley, contest: see *medley*. Cf. *mélée*, a mod. *F.* form.] Same as *mélée*.

Gawan, that sate bi the quene,

To the kyng he can enclyne,

"I be-seche now with saȝes sene,

This melly mot be myne."

Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), I. 342.

Here and everywhere

He rode the mellay, lord of the ringing lists.

Tennyson, Princess, v.

mellic (mel'ik), *a.* [*< mell*² + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to honey.

melliet (mel'i), *n.* [*< L. mel* (mell-), honey: see *mell*².] The term is appar. arbitrary, and not conformed to *Gr. μέλι*, honey.] Honey.

For from thy makings milk and mellic flows.

Davies, Eclogue, I. 20. (*Davies*.)

Mellifera (me-lif'e-rä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *L. mellifer*, honey-bearing: see *melliferous*.] In Latreille's system, the fourth family of aculeate *Hymenoptera*; the *Anthophila*; the honeybees. It corresponded to the Linnean genus *Apis*, and was divided by Latreille into *Andrena* and *Apidae*, equivalent to the modern families *Andrenidae* and *Apidae*.

melliferous (me-lif'e-rus), *a.* [= *F. mellifère* = *Pg. It. mellifero*, *< L. mellifer*, honey-bearing, *< mel* (mell-), honey, + *ferre* = *E. bear*¹.] 1. Producing honey, as a plant; mellific.

And [Canaan] being mountainous, could not but abound with melliferous plants of the best kind.

N. Grew, Cosmologia Sacra, iv. 2.

2. Bearing or preparing honey, as a bee; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Mellifera*.

mellific (me-lif'ik), *a.* [= *Sp. mellífico* = *Pg. mellifico*, *< L. mellificus*, honey-making, *< mel* (mell-), honey, + *facere*, make.] Making or producing honey; honey-making.

mellification (mel'i-fi-kä'shon), *n.* [= *F. mellification*, *< L.* as if **mellificatio(n)-*, *< mellificare*, pp. *mellificatus*, make honey: see *mellify*.] The making or production of honey; honey-making.

In judging of the air, many things besides the weather ought to be observed: In some countries, the silence of grasshoppers, and the mellification of bees. *Arbuthnot*.

mellifluence (me-lif'lü-ens), *n.* [= *OF. mellifluence*; as *mellifluen(t) + -ce*.] A flow of sweetness; a smooth, honeyed flow.

He [Wotton] was rather struck with the pastoral mellifluence of its lyric measures, which he styles a certain Doric delicacy in the songs and odes.

T. Warton, Pref. to Milton's Smaller Poems.

mellifluent (me-lif'lü-ent), *a.* [= *OF. mellifluent*, *< L. mellifluen(t)-*, flowing with honey, *< mel* (mell-), honey, + *fluen(t)-*, pp. of *fluere*, flow: see *fluent*.] Flowing like honey; smoothly or sweetly flowing.

Gresset's clear pipe . . . combines in one

Each former bard's mellifluent tone.

Cooper, Apology of Aristippus, Ep. 3.

mellifluently (me-lif'lü-ent-li), *adv.* Mellifluently.

mellifluous (me-lif'lü-us), *a.* [= *OF. mellifluus*, also *mellifu*, *mellifu*, *F. mellifluus* = *Sp. mellifluo* = *Pg. It. mellifluo*, *< LL. mellifluus*, flowing with honey, *< L. mel* (mell-), honey, + *fluere*, flow.]

Flowing or dropping like honey; hence, sweetly or smoothly flowing, especially in sound.

From off the boughs each morn

We brush mellifluous dews.

Milton, P. L., v. 429.

The marvellous teachings of Socrates, as they come mended by the mellifluous words of Plato.

Sumner, Orations, I. 143.

mellifluously (me-lif'lü-us-li), *adv.* In a mellifluous manner; with sweetly flowing sound.

When amatory poets sing their loves

In liquid lines mellifluously bland. *Byron*.

mellify¹ (mel'i-fi), *v. i.* [*ME. mellifien*, *< OF. mellifier* = *Sp. mellificar* = *Pg. mellificar*, *< L. mellificare*, make honey, *< mel* (mell-), honey, + *facere*, make.] To make honey.

Place apte is there swete herbes multiplie,

And bees thees haunte and water cleche;

Ullitice is ther to mellifie.

Palladius, Husbandrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 145.

melligo (me-lig'gō), *n.* [*L.* a honey-like juice, *< mel* (mell-), honey.] Honeydew.

mellilite, *n.* See *mellitite*.

melliloquent (me-lil'ō-kwent), *a.* [*< L. mel* (mell-), honey, + *loquen(t)-*, pp. of *loqui*, speak.] Speaking sweetly or pleasantly. [Rare.]

Melliniidae (me-lin'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Mellinus* + *-idae*.] A family of digger-wasps or *Fossor*es, containing only the genus *Mellinus*, having the abdomen petiolate, and the submarginal cell of the fore wings receiving a recurrent nerve.

Mellinus (me-lin'us), *n.* [NL. (Fabricius, 1793), appar. *< L. mel* (mell-), honey: see *mell*².] The typical genus of *Melliniidae*. It contains 2 European and 3 North American species. *M. arvensis*, a common digger-wasp of Europe, burrows in sand, and stores its tubes with flies upon which its larvae feed.

Melliphaga, **melliphagan**, etc. Erroneous forms of *Meliphaga*, etc.

mellisonant¹ (me-lis'ō-nant), *a.* [*< L. mel* (mell-), honey, + *sonant(t)-*, pp. of *sonare*, sound: see *sonant*.] Sweet-sounding. [Rare.]

Mop. Belwether of knighthood, you shall bind me to you.

Io. He have't no more a sheep-bell; I am knight

Of the mellisonant flingtaingle.

Randolph, Amyntas (1640). (*Nares*.)

Mellisuga (me-lis'ū-gā), *n.* [NL., *< L. mel* (mell-), honey, + *sugere*, suck.] A genus of humming-birds of the family *Trochilidae*, giving name to a subfamily *Mellisuginæ*. It contains the smallest of its tribe and the very least of all birds, such as *M. minima* of the West Indies, which is scarcely 2 inches long, the upper parts showing golden-green, the wings and tail dusky-purplish. Also, erroneously, *Melinaea*.

Mellisuga (me-lis'ū-jē), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *Mellisuga*.] In ornith.: (a) In Merrem's classification (1813), a group of sundry tenuirostral birds, such as humming-birds and species referred to *Certhia* and *I'pupa*. (b) In Sundevall's system of classification, the humming-birds, family *Trochilidae*, considered as a cohort of *Anisodactyli* of an order *Voluteres*. Also called *Longiquines*.

mellisugent (me-lis'ū-jent), *a.* [Also *mellisugent*; *< L. mel* (mell-), honey, + *sugen(t)-*, pp. of *sugere*, suck: see *suck*.] Honey-sucking: said of various birds and insects.

Mellisuginæ (mel'i-sū-jī-nē), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Mellisuga* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of humming-birds named from the genus *Mellisuga*.

mellit (mel'it), *n.* [*< F. mellite*, an electuary of honey, *< L. mellitus*, honeyed, sweetened with honey: see *mellit*¹.] In *furriery*, a dry scab on the heel of a horse's foot, cured by a mixture of honey and vinegar. *Imp. Diet.*

Mellitita (me-lit'itā), *n.* [NL., *< L. mellita*, fem. of *mellitus*, honeyed, sweetened with honey (placenta mellita, a honey-cake): see *mellit*¹.] A genus of clypeastroid sea-urchins of the family *Scutellidae*. The common sand-dollar or cake-urchin of the Atlantic coast of the United States, whose dried test presents five slits, is *M. quinquefora*. See cut under *cake-urchin*.

mellitite (mel'i-tāt), *n.* [*< L. mel* (mell-), honey, + *-itē*.] A salt of mellitic acid.

mellitite¹, *a.* [*ME.*, *< L. mellitus*, honeyed, *< mel* (mell-), honey: see *mell*². Cf. *mellit*.] Mixed with honey; sweetened.

Wyne mellite, as saide is, save hem shall.

Palladius, Husbandrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 53.

mellitite² (mel'it), *n.* [*< L. mel* (mell-), honey, + *-itē*.] A rare mineral, first observed in the beds of brown-coal in Thuringia. It occurs in tetragonal crystals and nodular masses of a honey-yellow color; it is a mellitate of aluminium. Also called *honey-stone*.

mellitic (me-lit'ik), *a.* [*< mellite*² + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or derived from mellite or honey-stone.—**Mellitic acid**, *C₆(CO₂H)₆*, the peculiar acid of

mellitite. It has a sour, bitter taste, is very soluble in water and also in alcohol, and crystallizes in colorless needles.

Mellitophili, **mellitophiline**. See *Mellitophili*, *mellitophiline*.

mellitous (me-lit'us), *a.* [*< L. mellitus*, honeyed: see *mellit*¹.] Mixed with honey.

mellituria, **mellituristic**. Erroneous forms of *mellituria*, *mellituristic*.

Mellivora (me-liv'ō-rä), *n.* [NL., *< L. mel* (mell-), honey, + *vorare*, devour.] 1. The typical and only genus of *Mellivorina*, founded by Storr in 1780. There are two species, the Indian and the African honey-badger or ratel, *M. indica* and *M. capensis*.—2. A genus of hymenopterous insects. *Westwood*.

Mellivorinæ (me-liv'ō-rī-nē), *n. pl.* [Also *Mellivorina*; NL., *< Mellivora* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Mustelida*, having but one true molar on each side of each jaw, and the lower molar sectorial; the ratels or honey-badgers. There is but one genus, *Mellivora*, of Asia and Africa. See *ratel*.

mellivorous (me-liv'ō-rus), *a.* [Also, erroneously, *mellivorous*; *< L. mel* (mell-), honey, + *vorare*, devour.] Eating honey; subsisting on honey, as many insects, both in the perfect state and as larvae.

mellont, *n.* An obsolete form of *melon*¹.

mellone (mel'ōn), *n.* [*< L. mel* (mell-), honey, + *-one*.] A compound of carbon and nitrogen the exact composition of which is not certainly known, obtained by heating certain thiocyanates strongly. It is a yellow insoluble powder.

mellow (mel'ō), *a.* [Early mod. *E. mellow*; *< ME. melwe*, soft, perhaps a var. of *merwe*, *< AS. mearu* (*mearu*), soft, tender (see *marrow*³), the change of *r* to *l* being perhaps assisted by association with the ult. related *D. mollig* = *Fries. möllig*, soft, = *G. dial. mollig*, also *moll*, soft, *mölich*, mellow, prob. akin to *L. mollis*, soft: see *mell*², *mollify*, etc.] 1. Soft, especially from ripeness; easily yielding to pressure: as, a mellow peach.

Your cheekes embolled like a mellow costard.

Ballad ascribed to Chaucer.

The full-juiced apple, waxing over-mellow,

Drops in a silent autumn night.

Tennyson, Lotos-Eaters, Choric Song.

Young cattle . . . are at 18 months old already of great size, with open horns, mellow hide, etc. *Encyc. Brit.*, I. 390.

2. Soft and friable, as earth; loamy.

Camomile sheweth mellow grounds fit for wheat.

Bacon.

In the North of England, when the earth turns up with a mellow and crumbly appearance, and smokes, the farmers say the earth is brimming.

A. Hunter, Geographical Essays, I. 157.

3. Soft, rich, or delicate to the touch, eye, ear, palate, etc., as color, sound, flavor, and the like.

The mellow bulfinch answers from the grove.

Thomson, Spring, I. 605.

A mellow voice Fitz-Eustace had,

The air he chose was wild and sad.

Scott, Marmion, III. 9.

The mellow tints of the slinking sun.

Geikie, Geol. Sketches, II. 19.

4. Having the character or appearance of maturity; showing ripeness; of ripe age or quality; perfected; matured.

Season of mists and mellow fruitfulness!

Keats, To Autumn.

Matthew Arnold has the dignity of form of his classic models, Longfellow the graceful facility of a mellow literary culture.

Encyc. Brit., V. 439.

Quebec is the mellowest nook of this raw continent.

Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 356.

5. Softened or matured by length of years; toned down by the lapse of time; kindly disposed; good-humored; genial; jovial.

As merry and mellow an old bachelor as ever followed a hound.

Irving.

6. Rendered good-humored or genial by liquor; somewhat under the influence of liquor; half-tipsy.

"Here, Hermes," says Jove, who with nectar was mellow.

Garrick, Epitaph on Goldsmith.

7. Of sounds, soft and rich; characterized by many and well-balanced overtones. The quality is well illustrated by most of the tones of an orchestral horn when well played.

mellow (mel'ō), *v.* [*< mellow*, *a.*] **I. trans.** 1. To ripen; bring to maturity; soften by ripeness or age; give richness, flavor, or delicacy to.

My ripier mellowed yeeres beginne to follow on as fast.

Gascoigne, Gloze upon a Text.

The Syrian and the Siglan Pear.

Mellow'd by Winter from their cruder Juice,

Light of Digestion now.

Congreve, tr. of Juvenal's Satires, XI.

2. To soften; pulverize; make friable: as, earth is *mellowed* by frost.

They plough in the wheat stubble in December; and if the weather prove frosty to *mellow* it, they do not plough it again till April. *Mortimer, Husbandry.*

3. To soften in character; render more perfect or more agreeable; tone or smooth down; mature; improve.

Maturing time
But *mellows* what we write, to the dull sweets of rhyme.
Dryden, To the Memory of Mr. Oldham.

For Time shall with his ready pencil stand,
Retouch your figures with his ripening hand,
Mellows your colours, and imbrown the tint.
Dryden, To Sir Godfrey Kneller.

II. intrans. 1. To become soft; be ripened, matured, or brought to perfection.

Till us death lay
To ripe and *mellow* there [in the grave], we're stubborn clay.
Donne, On Himself, l. 12.

The apple *mellowed* or shriveled up, and then fell off.
T. Parker, Historic Americans, Franklin.

2. To soften in character; become toned down.

This country, gradually softening towards the neighbourhood of Mr. Boudier's retreat, there *mellowed* into a rustic landscape.
Dickens, Hard Times, II. 7.

mellowly (mel'ō-lī), *adv.* [*< mellow + -ly².*] In a mellow manner; softly.

mellowness (mel'ō-ness), *n.* [*< mellow + -ness.*] The state or quality of being mellow, in any sense of that word.

mellowy (mel'ō-i), *a.* [*< mellow + -y¹.*] Soft; mellow.

Whose *mellowy* glebe doth bear
The yellow ripen'd sheaf. *Drayton, Polyolbion, x. 97.*

mell-pellit, *adv.* [See *pell-mell*, *adv.*] Same as *pell-mell*.

mell-supper (mel'sup'ēr), *n.* In some parts of England, a supper and merrymaking on the evening of the last day of reaping; a harvest-home.

At the *mell-supper*, Bourne tells us, "the servant and his master are alike, and everything is done with equal freedom; they sit at the same table, converse freely together, and spend the remaining part of the night in dancing and singing, without any difference or distinction."
Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 468.

melluco (me-lō'kō), *n.* [S. Amer.] A chenopodiaceous plant of the Andes, *Ullucus tuberosus*, yielding edible tubers.

Melo (mē'lō), *n.* [NL., *< LL. melo*, a melon: see *melon¹*.] A genus of rad-chiglossate gastropods of the family *Folitiidae*, closely related to *Cymbium*; the melon-shells.

Melobesia (mel-ō-bē'si-ā), *n.* [NL.] A small genus of coralline marine algae, giving its name to the former tribe *Melobesia*. The fronds are calcareous, horizontally expanded, orbicular or becoming confluent, and indefinite in outline. They were regarded as corals by the earlier writers.

Melobesiæ (mel'ō-bē-si'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Agardh, 1852), *< Melobesia + -æ.*] A former tribe of calcareous algae, taking its name from the genus *Melobesia*, which is now placed in the suborder *Corallineæ* of the order *Florideæ*. Sometimes called *Melobesiaceæ*.

Melocactus (mel-ō-kak'tus), *n.* [NL. (Link and Otto, 1827), *< LL. melo(n)*, a melon, + *cactus*, cactus.] A genus of plants of the natural order *Cactaceæ*, the cactus family, and the tribe *Echinocactæ*. The stem is flat at the base, and is crowned by a narrower, cylindrical flower-bearing head, which is covered with woolly hairs. There are about 30 species, which are found in the West Indies, Mexico, Brazil, and Colombia. The species in general are called *melon-cactus* or *melon-thistle*. The best-known is *M. communis*, the turk's-cap or pope's-head. It has a height of a foot or a foot and a half. It grows profusely over barren tracts in parts of the West Indies and South America, and is common in cultivation.

melocoton, **melocotoon** (mel'ō-kōt-ōn, -kō-tōn), *n.* [Formerly also *melocotone*, *melicotton*, and corruptly *malakatoon*, *< Sp. melocoton*, a peach-tree grafted into a quince-tree, or the fruit of the tree, = *It. melocotogno*, quince-tree, *< ML. melum cotoneum*, *melum Cydonium*, *< Gr. μήλον Κυδώνιον*, a quince, lit. apple of Cydonia: *μήλον*, apple; *Κυδώνιος*, of Cydonia, in Crete: see *quince*, *quince*.] 1. The quince-tree or its fruit.—2. A large kind of peach.

In September come . . . *melocotones*, nectarines, corneliana.
Bacon, Gardens (ed. 1837).

A strawberry breath, cherry lips, apricot cheeks, and a soft velvet head, like a *melicotton*.

B. Jonson, Bartholomew Fair, l. 1.
Dence-ace, the wafer-woman, that prigs abroad
With musk-melons and *malakatoones*.
Webster, Devil's Law-Case, l. 2.

melodeon (me-lō'dē-ōn), *n.* [*< LL. melodia*, *< Gr. μελωδία*, a singing: see *melody*. Cf. *melodion*.] A reed-organ or harmonium.

melodia (me-lō'di-ā), *n.* [NL. use of *LL. melodia*, melody: see *melody*.] In *organ-building*, a stop closely resembling the clarabella; a variety of stopped diapason.

melodic (me-lō'dik), *a.* [= *F. mélodique* = *Sp. melódico* = *It. melodico*, *< LL. melodicus*, *< Gr. μελωδικός*, of or for melody, melodious, *< μελωδία*, melody: see *melody*.] In music: (a) Melodious; pertaining to a pleasing succession of sounds. (b) Pertaining to melody as distinguished from harmony and rhythm.—**Melodic interval**. See *interval*, 5.

melodica (me-lō'di-kā), *n.* [NL., fem. of *LL. melodicus*, melodious: see *melodic*.] A small variety of pipe-organ, invented by J. A. Stein in 1770, which was intended to be set upon a harpsichord or similar instrument so that a melody could be played upon it while the accompaniment was played upon the harpsichord. Its compass was about 3½ octaves. The tone produced was flute-like in quality, and crescendo and diminuendo effects were produced by simply altering the pressure of the fingers.

melodically (me-lō'di-kā-lī), *adv.* 1. Melodiously.—2. In a melodic manner; in a way involving a succession of tones: opposed to *harmonically* and *rhythmically*.

melodico (me-lō'di-kō), *a.* [It.: see *melodic*.] In music, melodious; soft: noting passages to be so rendered.

melodicon (me-lō'di-kon), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. μελωδικόν*, neut. of *μελωδικός*, of or for melody: see *melodic*.] A variety of pianoforte, invented by P. Riffelsen in 1803, in which the tone was produced from tuning-forks or steel bars instead of wires.

melodics (me-lō'diks), *n.* [Pl. of *melodic*: see *-ics*.] That branch of musical science that is concerned with the pitch and succession of tones—that is, with melody in the technical sense.

melodiograph (me-lō'di-ō-grāf), *n.* [*< Gr. μελωδία*, melody, + *γράφειν*, write.] Same as *melograph*.

melodion (me-lō'di-on), *n.* [*< LL. melodia*, *< Gr. μελωδία*, melody: see *melody*. Cf. *melodeon*.] A musical instrument, invented in 1806 by J. C. Dietz, consisting of a graduated series of metal bars which could be sounded by being pressed against a rotating cylinder. It was played from a keyboard.

melodious (me-lō'di-us), *a.* [*< F. mélodieux* = *Sp. Pg. lt. melodioso*, *< LL. as if *melodiosus*, *< melodia*, melody: see *melody*.] 1. Containing or characterized by melody; musical; agreeable to the ear; characterized by a pleasant succession of sounds.

Those who, in their course,
Melodious hymns about the sovran throne
Alternate all night long. *Milton, P. L., v. 656.*
Tone of silver instrument
Leaves on the wind *melodious* trace.
Emerson, Forerunners.

2. Producing agreeable, especially musical, sounds.

And then tempered all these knowledges and skills with the exercise of a delectable Musick by *melodious* instruments, which withal served them to delight their hearers.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poeste, p. 6.

= *Syn.* Tuneful, sweet, dulcet. See *euphony*.
melodiously (me-lō'di-us-lī), *adv.* In a melodious manner; sweetly; musically.

melodiousness (me-lō'di-us-ness), *n.* The quality, in a sound or in music, of being pleasing to the ear; the character of having a flowing and beautiful melody.

melodise, *v.* See *melodize*.

melodist (mel'ō-dist), *n.* [= *F. mélodiste*; as *melody + -ist*.] 1. A composer or singer of songs and melodies: sometimes opposed to *harmonizer*.

Happy *melodist*, unwearied,
For ever piping songs for ever new.
Keats, Ode on a Grecian Urn.

Milton was a harmonist rather than a *melodist*.
Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 234.

2. A collection of songs, melodies, tunes, etc.

melodize (me-lō'di-um), *n.* See *melodeon*.
melodize (mel'ō-diz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *melodized*, ppr. *melodizing*. [*< melody + -ize*.] **I. trans.** To make melodic or melodious.

Whose murmurs *melodise* my song!
Langhorn, Ode to the River Eden.

These repeated attempts of the learned English . . . to *melodize* our orthoepy.
I. D'Israeli, Amen. of Lit., II. 80.

II. intrans. 1. To compose or sing melodies.—2. To make melody; harmonize.

Such a strain, with all o'erpowering measure,
Might *melodize* with each tumultuous sound.
Scott, Vision of Don Roderick, Int.

Also spelled *melodise*.

melodram (mel'ō-dram), *n.* [*< Gr.: see melodrama*.] Same as *melodrama*, 2.

A romantic tragedy by Friedrich Düncker, for which Beethoven . . . composed a soldiers' chorus, . . . a romance, . . . and a *melodram* with harmonica.
Grove, Dict. Music, II. 122.

melodrama (mel-ō-drā'mā), *n.* [Also *melodrame*, *< F. mélodrame* = *Sp. Pg. melodrama* = *It. melodramma* = *G. melodram*, *< NL. melodrama*, *< Gr. μέλος*, song, + *δράμα*, action, a play: see *drama*.] 1. Properly, a dramatic composition in which music is used, or an opera in the broad sense.—2. A drama with incidental music, or an operetta with more or less spoken dialogue; a piece in which speech and song (or instrumental music) alternate. Also *melodram*.—3. A form of the drama characterized by compositions in which the music is of but moderate importance or value, and the plot and scenes are of a decidedly romantic and sensational nature.

melodramatic (mel'ō-dra-mat'ik), *a.* [= *F. mélodramatique* = *Sp. melodramático*; as *melodrama(-t) + -ic*.] Pertaining to, suitable for, or having the character of melodrama.

A set of highly-coloured pictures, full of contortion and *melodramatic* postures, would captivate a larger multitude than a series of paintings by Raphael.
Sir G. C. Lewis, Authority in Matters of Opinion, vi. (Latham).

The traveller in Sicily needs no gayer *melodramatic* exhibition than the table d'hôte of his inn will afford him in the conversation of the joyous guests.
Emerson, Eloquence.

melodramatical (mel'ō-dra-mat'ikāl), *a.* [*< melodramatic + -al*.] Same as *melodramatic*.

melodramatically (mel'ō-dra-mat'ikāl-i), *adv.* In a melodramatic manner; with exaggerated speech or action.

melodramatist (mel'ō-dra-mat'ikāl-i-tist), *n.* [*< melodrama(-t) + -ist*.] A writer of melodramas; a melodramatic author.

Perils greater than any which the most daring romance-writer or *melodramatist* ever imagined.
W. Matthews, Getting on in the World, p. 26.

melodrame (mel'ō-dram), *n.* [*< F. mélodrame*, *< NL. melodrama*: see *melodrama*.] Same as *melodrama*.

To perform a subordinate part in this splendid *melodrame* of the Elements.
Lady Morgan, On France, II. 345.

Melodusa (mel-ō-dū'sē), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Gr. μελωδοῦσα*, fem. pl. of *μελωδός*, singing, ppr. of *μελωδεῖν*, sing, *< μελωδός*, singing: see *melody*.] In Gloger's arrangement of birds (1834), one of two suborders of passerine birds, including the singing *Passeres*, and nearly equivalent to the *Acromyodi* or *Oscines*.

melodusine (mel-ō-dū'sin), *a.* Having the characters of or pertaining to the *Melodusa*; oscine or oscinine; acromyodian.

melody (mel'ō-di), *n.*; pl. *melodies* (-diz). [*< ME. melody*, *melodie* (= *D. melodie* = *G. melodie*, *melodei* = *Dan. Sw. melodi*), *< OF. melodie*, *F. melodie* = *Sp. melodia* = *Pg. It. melodia*, *< LL. melodia*, *< Gr. μελωδία*, a singing, a tune to which lyric poetry is set, *< μελωδός* (*> LL. melodus*), singing, musical, *< μέλος*, song, strain, melody, + *δός*, song, ode: see *ode*. Cf. *comedy*.] 1. In general, a succession of agreeable musical sounds; sweet sound; song; tune; music.

Thus endured the joye and the *melodye* all the mete while.
Martin (E. E. T. S.), III. 454.

The birds chant *melody* on every bush.
Shak., Tit. And., II. 3. 12.

Specifically—2. In music: (a) A succession of tones, whether pleasing or not. In this sense *melody* is coordinate with *harmony* and *rhythm* as the three necessary constituents of all music. It depends essentially upon tones of relative pitch, successively arranged. (b) A series of tones so related to one another as to produce a distinct musical phrase or idea. The underlying relationship may be variously established: by any particular rhythmic arrangement, as in some popular dance-tunes; by the intervals of a single chord, as in arpeggio phrases; by a diatonic order, as in scale passages; by the harmonic connections between successive chords of which the melody in question forms one of the voice-parts, as in simple choral writing; and by innumerable

modifications and combinations of these and similar principles. (c) The principal voice-part in a harmonic composition; usually, now, the soprano, but in older music the tenor; the cantus firmus; the air. (d) A song of clear and balanced form; an air; a tune. A melody is *authentic* when its compass extends about an octave upward from its key-note or final, *psalmodic* when its compass extends about a half-octave above and below the key-note and final. It is *diatonic* when it uses only the proper tones of the scale in which it is written, *chromatic* when it uses other tones, foreign to that scale. It is *concrete* or *conjunct* when it proceeds by single degrees, upward or downward; *discrete* or *disjunct* when it proceeds by steps of more than a single degree. It is *syllabic* when but one tone is given to each syllable of the words; *sturred* when more than one tone is given to a syllable. A melody may be further described as *popular*, *national*, *artistic*, etc.

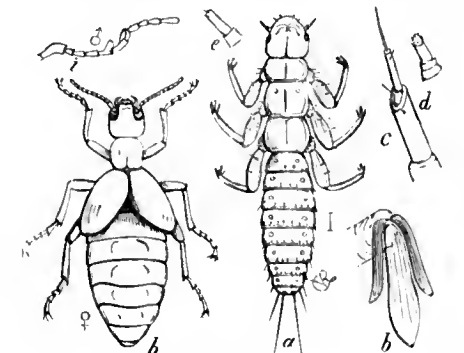
3. A melodious or tuneful poem; a poetical composition suitable for singing.

There are, no doubt, some exquisite *melodies* (like the "Sabrina Fair") among his [Milton's] earlier poems, as could hardly fail to be the case in an age which produced or trained the authors of our best English glees.

Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 284.

Imperfect melody, a melody which does not extend throughout the mode in which it is written.—**Leading melody**. See *leading*.—**Syn.** *Harmony, Rhythm*, etc. See *euphony*.

Meloid (mel'ō-ē), *n.* [NL. (Linnaeus, 1758); etym. uncertain.] The typical genus of *Meloidæ*; the oil-beetles, usually referred to the *Cantharidæ* or blister-beetles proper. It contains those apterous species which have the body large and distended, with the elytra short, oval, and lapping over each other at the base of the suture. When alarmed these insects emit from the joints of the legs a yellowish oily liquid. In some parts of Spain they are used instead of cantharides, or are mixed with them. The larvae are parasitic in the nests of bees, and



Meloid barbanus.

a, first or triungulin larva (line shows natural size); *b*, claws; *c*, antenna; *d*, maxillary palpus; *e*, labial palpus; *f*, imago of female; *g*, antenna of male.

are peculiar in undergoing two hypermetamorphoses, thus existing in three distinct larval forms. (See *hypermetamorphosis*.) The larvae attach themselves to bees, whose eggs they destroy, and live within the egg-cells, being supported by the honey intended for the young bee; hence they are called *bee-tice*. It is a very large genus, of wide distribution. Fourteen species inhabit North America.

melograph (mel'ō-grāf), *n.* [*Gr.* *μελογράφος*, writing songs, *< μέλος*, song, melody, + *γράφειν*, write.] An electrical apparatus for recording the order and duration of the notes of a piece of music played on a piano. The depression of the keys is made to close an electric circuit, and the record is made much in the same way that a message is recorded by a Morse telegraph-instrument. The strip of paper is afterward punctured along the marks of the record, and passed through another machine, which, by means of the perforation, closes the circuit of a small electromotor and works a perforator. The perforator is then made to reproduce a stiff paper stencil, which is an exact copy of the written record. The stencil may then be used in the melotrope for the reproduction of the music.

meloid (mē'loid), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Pertaining to the *Meloidæ*, or having their characters.

II. *n.* Any member of the family *Meloidæ*.

Meloidæ (mē-lō'id-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Meloë* + *-idæ*.] A family of beetles typified by the genus *Meloë*, or merged in *Cantharidæ*. The larvae are parasitic upon other insects, especially *Hymenoptera*.

melologue (mel'ō-log), *n.* [*F.* *mélologue* (see *ology*), *< Gr.* *μέλος*, song, + *λέγω*, speak: see *-ology*. Cf. *monologue*, etc.] A mixture of speech and song; a recitative; a melodrama. [Rare.]

During a stay in Italy Berlioz composed an overture to King Lear and Le Retour à la Vie, a sort of symphony, with intervening poetical declamation between the single movements, called by the composer a *melologue*.

Encyc. Brit., III, 598.

Melolontha (mel'ō-lon'thā), *n.* [NL. (Fabricius, 1775), *< Gr.* *μηλόωνθη*, *μηλόωνθη*, a kind of beetle or cockchafer.] The typical genus of *Melolonthidæ*. It is represented in the Old World exclusively,

with about 20 species, having the third antennal joint longer than the fourth, the antennal club of the male 7-jointed, that of the female 5-jointed. *M. vulgaris* is the common cockchafer or dor-bug of Europe, often very destructive.

Melolonthidæ (mel'ō-lon'thi-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Melolontha* + *-idæ*.] A family of lamellicorn beetles, typified by the genus *Melolontha*; now generally reduced to a subfamily of *Scarabaidæ*; cockchafers. The same group of beetles, variously rated in the system, is called *Melolonthidæ*, *Melolonthæ*, *Melolonthida*, *Melolonthides*, *Melolonthites*, *Melolonthine*.

melolonthidan (mel'ō-lon'thi-dan), *n.* A member of the *Melolonthidæ*.

melolonthine (mel'ō-lon'thin), *a.* [*< Melolontha* + *-ine*.] Of or pertaining to the group of beetles typified by the genus *Melolontha*.

melomane (mel'ō-mān), *n.* [*< F.* *mélomane* = *Sp. melomano*; *< Gr.* *μέλος*, song, melody, + *μανής*, *< μαίεσθαι*, be mad.] Same as *melomaniac*.

melomania (mel'ō-mā'ni-ā), *n.* [*F.* *mélomanie* = *Sp. melomania*; *< NL. melomania*, *< Gr.* *μέλος*, song, melody, + *μανία*, madness, frenzy.] An inordinate passion for music. Compare *musicomania*.

melomaniac (mel'ō-mā'ni-ak), *n.* [*< melomania* + *-ac*.] One who has an inordinate passion for music.

melomany (mel'ō-mā-ni), *n.* [*< F.* *mélomanie*, *< NL. melomania*: see *melomania*.] Same as *melomania*.

melon (mel'on), *n.* [Formerly also *mellon*, *million* (the last still in dial. use); *< OF. melon*, *mellon*, *millon*, *F. melon* = *Sp. melon* = *Pg. melão* = *It. melone*, a melon, *< LL. melo(n-)*, for *L. melopepo(n-)* (*> OF. melopepon*), *< Gr.* *μηλοπέπων*, a melon, so called as being apple-shaped, *< Gr.* *μήλον* (*L. malum*), apple (including also pears, peaches, etc.), + *πέπων*, a melon: see *pepo*.]

1. A herbaceous succulent trailing annual plant, *Cucumis Melo*, natural order *Cucurbitaceæ*, or its fruit, the muskmelon. The plant is not known in a wild state, but its origin was referred by De Candolle to the region of the southern Caspian. It has been cultivated from time immemorial in the hot countries of the East, the melons of Persia being specially celebrated, and is now planted wherever there is sufficient summer heat to mature its fruit. The latter at its best is very rich and highly flavored. It is an ellipsoid or globular pepo, the edible part of which is the inner layer of the pericarp, the stringy and watery placenta with the seeds being rejected. The melon is grown in numberless varieties, as the cantaloup, the nutmeg, etc. In the United States this fruit, in all its forms, is known as *muskmelon*—*melon* being applied indifferently to it and the watermelon, or even by preference to the latter. The melon of Numbers xl. 5 is thought by some to have been the watermelon (see *def. 2*). See *cantaloup* and *Cucumis*.

Have millions at Mihelmas, parnepa in Lent.

Tusser, Husbandry, March. (Nares.)

Some grapes and millions from my Lord at Lisbon.

Pepys, Diary, Sept. 27, 1661.

Stumbling on melons as I pass,

Insnared with flowers, I fall on grass.

Marvell, The Garden.

2. The watermelon, *Citrullus vulgaris*.—3. A melon-shell.—4. A hemispherical mass of blubber taken from the top of the head of the black-fish, grampus, and related cetaceans; melon-blubber. The melon reaches from the snout-hole to the end of the nose, and from the top of the head down to the upper jaw.

The head was dissected on deck: first the *melon* was removed, then the throat, next the under jaw, and lastly the "head-skin," which is the whaleman's term for the blubber on top of the head. Fisheries of U. S., V, li. 229.

Gourd-melon, a pumpkin-like fruit, used in India for curries. See *benincasa*.—**Hairy melon**. Same as *abdulari*.—**Sweet-scented melon**, a variety of muskmelon sometimes regarded as a species, *Cucumis Dudaim*. Also called *apple-cucumber*.

melon² (mel'on), *n.* [Abbr. of *pademelon* or *paddy-melon*.] Same as *pademelon*.

melon-blubber (mel'on-blub'ēr), *n.* The melon of a cetacean. See *melon*¹, 4.

melon-cactus (mel'on-kak'tus), *n.* See *Melocactus*.

melon-caterpillar (mel'on-kat'ēr-pil-ār), *n.* The larva of a pyralid moth, *Phacellura (Eudiotis) hyalinata*. It is yellowish-green, 1½ inches long, and is destructive to melons and other pepos or eucurbitaceous fruits.

Melongenidæ (mel-on-jen'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Melongena* (*< Gr.* *μήλον*, apple, + *γενος*, kind), the typical genus, + *-idæ*.] A family of proboscideiferous rachioglossate gastropods, typified by the genus *Melongenina*. The animal has the head elongated, narrow lateral teeth with an enlarged outer cusp, and the shell more or less pyriform. Also *Melongenina*, as a subfamily.

melon-hole (mel'on-hōl), *n.* A hole made by the pademelon or padmilon, very dangerous for horsemen: often applied to other similar holes. [Australian.]

The plain is full of deep *melon holes*, and the ground is rotten and undermined with rats.

A. C. Grant, Bush life in Queensland, I, 220.

meloniform (mel'on-i-fōrm), *a.* Melon-shaped. **melon-oil** (mel'on-oil), *n.* The oil of the melon of a cetacean. It is valuable for lubricating watches and other fine machinery, and is by some preferred to porpoise-oil.

melon-shaped (mel'on-shāpt), *a.* Having the form of a melon; oval with depressed lines running from end to end, the intervals between them being convex, so that a transverse section in any part has a scalloped outline. This form is found in many fruits, seeds, the eggs of insects, etc.

melon-shell (mel'on-shel), *n.* The shell of a mollusk of the genus *Melo*.

melon-thick (mel'on-thik), *n.* A West Indian name of the common melon-cactus, *Melocactus communis*.

melon-thistle (mel'on-this'tl), *n.* A melon-shaped cactus, as those of the genus *Melocactus*.

melon-tree (mel'on-trē), *n.* The papaw, *Carica Papaya*.

melon-worm (mel'on-wēr), *n.* Same as *melon-caterpillar*.

Melopelia (mel'ō-pē'li-ā), *n.* [NL., *< Gr.* *μέλος*, song, + *πέλινα*, a dove, rock-pigeon.] A genus of the family *Columbidae* and subfamily *Zenaidina*; the white-winged doves. They have the outer primary normal; the tail rounded, shorter than the wing, and 12-feathered; the bill slender, black, and as



White-winged Dove (*Melopelia leucoptera*).

long as the tarsus; a large bare circumorbital space; the neck with metallic luster; a blue-black auricular spot; a large white mark on the wings; and the sexes alike in plumage. *M. leucoptera* is a common dove of the southwestern parts of the United States, conspicuous by reason of the white on the wings.

Melophagus (mē-lof'ū-gus), *n.* [NL., *< Gr.* *μήλον*, a sheep, + *φαγών*, eat.] A genus of pupiparous parasitic insects of the dipterous family *Hippoboscidae*, founded by Latreille in 1802. *M. ovinus*, a well-known wingless species, is the common sheep-tick. The genus is also called *Melophila* and *Melophaga*.

melophone (mel'ō-fōn), *n.* [*< Gr.* *μέλος*, a song, + *φωνή*, voice.] A kind of concertina.

melophonic (mel'ō-fōn'ik), *a.* [*< Gr.* *μέλος*, song, + *φωνή*, voice, + *-ic*.] Pertaining to music or its performance.

melophonist (mel'ō-fō-nist), *n.* [*< Gr.* *μέλος*, song, + *φωνή*, voice, + *-ist*.] A singer of melodies.

Here, as in the case of the Hebrew *melophonists*, I would insinuate no wrong thought.

Thackeray, A Dioner in the City, iii.

melopiano (mel'ō-pi-an'ō), *n.* [NL., *< Gr.* *μέλος*, song, + *It. piano*: see *piano*.] A form of piano-forte, invented by Caldara in 1870, on which a sustained tone, with a chance for crescendo and diminuendo effects, is made possible through an ingenious arrangement of little hammers that strike rapidly upon the strings and thus prolong and control their vibration. The quality of the tone produced is sweet and effective.

meloplast (mel'ō-plast), *n.* [*< Gr.* *μέλος*, song, + *πλάσσειν*, a mold, modeler, *< πλάσσειν*, form: see *plastic*.] A system of teaching the rudiments of music, invented by P. Galin in 1817, by which many of the complications of the ordinary notation are avoided at first.

meloplasty (mel'ō-plas-ti), *n.* [*< Gr.* *μήλα*, pl., the cheeks (pl. of *μήλον*, apple), + *πλάσσειν*, form: see *plastic*.] In *surg.*, the transplantation of tissue to supply new material for the cheeks when a considerable part has been destroyed by disease or injury.

melopœia (mel-ō-pē'yā), *n.* [LL., < Gr. *μελοποιία*, a making of lyric poems, musical composition, < *μέλος*, song, + *ποιεῖν*, make: see *poet*.] The art or science of constructing melodies; melodies.

Melopsittacus (mel-op-sit'ā-kus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μέλος*, song, + *ψιττακός*, a parrot.] An Australian genus of small long-tailed parrots; the grass-



Zebra Grass-parakeet (*Melopsittacus undulatus*).

parakeets. *M. undulatus* is one of the commonest and prettiest parrots of the aviaries, and one of the few which breed in confinement. The birds are amiable and sociable, with more melodious notes than is usual in this family.

Melospiza (mel-ō-spī'zā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μέλος*, song, + *σπίζα*, a finch.] A genus of the finch family, *Fringillidae*, founded by Baird in 1858, containing a number of fully spotted and streaked species peculiar to North America; the song-sparrows. The best-known is the common song-sparrow, *M. melodia*, which abounds in most parts of the United States and runs into several varieties in the West. *M. cinerea* is a much larger and otherwise distinct species found in Alaska. Two common sparrows of eastern parts of the United States and of Canada are the swamp-sparrow, *M. palustris*, and Lincoln's finch, *M. lincolni*.

Melothria (mē-loth'ri-ā), *n.* [NL. (Linnaeus, 1767), < Gr. *μήλον*, an apple (L. *melo*, melon), + (?) *θρίον*, fig-leaf, leaf.] A genus of eucurbitaceous plants of the series *Plagiospermeae*, and the cucumber tribe *Cucumerinaceae*. The male flowers are usually in racemes, the anthers subsessile, frequently with a 2-lobed connective produced from the apex, and the fruit usually on a long and slender peduncle. It embraces about 58 species, inhabiting the warmer regions of both hemispheres. They are mostly graceful vines, either climbing or prostrate, with membranaceous palmately lobed or divided leaves, simple tendrils, and small yellow or white flowers. *M. pendula*, the creeping cucumber (which see, under *cucumber*), is the best-known species.

melotrope (mel'ō-trōp), *n.* [< Gr. *μέλος*, song, + *τροπή*, a turn, turning, < *τρέπειν*, turn.] A piano fitted with a mechanical device for automatically reproducing a piece of music by means of a melograph sten-cil.

The *melotrope* is merely mechanical in its operation, and is intended, as far as possible, to imitate the motion of the fingers in playing upon the keys of the instrument.

Sci. Amer., N. S., [LIX. 376.

mel-pell, *adv.* Same as *pell-mell*.

Without any examination had to know where the fault was, [a band of men] slew *mel-pell* both guilty and innocent, to the number of 7,000.

Hooker, Eccles. [Polity, viii. 9.

Melpomene (mel-pom'e-nē), *n.* [L.,



Statue of Melpomene, in the Louvre Museum.

< Gr. *Μελπομένη*, one of the Muses, prop. ppr. fem. of *μέλπειν*, sing.] 1. In *class. myth.*, originally, the Muse of song and musical harmony, looked upon later as the especial patroness of tragedy. She is generally represented as a young woman, bearing the tragic mask and often the club of Hercules, and with her head wreathed with vine-leaves in token of her relation with the dramatic deity, Bacchus. 2. A planetoid, the eighteenth in order of discovery, first observed by Professor Hind at London in 1852.

melrose (mel'rōz), *n.* [< NL. *mel rose*: L. *mel*, honey; *rosa*, gen. of *rosa*, rose.] Honey of roses, a preparation consisting of powder of red rose, clarified honey, and diluted alcohol.

What I used was a mixture of *melrose* with sixteen drops of the muriatic acid.

Sir W. Fordyce, On Muriatic Acid, p. 8.

melt¹ (melt), *v.*; pret. *melted*, pp. *melted* (or *molted*), ppr. *melting*. [< ME. *melten* (pret. *malt*, pp. *moltten*), < AS. *meltan*, *mittan* (pret. *mealt*, pp. *moltten*), melt, = Icel. *melta*, melt, digest; Gr. *μέλδω*, liquefy, melt; cf. O Bulg. *mludū*, soft. Akin to *malt*¹, *mill*¹.] 1. *intrans.* 1. To become liquid through heat; be changed from a fixed or solid to a flowing state by heat.

This Pandare that neyghs *melt* for we and rounthe.

Chaucer, Troilus, i. 582.

These fellows commonly, which use such deceitfulness and guiles, can speak so finely that a man would think butter should scant *melt* in their mouths.

Latimer, Misc. Selec.

O, that this too too solid flesh would *melt*,
Thaw, and resolve itself into a dew!

Shak., Hamlet, i. 2. 129.

2. To suffer dissolution or extinction; be dissipated or wasted.

All the inhabitants of Canaan shall *melt* away.

Ex. xv. 15.

My heart *melted* away in secret raptures.

Addison, Vision of Mirza

3. To be softened to love, pity, tenderness, sympathy, or the like; become tender, mild, or gentle.

I should *melt* at an offender's tears.

Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iii. 1. 126.

They say women have tender hearts; I know not;
I am sure mine *melts*.

Fletcher, Humorous Lieutenant, v. 3.

4. To be weakened or broken; be subdued, as by fear.

As soon as we had heard these things, our hearts did *melt*, neither did there remain any more courage in any man.

Josh. ii. 11.

5. To pass, as one thing into another, so that the point of junction is imperceptible; pass by imperceptible degrees; blend; shade.

The twilight *melted* into morn.

Tennyson, Day-Dream, The Departure.

II. trans. 1. To reduce from a solid to a fluid state by means of heat; liquefy; fuse; as, to *melt* iron, lead, wax, or tallow; to *melt* ice.

When sun doth *melt* their snow. *Shak., Lucres*, i. 1218.

Get me some drink, George; I am almost *moltten* with fretting. *Beau. and Fl., Knight of Burning Pestle*, iii. 5.

Inscriptions, victories, buildings, and a thousand other pieces of antiquity [on coins] were *melted* down in these barbarous ages.

Addison, Ancient Medals, iii.

2. Loosely, to make a solution of; liquefy by solution; dissolve: as, to *melt* sugar in water.—3. Figuratively, to soften, as by a warming and kindly influence; render gentle or susceptible to mild influences, as to love, pity, or tenderness.

For pity *melts* the mind to love. *Dryden*.

Her noble heart was *moltten* in her breast.

Tennyson, Princess, vi.

=**Syn.** To mollify, subdue; *Melt*, *Dissolve*, *Thaw*, *Fuse*. Two words, . . . popularly confounded, though scientifically very distinct, are *melt* and *dissolve*. The former signifies to bring a substance from a solid to a liquid condition by the agency of heat alone; the latter signifies the bringing about of this result by distributing the particles of the substance acted on among the particles of another substance which is itself liquid, and this process is termed the *solution* of the solid substance. *Thaw* differs from *melt* in being applicable only to substances whose ordinary condition is that of a liquid, and which have become solid in consequence of the abstraction of heat, and therefore return to the liquid condition as if of themselves. (*Chambers's Journal*.) *Dissolve* is much used as a synonym of either *melt* or *thaw*. *Fuse* is sometimes synonymous with *melt* (as, to *fuse* a wire by electricity), but it is more often used of melting together: as, bell-metal is made by *fusing* copper and tin. See the definitions of these words.

melt¹ (melt), *n.* [< *melt*¹, *v.*] 1. The melting of metal; the running down of the metal in the act of fusion.—2. The charge of metals placed in a cupola or pot for melting.

12,887 *melts* of Ingots were made for coinage during the year.

Rep. of Sec. of Treasury, 1886, p. 175.

3. Any substance that is melted.

The *melt* is then allowed to cool, and is dissolved in a large quantity of water and neutralized with hydrochloric acid.

Benedikt, Coal-tar Colours (trans.), p. 216.

melt² (melt), *n.* Same as *melt*¹.

meltable (mel'tā-bl), *a.* [< *melt*¹ + *-able*.] Capable of being melted; fusible.

Iron . . . is the most impure of all metals, hardly *meltable*.

Fuller, Worthies, Salop, ii. 253. (*Darvies*.)

meltada (mel-tā'dā), *n.* [E. Ind.] A murine rodent found in Madras, *Golunda meltada*. *J. E. Gray*.

melter¹ (mel'tēr), *n.* 1. One who melts; specifically, the official in a mint who superintends the melting of gold and silver for coining.

The *melter* *meltheth* in wayne, for the euell is not taken away from them.

Bible of 1551, Jer. vi. 29.

Thou *melter* of strong minds.

Beau. and Fl., False One, ii. 3.

The entire melting requires about sixteen hours, and is carefully watched by the master *melter*, who urges the furnaces to their utmost intensity.

Harper's Mag., LXXIX. 250.

2. A furnace, pot, or crucible used for melting any substance; a melting-pot: as, a *melter* for combining the ingredients in the manufacture of sealing-wax. *Workshop Receipts*.

melter² (mel'tēr), *n.* Same as *militer*.

melting (mel'ting), *p. a.* 1. Disposed to melt or soften; feeling or showing tenderness; tender; compassionate.

To kindle cowards, and to steel with valour

The *melting* spirits of women.

Shak., J. C., ii. 1. 122.

One whose subdued eyes,

Albeit unused to the *melting* mood,

Drop tears.

Shak., Othello, v. 2. 349.

2. Adapted to melt or soften; affecting; moving: as, a *melting* speech.

As the mind is pitched, the ear is pleased

With *melting* airs or martial. *Cowper, Task*, vi. 3.

melting-furnace (mel'ting-fēr'nās), *n.* A glass-makers' furnace in which the frit for the glass is melted before it goes to the blowing-furnace. In some manufactories the glass is worked from the melting-furnace direct.

meltingly (mel'ting-li), *adv.* [< *melting* + *-ly*.] In a melting manner; in a manner to melt or soften; by the process of melting. [Rare.]

Zelmae lay upon a bank, that, her tears falling into the water, one might have thought she began *meltingly* to be metamorphosed to the running river.

Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia.

meltingness (mel'ting-nes), *n.* [< *melting* + *-ness*.] The quality of melting; capability of being softened by some warming and kindly influence. [Rare.]

Give me, O thou Father of compassion, such a tenderness and *meltingness* of heart that I may be deeply affected with all the miseries and calamities, outward or inward, of my brethren. *Whole Duty of Man*, Collect for Charity.

melting-pan (mel'ting-pan), *n.* A pan, usually in the lower part of a sugar-refinery, in which raw sugar is reduced to a syrup with water aided by heat and mechanical stirring, and from which the syrup is pumped to the blow-ups in the upper part of the refinery to be treated with lime for the precipitation of albuminous and other organic impurities.

melting-point (mel'ting-point), *n.* The point or degree of temperature at which a solid body melts; the point of fusion or fusibility. See *fusion*.

melting-pot (mel'ting-pot), *n.* A crucible.

melthith (mel'tith), *n.* [Probably a form of *meal-tide*.] A meal. [Scotch.]

melton (mel'ton), *n.* [So called after the original manufacturer.] A stout kind of cloth for men's wear, the surface of which is without nap, and is neither pressed nor finished.

In the treatment of broad-cloth, doeskins, *meltons*, and all nap-finished cloth, the milling is carried so far that the fibres become densely matted. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIV. 661.

melungeon (me-lun'jon), *n.* [Origin obscure; perhaps nlt. < F. *mélange*, a mixture: see *mélange*.] One of a class of people living in eastern Tennessee, of peculiar appearance and uncertain origin.

They resented the appellation *Melungeon*, given to them by common consent by the whites, and proudly called themselves Portuguese. *Boston Traveller*, April 13, 1889.

Melursus (me-lēr'sus), *n.* [NL., irreg. < L. *mel*, honey, + *ursus*, bear.] An Indian genus of *Ursidae*, characterized by the shaggy hide, protrusile lips, and fewer and smaller teeth than those of *Ursus*; honey-bears or sloth-bears. *M. labiatus* is the aswall (which see). *Prochilus* is a synonym.

melvie (mel'vi), *r. t.*; pret. and pp. *melvied*, ppr. *melrying*. [A dial. var. of *meal*¹, *r.*, < ME. *mele*,

< AS. *metu* (*melu-*), meal: see *meal* 1. To soil with meal. [Scotch.]

Sma' need hae he to say a grace,
Or *melvie* his brow clafthing.

Burns, *Holy Fair*.

Melyridæ (me-lir'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Melyris* + *-idæ*.] A family of malacodermatous beetles, corresponding to Latreille's *Melyridæ*, typified by the genus *Melyris*.

Melyridæ (me-lir'i-dēz), *n. pl.* [NL., *pl.* of *Melyris*.] In Latreille's classification, the third tribe of *Malacodermi*, or soft pentamerous beetles. The palpi are generally filiform and short; the mandibles notched; the antennae mostly serrated, in some males pectinated; the joints of the tarsi entire; and the ungues unidentate or furnished with a membranous appendage. These beetles are mostly very agile, and are found upon flowers. *Malachius*, *Dasytes*, *Zygia*, *Peleophorus*, and *Diplobicrus* are named as leading genera.

Melyris (me-lir'is), *n.* [NL. (Fabricius, 1775); origin obscure.] The typical genus of *Melyridæ*. These insects are ordinarily found upon flowers; they are generally of small size and very gaily colored. Most of them are natives of Africa.

mem. An abbreviation of *memorandum*, placed before a note of something to be remembered.

member (mem'bēr), *n.* [< ME. *membre*, < OF. (and F.) *membre* = Sp. *miembro* = Pg. It. *membro*, < L. *membrum*, a limb, member of the body, a part, portion, or division.] 1. An integral part of an animal body having a distinct function; a vital organ; particularly, in common use, one of the limbs or extremities, as a leg, an arm, or a wing.

Even so the tongue is a little *member*, and boasteth great things. Jas. iii. 5.

Where I was wont to feed you with my blood,
I'll lop a *member* off, and give it you.

Shak., 1 Hen. VI., v. 3. 15.

2. Specifically, the private parts.

Thei gon alle naked, saf a litlelle Clout, that thei coveren with here Knees and hire *Members*.

Maudeville, *Travels*, p. 197.

3. Figuratively, anything likened to a part of the body.

Baptism; wherein I was made a *member* of Christ.

Book of Common Prayer, Catechism.

Know ye not that your bodies are the *members* of Christ? 1 Cor. vi. 15.

The Body of the Law is no less encumbered with superfluous *Members*, that are like Virgil's Army, which he tells us was so crowded many of them had not Room to use their weapons. Addison, *Spectator*, No. 21.

4. A part of any aggregate or whole; one of a number of associated parts or entities; any unit or division that can be considered separately as part of a total.

The figures and the *members* of thine Astrolabe.

Chaucer, *Prolog.* to *Astrolabe*.

They tax our policy, and call it cowardice;
Count wisdom as no *member* of the war.

Shak., T. and C., i. 3. 198.

Specifically—(a) A person considered in relation to any aggregate of individuals to which he belongs; particularly, one who has united with or has been formally chosen as a corporate part of an association or public body of any kind, as a church or a society: often used elliptically in England for a member of Parliament, and in the United States for a member of Congress.

There are not more useful *members* in a commonwealth than merchants. Addison, *The Royal Exchange*.

He [Sir John Dalrymple] was strenuously supported by Sir James Montgomery, *member* for Ayrshire.

Macaulay, *Hist. Eng.*, xlii.

(b) A part of a discourse, or of a period or sentence; a clause; a part of a verse. (c) In *arch.*, any subordinate part of a building, order, or composition, as a frieze, cornice, or molding. (d) In *alg.*, either of the two parts or sides of an equation united by the sign of equality (=). (e) In *zool.* and *bot.*, a component of any higher classificatory group: thus, a species is a *member* of a genus; a genus is a *member* of a family, etc.—**Borough member**, in the British Parliament, a member of the House of Commons representing a borough.—**County member**, in the British Parliament, a member of the House of Commons representing a county or a division of a county.—**Divisive members**. See *divisive*.—**Syn. 1. Member, Limb.** *Limb* is a precise term, in the human body applying to the arms and legs. We speak of the *limb* of a tree, but rarely apply *limb* to the leg of an animal. The word has little figurative use, except in science (see definition); such expressions as "limb of the law," for a lawyer, and "limb of the devil" for a rogue, are, however, being used for *member* or part. *Member* is much freer in primary and in figurative uses for an integral or distinguishable part of a whole: as, a *member* of a sentence, of a family, of a society, of a state. "The tongue is a little *member*" (James iii. 5), and so is the eye, and each of the toes, but none of them is a *limb*.

membered (mem'bērd), *a.* [< *member* + *-ed*.] Having members; especially, having limbs: used chiefly in composition, as *big-membered*; in *her.* (also *membré*), used when the limbs are of a different tincture from the body.

memberless (mem'bēr-less), *a.* [< *member* + *-less*.] Destitute of members; simple or undivided.

membership (mem'bēr-ship), *n.* [< *member* + *-ship*.] 1. The state of being a member; the office or position of a member, as of Parliament.

No advantages from external church *membership* or profession of the true religion can of themselves give a man confidence towards God. South, *Sermons*, II. xi.

Jeffrey is perhaps on his way to Edinburgh to-day. He is a candidate for the *Membership* there. Carlyle, in Froude.

2. The members of a body regarded collectively: as, the whole *membership* of the church.

membra, n. Plural of *membrum*.

Membracidae (mem-bras'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Membrax* (< Gr. *μῆμραξ*, a kind of cicada) + *-idae*.] A family of homopterous *Hemiptera* with three-jointed tarsi, typified by the genus *Membracis*. It is a large group of extraordinarily diversified and grotesque forms, the prothorax especially being the seat of remarkable modifications. The coloration is not less diversified. The antennae are short and setose, with thickened base beneath the expanded edge of the clypeus, below or a little before the eyes. The legs are short and stout, and the hind tibiae are furnished with a terminal cirelet of spines. The species, of which there are upward of 800, are all jumpers, and are generally known as *tree-hoppers*. They abound in tropical and subtropical America, where more than half the known species are found; there are many in Africa, some in Australia and the East Indies, but scarcely any in Europe.

membracine (mem'brā-sin), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Membracidae*.

II. *n.* A member of the family *Membracidae*. **Membracis** (mem'brā-sis), *n.* [NL. (Fabricius, 1776), < Gr. *μῆμραξ* (*μῆμραξ*), a kind of cicada.] A genus of tree-hoppers, typical of the family *Membracidae*, having the two forward pairs of tibiae broadly flattened and fitted very closely against the breast. It is very rich in species, among which are some of the most gaily colored and beautifully decorated members of the family.

membral (mem'brāl), *a.* [< NL. **membralis*, < L. *membrum*, a limb, member: see *member*.] In *anat.* and *zool.*, of or pertaining to the limbs of an animal, as distinguished from the body proper; appendicular, as distinguished from axial (parts of the whole body).—**Membral segment**, a natural morphological division of a limb between two principal joints: thus, the forearm, between the elbow and the wrist, is a *membral segment*. See *isomere*.

membranaceous (mem-brā-nā'shius), *a.* [< L. *membranaceus*, of skin or membrane, < *membrana*, skin, membrane: see *membrane*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of membrane; consisting of membrane; membranous.

Birds of Prey that live upon Animal Substances have *membranaceous*, not muscular stomachs.

Arbuthnot, *Aliments*, vi. 8.

membrane (mem'brān), *n.* [< F. *membrane* = Sp. Pg. It. *membrana*, < L. *membrana*, the skin or membrane that covers the several members of the body, the thin skin of plants, a skin parchment (> Gr. *μῆμραξ*, parchment), cover, surface, < *membrum*, member: see *member*.] 1. A thin pliable expansive structure of the body; an expansion of any soft tissue or part in the form of a sheet or layer, investing or lining some other structure or connecting two or more structures. The term is used in the widest sense, with little or no reference to the kind of tissue which may be concerned, the membranous quality depending upon thinness and pliability, not upon texture or fabric. No hard parts, as bone and cartilage, come within the definition of membrane. Most membranes are fibrous—that is, consist wholly or in part of some form of connective tissue, in or on which may be other and more special form-elements, as the layers of cells peculiar to the mucous, the serous, and other special membranes. In some cases a sheet of nerve-tissue, or of muscle-tissue, constitutes a membrane, with little admixture of other elements. Some membranes chiefly consist of a network of blood-vessels, with little connective tissue. Most membranes are specified by qualifying terms. See phrases following.

2. In *entom.*, specifically, the membranous terminal part of a hemelytrium; the membrane of the fore wing of a hemipter. See cut under *elanus*.—3. A skin prepared for being written on.

They consist of three bundles, containing in all 549 skins or membranes. Of these membranes, the greater part are vellum and parchment.

English Guilds (E. E. T. S.), Int., p. xlv.

Adipose, alveolar, atrial membrane. See the adjectives.—**Alimentary mucous membrane.** See *alimentary*.—**Arachnoid membrane, araneous membrane.** Same as *arachnoid*.—2.—**Basal membrane of the ligula.** In certain *Coleoptera*, a narrow membranous part between the mentum and the ligula. When more fully developed it is called the *hypopharynx*.—**Basement membrane.** See *basement*.—**Basilar membrane.** See *basilar*.—**Blastodermal membrane, the blastoderm.** See *blastoderm*.—**Branchiostegal, bronchial, cellular membrane.** See the adjectives.—**Choroid membrane, the choroid.**—**Conjunctival membrane, the conjunctiva.**—**Costocoracoid membrane.** See *costocoracoid*.—**Cricothyroid membrane, the tough fibrous tissue which connects the cricoid and thyroid cartilages.**—**Deciduous membrane, the decidua.**—**Diphtheritic membrane, in pathol.,** the false membrane formed in diphtheria, composed of necrosed epithelium, or of an exudate of pus, fibrin, and epithelial scales, or of these with necrosed epithelium.—**False membrane, in pathol.,** an unorganized mem-

braniform layer, such as is produced in croupous inflammation, when it is formed of pus and fibrous and necrosed epithelium in varying amounts.—**Fenestrated membrane.** See *fenestrated*.—**Fibroserous membrane.** See *fibroserous*.—**Germinal, Henlean, Henslovian, hyaloid, hyoglossal membrane.** See the adjectives.—**Interosseous membrane, a tough sheet of fascia connecting two bones in their continuity: especially applied to such a tissue between the ulna and the radius, and between the tibia and the fibula.**—**Investing membrane, the first layer of cells which assumes a distinctly membranous form upon the surface of the cicatricula of the ovum.** It was formerly called the *serous layer of the germinal membrane*.—**Jacob's membrane, the bacillary layer, or layer of rods and cones of the retina of the eye.** See *bacillary*.—**Krause's membrane, a membrane dividing the muscle-fiber transversely, supposed to be indicated by the intermediate line in the light disk of striated muscle-fiber.** Also called *Dobie's line, Dobie's stripe*.—**Limiting membrane of the retina, external and internal, the outer and inner boundaries of the fibers of Muller, presenting the appearance of continuous membranes, the outer lying between the outer nuclear layer and the layer of rods and cones, and the inner being next to the hyaloid membrane.**—**Membrane of Bruch, a structureless or finely fibrillated transparent membrane, lying between the chorocapillaris and the pigmented layer of the retina.**—**Membrane of Corti.** Same as *tectorial membrane*.—**Membrane of Demours, or membrane of Descemet, a transparent, glassy lamina, covering posteriorly the proper tissue of the cornea, itself lined with a single layer of epithelial cells.** Also called *posterior elastic lamina*.—**Membrane of Henle.** Same as *Henlean membrane*.—**Membrane of Reissner, the membrane which separates the scala vestibuli of the cochlea from the cochlear canal or scala media.** It extends obliquely from the spiral lamina to the outer wall of the cochlea. It is a very delicate layer of connective tissue continuous with the periotium of the upper surface of the bony lamina, and lined with pavement epithelium on its lower side.—**Mucous membrane, the general lining membrane of the alimentary canal and its annexes, including the respiratory and urogenital passages.** It is one of the most extensive and the most complex of the membranes of the body, varying greatly in character in different cases, and in different parts of its own extent, and may include various special glandular structures, as mucous crypts, follicles, etc., as well as the appropriate nerves, blood-vessels, and lymphatics. Mucous membrane consists essentially of a basement membrane (see *basement*), which separates a free epithelium from a fibrovascular attached layer. The epithelium is a layer of cells of various kinds, as *spheroidal, columnar, ciliated*, etc.; the fibrovascular layer consists of connective tissue with vessels, lymphatics, nerves, and often muscular fibers. Embedded in this membrane may be also the glandular structures above mentioned; and the surface is often thrown up into various ridges, villi, and papillae. The structure is essentially a secreting one, giving rise to mucous as well as to various other special secretions. At the openings of the body the mucous membrane is directly continuous with the skin. The conjunctiva of the eye is also a mucous membrane.—**Nasmyth's membrane, the cuticula dentis, or cuticle of a tooth; the epithelial investment of the enamel of a young tooth, which persists for a while and then wears off.**—**Nictitating membrane, the winking membrane or winker; the third eyelid.** It is very highly developed in some animals, as birds, in which it can be swept across the whole eye by means of appropriate muscles and tendons (see cut at *eye* 1), but in many others it is rudimentary or wanting. In essential character it is a fold of the conjunctival mucous membrane which when little developed, or when not in action, lies at the inner canthus of the eye.—**Obturator membrane. (a)** The membrane or ligament nearly closing the obturator foramen. **(b)** The occluding membrane of the fetal brain which closes the upper part of the fourth ventricle.—**Pituitary membrane, the mucous membrane of the nose; the membrane lining the nasal passages, continuous with that of the pharynx, ear, eye, and various sinuses of the skull.** In a part of this membrane ramify the nerves of smell. Also called *Schneiderian membrane*.—**Pupillary membrane, a delicate transparent vascular membrane of the fetal eye which closes the pupil for a time, and divides the space in which the iris is suspended into two distinct chambers.** It is sometimes persistent, causing blindness.—**Schneiderian membrane, the pituitary membrane: so called from the anatomist Schneider, who first showed the nasal mucus to be the product of this membrane, not of the brain, as had before been supposed.**—**Semilunar membrane, in ornith., the membrane of the syrinx or lower larynx.** It is a delicate, highly vibratile membrane, with a free concave upper margin ascending in the trachea from the pessulus or cross-bar of the syrinx, and constitutes a part of the vocal organs, like a vocal cord of the larynx of a mammal.—**Serous membrane, a thin membrane of connective tissue, of mesoblastic origin, lined with a simple layer of flattened epithelial cells.** These cells are joined together along lines which are sometimes straight but usually sinuous or jagged. Between them here and there are openings (stomata) of lymphatic vessels. Membranes of this kind line certain cavities of the body, and are reflected over the contained viscera, forming in this way a shut sac, moistened with lymph and communicating with the lymphatic vessels through the stomata. The best examples of serous membranes are the pleura, the pericardium, the peritoneum, and the tunica vaginalis.—**Subradular membrane, a membrane situated under the radula or lingual ribbon of the odontophore of a mollusk.**—**Synovial membrane, the membrane which lines the joints and secretes synovia or synovial fluid, the glairy substance which lubricates the joint and facilitates its movements.** The membrane passes gradually into the articular cartilage. Such membranes consist chiefly of connective tissue, with vessels and nerves, covered here and there with patches of epithelial cells.—**Tectorial membrane, in anat., a strong elastic membrane in the cochlear canal of the ear, lying above and parallel with the basilar membrane, extending outward from the limbus spiralis part way toward the outer wall of the cochlea, and covering the Cortian organ, upon the rods of which it rests.** It is thin at its origin at the limbus spiralis, then thickens, and again tapers toward the free outer extremity. Also called *membrane of Corti*.—**Thyrohyoid mem-**

brane, the fibrous membrane which connects the hyoid bone with the thyroid cartilage.—**Tympanic membrane**, the membrane which occludes the external meatus of the ear and separates it from the middle ear.—**Undulating membranes**, simple membranous bands, one margin attached, the other free, exhibiting undulatory motion. *Micrographic Dict.*—**Vitelline membrane**. Same as *semilunar membrane*.—**Vitelline membrane**, the proper coat or wall of an ovum, inclosing the vitellus or yolk; it corresponds to the cell-wall of any other cell. Also called *zona pellucida*, from its pellucid appearance in some cases, as in the human ovum.

membrane-bone (mem'brān-bōn), *n.* An ossification in membrane of any kind; a bone which has any other origin than in cartilage. The bones of the skeleton of vertebrates are for the most part performed in cartilage, which is resorbed during the process of ossification; but some, as those of the face, of the top and sides of the skull, those found in tendons and other fibrous structures, as the bones of the eyeball, heart, penis, etc., of various animals, and all dermal bones, or those of the exoskeleton, are membrane-bones.

membraneless (mem'brān-less), *a.* [*<* *membrane* + *-less*.] Not provided with a membrane: as, a *membraneless* cell.

membranella (mem-brā-nel'ä), *n.*; pl. *membranellae* (-ë). [*NL.*, dim. of *L. membrana*, membrane: see *membrane*.] In *zool.*, same as *eirrus*, 2 (*i*).

membranous (mem-brā-nō-us), *a.* [*<* *L. membrana*, membrane: see *membrane*.] Same as *membranous*.

membrane-suture (mem'brān-sū'tūr), *n.* In the hemelytrium of a heteropterous insect, the suture between the basal harder part or corium and the terminal part or membrane.

membrane-winged (mem'brān-wingd), *a.* In *entom.*, hymenopterous.

membraniferous (mem-brā-nif'ē-rus), *a.* [*<* *L. membrana*, membrane, + *ferre* = *E. bear*¹.] Having or producing membrane.

membraniform (mem'brā-ni-fōrm), *a.* [*<* *L. membrana*, membrane, + *formi*, form.] Having the characteristics of a membrane; membranous in form; laminar; lamellar; fascial.

membranocoriaceous (mem'brā-nō-kō-ri-ā'-shius), *a.* [*<* *L. membrana*, membrane, + *corium*, hide, + *-aceous*. Cf. *coriaceous*.] Of a thick, tough, membranous texture or consistency, as a polyzoan.

membranology (mem-brā-nol'ō-jī), *n.* [*<* *L. membrana*, membrane, + *logia*, *<* *λέγω*, speak: see *-ology*.] The science of membranes; a treatise on membranes. [Rare.]

membranous (mem-brā-nō-sus), *n.*; pl. *membranosi* (-si). [*NL.*: see *membranous*.] A muscle of the thigh; the semimembranosus.

membranous (mem'brā-nus), *a.* [= *F. membraneux*, *<* *NL. membranous*, *<* *L. membrana*, membrane: see *membrane*.] 1. Having a membrane or membranes; membraniferous.—2. Consisting of membrane; having the texture or quality of a membrane; membranaceous.—3. Of or pertaining in any way to membrane; resembling membrane; membraniform.—4. In *bot.*, having the character or appearance of membrane; thin, rather soft and pliable, and often more or less translucent, as sometimes leaves, the walls of seed-vessels, the indusia in ferns, etc. See phrases below.—**Membranous croup, labyrinth**, etc. See the nouns.—**Membranous mycelium**, a mycelium in which the hyphae form a membranous layer by interweaving. See *mycelium*.—**Membranous ossification**. See *membrane-bone*.

membranule (mem'brā-nūl), *n.* [= *F. membranule*, *<* *L. membranula*, dim. of *membrana*, a membrane: see *membrane*.] 1. A little membrane.—2. In *entom.*, a small triangular flap or incurved portion on the posterior part of the base of the wings, seen in certain dragon-flies.

membré (*F.* pron. moñ-brā'), *a.* [*F.*, *<* *membre*, member: see *member*.] In *her.*, same as *membered*.

membrum (mem'brum), *n.*; pl. *membra* (-brī).

[*L.*: see *member*.] In *anat.*, a member: technically distinguished from *truncus*.

Memecyleæ (mem-ē-sil'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [*NL.* (A. P. de Candolle, 1828), *<* *Memecylon* + *-æ*.] A tribe of plants of the natural order *Melastomaceæ*, characterized by having a definite number of ovules, and a fruit containing from 1 to 5 seeds, the latter with large embryos. It embraces 3 genera, of which *Memecylon* is the type, and about 155 species, natives of the tropics.

Memecylon (me-mes'i-lon), *n.* [*NL.* (Linnaeus, 1767), *<* *L. memecylon*, *<* *Gr. μεμικυλον*, *μεμικυλον*, the fruit of the arbutus or strawberry-tree.] A genus of plants of the natural order *Melastomaceæ*, and type of the tribe *Memecyleæ*, characterized by having 8 anthers and a 1-celled ovary containing 1 seed. They are smooth trees or shrubs with entire coriaceous leaves, and axillary

clusters of small blue or white flowers. About 110 species have been described, natives of Asia, Africa, tropical Australia, and some of the islands in the Pacific.

memento (mē-men'tō), *n.* [= *F. memento*, a reminder, *<* *L. memento*, remember, 2d pers. sing. impv. of *meminisse*, remember; a redupl. perf., *<* *men*, think: see *mind*.] It should be noted that *memento* is not connected with *memory*, *remember*, etc.] A hint, suggestion, notice, or memorial to awaken memory; that which reminds; a reminder of what is past or of what is to come; specifically, a souvenir.

He is but a man, and reasonable mementos may be useful
Bacon.

Brother of death daily haunts us with dying mementos.
Sir T. Browne, *Urn-burial*, v.

At length she found herself decay;
Death sent mementos every day.
Cotton, *Fables*, v.

These [paralytics] speak a loud memento.
Couper, *Task*, i. 482.

=*Syn.* *Souvenir*, etc. (see *memorial*), remembrancer.
memento mori (mē-men'tō mō'ri), [*L.*, remember to die, i. e. that thou must die; usually translated, 'remember death': *memento*, 2d pers. sing. impv. of *meminisse*, remember (see *memento*); *mori*, die (see *mort*, *mort*2).] A decorative object, usually an ornament for the person, containing emblems of death or of the passing away of life: common in the sixteenth century.

I make as good use of it as many a man doth of a Death's-head or a memento mori.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., iii. 3. 35.

memina (me-mi'nä), *n.* [*Singalese*.] 1. The peesoreh, a deerlet of Ceylon, *Tragulus memina*. Also *meminna*.—2. [*cap.*] [*NL.*] A genus of such small deer, separated from *Moschus* by J. E. Gray.

Memnonian (mem-nō-ni-an), *a.* [*<* *L. Memnonius*, *<* *Gr. Μηνωνιος*, *Μηνωνιος*, of Memnon, *<* *Μηνων*, *L. Memnon*, Memnon: see *def.*] Of, pertaining to, or resembling Memnon, an Oriental or Ethiopian hero in the Trojan war, slain by Achilles. He was a solar hero, son of the Dawn (Eos), or of Day (Hemera), symbolized as a youth of marvelous beauty and strength. The Greeks gave his name to one of the colossi of Amenophis III. at Thebes in Egypt, the vocal Memnon, and called one of the temples there the Memnonium or temple of Memnon. See *Memnonium*.

Xerxes, the liberty of Greece to yoke,
From Susa, his Memnonian palace high,
Came to the sea.
Milton, *P. L.*, x. 308.

Memnonium (mem-nō-ni-um), *n.*; pl. *Memnonia* (-ä). [*<* *Gr. Μηνωνιον*, a temple of Memnon, neut. of *Μηνωνιος*, of Memnon, *<* *Μηνων*, Memnon.] 1. A temple of Memnon. The name was given by the Greeks to an ancient temple at Susa in Persia, and also to the temple still so called at Thebes in Egypt, properly the Rameseum or temple of Rameses II. See *Memnonian*.

And thou hast walked about (how strange a story!)
In Thebes's streets three thousand years ago,
When the Memnonium was in all its glory.

H. Smith, *Address to the Mummy at Belzoni's Exhibition*.
2. [*i. e.* or *cap.*] The ancient Greek name for the settlement or suburb adjoining the cemetery of an Egyptian city, consisting of extensive establishments for the mummification of the dead, and of the dwellings of the numerous artisans employed in these establishments and in the various professions, arts, and trades connected therewith. Also *memnoneion*.

Here stood, where the field of the colossi is now, the Memnoneion.
C. O. Müller, *Manual of Archæol.* (trans.), § 218.

memoir (mem'wor or mē'mōr), *n.* [*<* *F. mémoire*, memoir, *<* *L. memoria*, memory: see *memory*.] 1. A note of something to be remembered; a memorandum.

He desired a Memoir of me, which I gave him, of what I would have him search for in the King's Cabinet, and promised me all the Satisfaction he could give me in that Affair.
Lister, *Journey to Paris*, p. 97.

There is not in any author a computation of the revenues of the Roman empire, and hardly any memoirs from whence it might be collected.
Arbuthnot, *Ancient Coins*.

2. A notice or an essay relating to something within the writer's own memory or knowledge; a record of facts upon a subject personally known or investigated; a concise account of one's knowledge or information on any topic; especially, a communication to a society containing such information: as, the *Memoirs* of the Academy of Sciences.—3. *pl.* A narrative of the facts or events of some phase of history or in the life of a person, written from personal knowledge or observation; a history or narrative dwelling chiefly upon points about which the writer is specially informed, as an autobiography or a continuous record of observations.

Such narratives are generally limited to a special line of facts or series of events, as Guizot's *Mémoires pour servir à l'histoire de mon temps*, 'Memoirs to serve for the History of my Time.'

He told me he had studied the History of Books with the utmost application 18 years, and had brought his *Memoirs* into a good Method.

Lister, *Journey to Paris*, p. 100.

To write his own Memoirs, and leave his Helms
High Schemes of Government, and Plans of Wars.
Prior, *Carmen Seculare*, st. 33.

4. In a restricted use, a biography; a memorial volume or work containing notices of the life and character of some one deceased, with extracts from his (or her) correspondence, etc. = *Syn.* 4. *Biography*, *Memoir*. See *biography*.

memoiret, *n.* A Middle English form of *memory*.
mémoire (mā-mwōr'), *n.* [*F.*: see *memoir*.] In *diplomacy*, same as *memorandum*, 4.

memoirism (mem'wor-izm), *n.* [*<* *memoir* + *-ism*.] The act or art of writing memoirs.

Reducing that same memoirism of the eighteenth century into history.
Carlyle, *Misc.*, II. 242. (Davies.)

memoirist (mem'wor-ist), *n.* [*<* *memoir* + *-ist*. Cf. *memorist*.] A writer of memoirs; a biographer.

Sir William Temple, the lively, agreeable, and well-informed essayist and memoirist.

Craik, *Hist. Eng. Lit.*, II. 135.

Carlo was beginning to swear "fit to raise the dead," writes the memoirist, at the tardiness of the Norman pair.
G. W. Cable, *Stories of Louisiana*, II.

memorabilia (mem'ō-rā-bil'i-ä), *n. pl.* [*L.*, neut. pl. of *memorabilis*, worthy to be remembered or noted: see *memorable*.] 1. Things remarkable and worthy of remembrance or record.

All the memorabilia of the wonderful childhood.

Bushnell, *Sermons on Living Subjects*, p. 33.

2. Things that serve to recall something to memory; things associated with some person, place, or thing that is held in remembrance.

memorability (mem'ō-rā-bil'i-ti), *n.* [*<* *memorable*: see *-bility*.] Memorableness. [Rare.] Many events of local memorability.

Southey, *The Doctor*, xlvii. (Davies.)

memorable (mem'ō-rā-bl), *a.* and *n.* [= *F. mémorable* = *Sp. memorable* = *Pg. memoravel* = *It. memorabile*, *<* *L. memorabilis*, worthy to be remembered or noted, remarkable, *<* *memorare*, bring to remembrance, mention: see *memorate*.] 1. *a.* 1. Worthy to be remembered; such as to be remembered; not to be forgotten; notable; remarkable: as, the *memorable* names of history; *memorable* deeds; a *memorable* disaster.

I passed through part of that forest, which is called Fontaine Bealeu forest, which is very great and memorable for exceeding abundance of great massy stones.

Coryat, *Crudities*, I. 34 (sig. E).

Witness our too much memorable shame

When Cressy battle fatally was struck.

Shak., *Hen. V.*, ii. 4. 53.

Neither the praise of his wisdom nor his virtue hath left him memorable to posterity.

Milton, *Prelatical Episcopacy*.

On this memorable day [that of the battle of the Boyne] he was seen wherever the peril was greatest.

Macaulay, *Hist. Eng.*, xvi.

2. Keeping in remembrance; commemorative.

I wear it [the leek] for a memorable honour;

For I am Welsh, you know, good countryman.

Shak., *Hen. V.*, iv. 7. 109.

=*Syn.* 1. *Signal*, extraordinary, famous.

II. *n.* An event worthy of being kept in memory; a noteworthy or remarkable thing.

Hethat will be thoroughly acquainted with the principall antiquities and memorables of this famous citie, let him reade a Latin Tract of one Symphorisanus Campegius.

Coryat, *Crudities*, I. 74.

To record the memorables therein.

Fuller, *Church Hist.*, X. vi. 24.

memorableness (mem'ō-rā-bl-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being memorable.

memorably (mem'ō-rā-bli), *adv.* In a manner not to be forgotten; so as to be worthy of remembrance.

memorand¹, *a.* [*ME.*, = *Sp. Pg. memorando*, *<* *L. memorandum*, to be remembered: see *memorandum*.] Memorable.

Are he were ded and shuld fro hem wende

A memorand thng to have yn mynde.

M.S. *Harl.* 1701, f. 84. (Halliwell.)

memorandum (mem'ō-rān'dum), *n.*; pl. *memoranda* (-dā), less commonly *memorandums* (-dumz). [= *F. memorandum*, *<* *L. memorandum*, neut. of *memorandus*, to be remembered, gerundive of *memorare*, bring to remembrance: see *memorate*.] 1. Something to be remembered; used, originally as mere Latin, and usually abbreviated *mem.*, to introduce a note of a thing to be done. Hence—2. A note to

help the memory; a record of something for future reference or consideration.

And over against this memorandum (of the King's own hand), "Otherwise satisfied,"

Bacon, Hist. Henry VII., p. 212.

Stings, conscious stings, have made my heart their Butt,
Graving outrageous Memorandums there
Of those snakes tongues which Aphrodisias shot
Into my heedless breast. J. Beaumont, Psyche, II. 147.

I have never seen any work from nature of Millet's that was not memorandum-like in character, indicating by outline and shadow the principal contour.

The Century, XXXVIII. 97.

Specifically—3. In law, a writing in which the terms of a transaction or some part of them are embodied. The statute of frauds requires a note or memorandum in writing to make a valid sale in certain cases; and under this statute a letter may be a sufficient memorandum. The term is often used in the caption memorandum of agreement, with which formal contracts are begun.

4. In diplomacy, a summary of the state of a question, or a justification of a decision agreed on. Also (as French) *mémoire*.—**Memorandum articles**, in marine insurance, things referred to in the memorandum clause annexed to some policies, exempting the insurers from liability for the articles therein specified.—**Memorandum check**, a bank check with "memorandum" or "mem." on the face of it. The legal effects of such an addition to the face of a check are that the drawer is liable upon it absolutely to the one to whom he gives it, and will not be exonerated by delay or omission to present it at the bank; and, on the other hand, it is not, like an ordinary check, a representation that the drawer has any funds in the bank. But the bank may pay it like any other check if presented. The object of a memorandum check is to serve as a formal due bill, usually with an understanding between the parties as to the desired delay in presentation for the convenience of the drawer, or that it shall never be presented at the bank, but to the drawer at a future time.—**Memorandum of association**, in Eng. law, a document signed by shareholders, stating the name, object, etc., of a joint-stock company, upon the registration of which the company has a legal existence. It corresponds to the articles of association in the American law of corporations.—**Memorandum sale**, the sending of goods by an intending seller to a proposing buyer, subject to the approval of the latter, the title remaining in the seller until the buyer indicates his approval or acceptance of the goods. R. Miller, Law of Conditional Sales.—**Syn.** 2. *Souvenir, Memento*, etc. See *memorial*.

memorandum-book (mem-ō-ran'dum-būk), *n.* A book in which memoranda are written; a note-book.

With memorandum-book for every town.

Courper, Prog. of Err., I. 373.

memorandumer (mem-ō-ran'dum-ēr), *n.* One who makes memoranda; one who is given to taking notes or jotting down casual observations. [Rare.]

I feel sorry to be named or remembered by that biographical anecdotal *memorandumer* (Boswell) till his book of poor Dr. Johnson's life is finished and published. Madame D'Arblay, Diary, III. 335. (Davies.)

memorate (mem-ō-rāt), *v. t.* [*L. memoratus*, pp. of *memorare* (> *It. memorare* = *Sp. Pg. memorar* = *OF. membrer, membrer, F. mémorer*), bring to remembrance, mention, recount, < *memor*, remembering; see *memory*. Cf. *commemorate* and *remember*.] To mention for remembrance; commemorate.

memorative (mem-ō-rā-tiv), *a.* [= *F. mémoratif* = *Sp. Pg. It. memorativo*; as *memorate* + *-ive*.] 1. Of or pertaining to memory; as, the *memorative* faculty or power.—2. Preserving or recalling the memory of something; aiding the memory. [Archaic and rare.]

The mind doth secretly frame to itself *memorative* heads, whereby it recalls easily the same conceits.

Bp. Hall, Holy Observations, No. 87.

Vernal weather to me most *memorative*.

Carlyle, in Froude.

memoria (mē-mō'ri-ā), *n.*; pl. *memoriae* (-ō). [*ML.*, < *L. memoria*, memory; see *memory*.] 1. A shrine or reliquary containing relics of some martyr or martyrs. In primitive times it was customary to carry the *memoria* in religious processions.—2. A church or chapel built in memory of a martyr or confessor, often over his tomb. *Cath. Dict.*

memorial (mē-mō'ri-āl), *a.* and *n.* [*< ME. memorial*, < *OF. memorial*, *F. mémorial* = *Sp. Pg. memorial* = *It. memoriale*, < *L. memorialis*, of or belonging to memory or remembrance, < *memoria*, memory; see *memory*.] 1. *a.* 1. Preservative of memory; serving for commemoration: as, a *memorial* tablet; a *memorial* window in a church.

Then Polymnia,
On Parnass that with thy sisters glade, . . .
Sungest with voles *memorial* in the shade.

Chaucer, Anelida and Arcite, l. 18.

Last o'er the urn the sacred earth they spread,
And raised the tomb, *memorial* of the dead.

Pope, *Iliad*, xxiv. 1008.

Where still the thorn's white branches wave,
Memorial o'er his rival's grave.

Scott, L. of L. M., iv. 84.

2. Contained in one's memory; within the memory of man; opposed to *immemorial*. [Rare.]

The case is with the *memorial* possessions of the great-est part of mankind; a few useful things mixed with many trifles fill up their memories. Watts.

Memorial cross. See *cross*, 2.—**Memorial day**, a day observed in memory of something; specifically, in the United States, same as *Decoration day* (which see, under *decoration*).—**Memorial stone** or *tablet*, a stone or tablet set up, or placed on or in a wall, to commemorate some person or event.

II. *n.* 1. That which preserves the memory of something; anything designed or adapted to serve as a reminder of a person, an event, or a fact or facts of any kind belonging to past time, as a record, a monument, an inscription, a custom, a periodical observance, etc.: as, the "*Memorial* of St. Helena," a book by Las Cases; the *Martyrs' Memorial* at Oxford.

These stones shall be for a *memorial* unto the children of Israel for ever.

Josh. iv. 7.

Memorials are history unfinished, or the first or rough draughts of history.

Bacon, Advancement of Learning, II. 126.

There is a *memorial* for the dead, as well in giving thanks to God for them as in praying for them.

J. Bradford, Works (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 291.

He lingered, poring on *memorials*
Of the world's youth. Shelley, Alastor.

Nations whose *memorials* go back to the highest antiquity.

J. Milne, in Falths of the World.

2. In law: (*a*) A short note or abstract, intended for registry, exhibiting the particulars of a deed, etc. (*b*) In *Scots law*, a statement of facts bearing upon a particular point, doubtful or disputed, in order to obtain counsel's opinion upon that point; a statement of facts or points in dispute for the use or advice of counsel; a brief.

—3. A written representation of facts made to a legislative or other body as the ground of a petition, or a representation of facts accompanied with a petition.—4. In diplomacy, one of a class of informal state papers much used in negotiations, embracing such documents as circulars sent to foreign agents, answers to the communications of ambassadors, and notes to foreign cabinets and ambassadors.—5. *Mem.* or *remembrance*; that which is remembered (about a person or thing).

Their *memorial* is perished with them.

Ps. ix. 6.

Precious is the *memorial* of the just.

Evelyn.

6. *Eccles.* See *commemoration*, 2 (*b*).—**Syn.** 1. *Memorial, Monument, Memento, Souvenir*, and *Memorandum* agree in meaning that which puts one in mind or helps one to remember; all but *memorandum* are especially means of keeping a revered or endeared person, place, etc., in memory. A *memorandum* is simply a note made in order to prevent the forgetting of something important, especially something which might easily slip from the mind. *Memento* and *souvenir* differ very slightly, *souvenir* being a somewhat more elevated word; we give a book or a lock of hair as a *memento*; we prize a faded flower as a *souvenir* of a visit to Mount Vernon with friends now separated from us. *Memorial* and *monument* are sometimes the same; as, the *Martyrs' Memorial* at Oxford is essentially a *monument*. A *monument* is often a single shaft or column, as the *Washington monument*; a *memorial* may be a commemorative structure, an illuminated window, a book, etc.

A *memorial* is the more affectionate; *monument*, the more laudatory.

C. J. Smith, Synonyms Discriminated, p. 565.

memorialise, *v. t.* See *memorialize*.

memorialist (mē-mō'ri-āl-ist), *n.* [= *F. mémorialiste* = *Sp. It. memorialista*; as *memorial* + *-ist*.] 1. One who writes a memorial or memorials.

They would have the commemoration of their actions be transmitted by the purest and most untainted *memorialists*.

Steele, Spectator, No. 183.

2. One who presents a memorial to a legislative or any other body, or to a person.

memorialize (mē-mō'ri-āl-iz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *memorialized*, ppr. *memorializing*. [*< memorial* + *-ize*.] 1. To present a memorial to; petition by memorial.

The Senate of Massachusetts refused to *memorialize* Congress for a female suffrage amendment to the Federal Constitution.

The American, VI. 173.

2. To commemorate.

This latter work [the Annunciation] was executed by Bernardo Cavallanti, one of the three commissioners who represented the Republic on the entrance of the Florentine army into Pisa, which event it was intended to *memorialize*.

C. C. Perkins, Italian Sculpture, p. 94.

Also spelled *memorialise*.

memorial-stone (mē-mō'ri-āl-stōn), *n.* Same as *corner-stone*, 1.

memoria technica (mē-mō'ri-ā tek'ni-kā), [*L.*: see *memory* and *technic*.] Literally, technical

memory; artificial memory; a method of assisting the memory by certain contrivances; mnemonics.

memorious (mē-mō'ri-us), *a.* [= *OF. memorieux* = *Sp. Pg. It. memorioso*, < *L. memoriosus*, that has a good memory, < *L. memoria*, memory; see *memory*.] 1. That has a good memory. Bailey, 1731.—2. Worthy to be remembered.—3. Invested with memories.

Shaggy Cintra . . . with its *memorious* convent and its Moorish castle.

R. F. Burton, Gold Coast, I. 19.

memorist (mem-ō-rist), *n.* [= *Pg. memorista*, *mémorista*; as *memor-y* + *-ist*. Cf. *mémorist*.]

1. One who remembers or brings to memory; a remembrancer.

Conscience, the punctual *memorist* within us.

Sir T. Browne, Christ. Mor., I. 21.

2. One who has a retentive memory.

memoriter (mē-mor'i-tēr), *adv.* [*L.*, by memory, by heart, < *memor*, remembering; see *memory*.] From memory; by heart: as, to recite a poem *memoriter*.

memorizable (mem-ō-rī-zā-bl), *a.* [*< memorize* + *-able*.] Capable of being memorized, or committed to memory.

And does not permit any good *memorizable* series.

The American, VIII. 396.

memorization (mem-ō-rī-zā-shən), *n.* [*< memorize* + *-ation*.] The act of memorizing, or of committing to memory.

In Baden the . . . *memorization* of Latin words is disapproved of.

Pop. Sci. Mo., XXVI. 426.

memorize (mem-ō-rīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *memorized*, ppr. *memorizing*. [*< memor-y* + *-ize*.]

1. To cause to be remembered; make memorable; perpetuate the memory of, as by writing or inscription.

In vain I think, right honourable Lord,

By this rude time to *memorize* thy name.

Spenser, To Lord of Buckhurst, Verses prefixed to F. Q.

Except they meant to bathe in reeking wounds,
Or *memorize* another Golgotha.

Shak., Macbeth, I. 2. 40.

2. To keep in memory; hold in lasting remembrance; have always in mind.

From her

Will fall some blessing to this land, which shall

In it be *memorized*.

Shak., Hen. VIII., III. 2. 52.

And would but *memorize* the shining half

Of his large nature that was turned to me.

Lowell, Agassiz, I. 4.

3. To commit to memory; learn by heart.

memorizer (mem-ō-rī-zēr), *n.* One who commits to memory.

The examination system of England compels men to cram—to become mere *memorizers* of facts.

Science, XIII. 309.

memory (mem-ō-ri), *n.*; pl. *memories* (-riz). [*< ME. memorie*, also *mémorie*, < *OF. memorie*, *mémorie*, *memore*, *F. mémoire* = *Sp. Pg. It. memoria*, < *L. memoria*, the faculty of remembering, remembrance, memory, a historical account, < *memor*, mindful, remembering; cf. *Gr. ἀμνηστικός*, anxious, *μνήμη*, care, thought, *Skt. √ smar*, remember. From *L. memor* are also *It. E. memorial, memorate, commemorate, remember*, etc.] 1. The mental capacity of retaining unconscious traces of conscious impressions or states, and of recalling these traces to consciousness with the attendant perception that they (or their objects) have a certain relation to the past; in a narrower sense, the power of such retention alone, the power or act of recalling being termed *recollection*. The application of the term is often extended, with more or less of figurativeness, to analogous physical processes.

The power to revive again in our minds those ideas which after imprinting have disappeared, or have been as it were laid aside out of sight, . . . is *memory*.

Locke, Human Understanding, II. x. 2.

In *memory* there is necessarily some contrast of past and present, in retentiveness nothing but the persistence of the old.

J. Ward, Encyc. Brit., XX. 47.

Every organ—indeed, every area and every element—of the nervous system has its own *memory*.

G. T. Ladd, Physiol. Psychology, p. 553.

2. The fact of retaining such mental impressions; remembrance; mental hold on the past; retrospect; recollection.

Hyr throte, as I have now *memoyre*.

Sem'd a round towre of yvoyre.

Chaucer, Death of Blanche, l. 945.

Who so trusteth to thi mercy

Is endeles in thi *memorie*.

Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 252.

And when the kynge was come a-gein in to his *memorie*, he arose and wente to chereche and was shriven.

Martin (E. E. T. S.), III. 415.

I'll note you in my book of *memory*.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., ii. 4. 101.
A thousand fanteales
Begin to throng into my *memory*.
Milton, Comus, l. 206.

Writing by *memory* only, as I do at present, I would
gladly keep within my depth.
Swift, Improving the English Tongue.

Men once world-noised, now mere Ossian forms
Of misty *memory*.
Lowell, Agassiz, iv. 1.

3. Length of time included in the conscious
experience or observation of an individual, a
community, or any succession of persons; the
period of time during which the acquisition of
knowledge is possible.

How first this world and face of things began,
And what before thy *memory* was done.
Milton, P. L., vii. 637.

The Guild of Stratford-upon-Avon, . . . whose begin-
ning was from time whereinto the *memory* of man run-
neth not.
English Guilds (E. E. T. S.), Int., p. xxiii.

4. The state of being remembered; continued
presence in the minds or thoughts of men; re-
tained or perpetuated knowledge; posterior
note or reputation: as, to *celebrate the memory*
of a great event.

The *memory* of the just is blessed. Prov. x. 7.
Use the *memory* of thy predecessor fairly and tenderly.
Bacon, Great Place.

Lest, far dispersed
In foreign lands, their *memory* be lost.
Milton, P. L., xii. 46.

5. That which is remembered; anything fixed
in or recalled to the mind; a mental impression;
a reminiscence: as, pleasant *memories* of travel.

Yet experience is no more than a mass of *memories* as-
sembled, that is, such trials as man hath made in time be-
fore.
Pattenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 31.

Well, let the *memory* of her fleet into air.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, l. 1.

I find no place that does not breathe
Some gracious *memory* of my friend.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, c.

The Edmund Burke we all agreed in regarding as one
of the proudest *memories* of the House of Commons was
an Irishman.
Contemporary Rev., L. 28.

6. That which brings to mind; a memento or
memorial; a remembrancer.

They went and fet out the brassen serpent, which Moses
commanded to be kept in the ark for a *memory*, and offered
before it.
Tyndale, Ana. to Sir T. More, etc. (Parker Soc., 1850), p. 67.

O my sweet master! O you *memory*
Of old Sir Rowland!
Shak., As you Like it, ii. 3. 3.

7. Commemoration; perpetuation of the knowl-
edge of anything; a recalling to mind: as, a
monument erected in *memory* of a person.—8^t.
An act or ceremony of remembrance; a service
for the dead: same as *commemoration*, 2 (b).

Their Diriges, their Trentals, and their shrifts,
Their *memories*, their singings, and their gifts.
Spenser, Mother Hub. Tale, l. 454.

And I am told that there are women of title who boldly
demand *memories* to be celebrated when there are no com-
municants: and that there are mass priests who celebrate
memories in the very time and place that the ordinary min-
isters are celebrating the Communion.
Bucer, quoted in R. W. Dixon's Hist. Church of Eng., xviii.

Legal memory, in Eng. law, the period since the begin-
ning of the reign of Richard I.—**Sound and disposing
mind and memory**, the phrase usual in statutes pre-
scribing what persons may make wills, and generally con-
strued to imply ability to collect and hold in mind the par-
ticulars both of the estate to be disposed of and of the
persons standing in such a relation as to have just expecta-
tions.—**To commit to memory**. See *commit*.—**To
draw to memory**, to put on record.

A noble storie,
And worthy for to draven to *memorie*.
Chaucer, Prologue to Miller's Tale, l. 4.

=**Syn.** 1-4. *Memory*, *Recollection*, *Remembrance*, *Reminiscence*. *Memory* is the general word for the faculty or capacity itself; *recollection* and *remembrance* are different kinds of exercise of the faculty; *reminiscence*, also, is used for the exercise of the faculty, but less commonly, and then it stands for the least energetic use of it, the matter seeming rather to be suggested to the mind. The correctness of the use of *memory* for that which is remembered has been disputed. The others are freely used for that which is remembered. In either sense, *recollection* implies more effort, more detail, and more union of objects in wholes, than *remembrance*. *Reminiscence* is used chiefly of past events, rarely of thoughts, words, or scenes, while *recollection* is peculiarly appropriate for the act of recalling mental operations. See *remember*.

Memphian (mem'fi-an), *a.* [*< Memphis + -an.*] Same as *Memphite*.

Busiris and his *Memphian* chivalry. Milton, P. L. i. 307.

Memphite (mem'fit), *n.* and *a.* [*< L. Memphites, < Gr. Μεμφίτης, < Μέμφις, < Egypt. Menf, Memphis, an ancient capital of Egypt.*] 1. *n.* A native or an inhabitant of ancient Memphis in Egypt.

II. *a.* Of or pertaining to ancient Memphis or to its inhabitants or dialect; *Memphian*: as, the *Memphite* kingdom.

Memphitic (mem-fit'ik), *a.* [*< L. Memphiteus, of Memphis or Egypt, < Memphites, Memphite: see Memphite.*] Same as *Memphite*.

The *Memphitic* and Theban versions of the New Testa-
ment. The Academy, March 17, 1888, p. 193.

mem-sahib (mem'sā'ib), *n.* [Hind., *< mem*, a form of *E. mā'am, madam, + sahib*, master, esp. applied to a European gentleman: see *sahib*.] In India, a European lady; the mistress of a household: so called by native servants.

A great assemblage of *Sahibs* and *Mem-sahibs* had been held at Mr. B—'s in order to eat and drink wine, and dance together. W. H. Russell, Diary in India, II. 149.

men (men), *n.* 1. Plural of *man*.—2^t. A Middle English variant of *man* in indefinite use.

menaccanite, menaccanitic. See *menachanite, menachanitic*.

menace (men'ās), *n.* [*< ME. menace, manace, manas, < OF. menace, menache, manache, F. menace = Pr. menassa, menaza = OSp. menaza (Sp. a-menaza = Pg. a-meça, a-meço) = It. minaccia, minaccio, threat, menace, < L. minacia, pl. threats, < minax, threatening, projecting, < mine, things projecting, hence threats, menaces, < minere, put out, project, whence also ult. E. eminent, imminent, prominent, etc., and mince, mien, etc.*] A threat or threatening; the declaration or indication of a hostile intention, or of a probable evil to come.

The Trojans view the dusty cloud from far,
And the dark *menace* of the distant war.
Dryden, Æneid, ix. 37.

No sound could have grated more unpleasantly on the pontifical ear than the *menace* of a general council.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., i. 6.

Immensely strong, and able to draw in supplies constantly from the sea. Acre was a standing *menace* to the Eastern world. Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 181.
=**Syn.** See the verb.

menace (men'ās), *v.*; pret. and pp. *menaced*, ppr. *menacing*. [*< ME. menacen, manacen, manasen, < OF. menacer, F. menacer (= Sp. a-menazar = Pg. a-meçar = It. minacciare), threaten, < menace, a threat: see menace, n.*] I. *trans.* 1. To threaten; hold out a threat against; express a hostile intention toward, or indicate danger to: followed by *with* before the threatened evil when expressed: as, the storm *menaced* the ship *with* destruction.

When thei wille *manacen* any man, thanne thei seyn,
God knowethe wel that I schalde do the such a thing,
and tellethe his *Manace*. Mandeville, Travels, p. 231.

When Vortiger harde their *manasyng*, he was wroth
and angry, and seide yef they spake any more ther-of he
sholde do the same with hem. Merlin (E. E. T. S.), i. 26.

Thou art *menaced* by a thousand spears.
Cowper, Elegies, iv. (trans.).

2. To hold out threats of; indicate the danger or risk of.

He *menaced*
Revenge upon the cardinal.
Shak., Hen. VIII., l. 2. 137.

As to the vnbeleeuers and erroneous, it *menaceeth* truly
the greatest euill to come. Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 251.

Thus the singular misunderstanding which *menaced* an
open rupture at one time was happily adjusted.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., i. 19.

=**Syn.** *Menace*, *Threaten*. *Threaten* is of very general application, in both great and little things: as, to be *threatened* with a cold; a *threatening* cloud; to *threaten* an attack along the whole line. *Threaten* is used with infinitive, especially of action, but *menace* is not: as, to *threaten* to come, to punish. *Menace* belongs to dignified style and matters of moment.

II. *intrans.* To be threatening; indicate danger or coming harm; threaten.

He that oft *manaceeth*, he that threateth more than he
may performe ful off time. Chaucer, Parson's Tale.

Who ever knew the heavens *menace* so?
Shak., J. C., l. 3. 44.

menacement (men'ās-ment), *n.* [*< OF. menacement; as menace + -ment.*] Threat; menace.

It may be observed that wrongful *menacement* is in-
cluded as well in simple injurious restraint as in simple
injurious compulsion.

Bentham, Intro. to Morals and Legislation, xvi. 33, note.
menacer (men'ās-er), *n.* One who *menaces* or threatens.

Hence, *menacer*! nor tempt me into rage;
This roof protects thy rashness. Phillips.

menachanite, menaccanite (mē-nak'an-it), *n.* [*< Menachan or Menaccan, in Cornwall, Eng-land, + -ite.*] Titanic iron ore: same as *ilmenite*.

menachanitic, menaccanitic (mē-nak-a-nit'-ik), *a.* [*< menachanite, menaccanite, + -ic.*] Pertaining to or resembling *menachanite*.

menacingly (men'ā-sing-li), *adv.* [*< menacing + -ly.*] In a menacing or threatening manner.

menad, menadic. See *menad, menadic*.

menage¹ (me-nāzh'), *n.* [*< F. ménage, OF. mesnage, a household, family, < ML. mansionaticum, a household, < L. mansio(n-), a dwelling, house: see mansion, and cf. meiny.*] 1. A household; the company of persons living together in a house.

Then she tried keeping house with a female friend; then the double *menage* began to quarrel and get into debt.
Thackeray, Vanity Fair, lxi.

2. Housekeeping; household management.—3 (me-naj'). A kind of club or friendly society common among the poorer of the working classes of Scotland and the north of England.—4^t. A menagerie.

menage², *n.* and *v.* An obsolete variant of *menage*.

menagerie (me-naj'g-ri, me-nazh'g-ri), *n.* [Formerly also *menagery*; = It. *menageria*, *< F. ménagerie, a menagerie, < ménage, a household, family: see ménage.*] 1. A yard or inclosure in which wild animals are kept.

I can look at him [a national tiger] with an easy curios-
ity, as prisoner within bars, in the *menagerie* of the tower.
Burke, A Regicide Peace, l.

2. A collection of wild animals; specifically, a collection of wild animals kept for exhibition.

menagogue (men'a-gōg), *n.* [*< Gr. μῆν, a month (> μηνιαία, menses), + ἀγωγός, leading, < ἄγειν, lead. Cf. emmenagogue.*] A medicine that promotes the menstrual flux.

menaion (mē-ni'on), *n.*; pl. *menaia* (-i). [*< LGr. μηνιαίων, < Gr. μῆν, a month: see month.*] In the Gr. Ch., any one of the twelve volumes, each volume answering to one month, which together contain a methodical digest of all the offices to be read in commemoration of the church saints. A full set of the *menaia* constitutes the complete Greek breviary.

menalty (men'al-ti), *n.* [See *mesnality*.] The middle class of people.

Which was called the eyvll parliamente for the nobillite,
the worse for the *menaltie*, but worse of all for the commonaltie.
Hall's Union (1548). (Halliwell.)

mend (mend), *v.* [*< ME. menden, by apheresis for amenden, amend: see amend.*] I. *trans.* 1. To repair, as something broken, defaced, de-ranged, or worn; make whole or fit for use; re-store to a sound or serviceable condition: as, to *mend* shoes or clothes, a wall or a road.

He saw other two brethren . . . in a ship with Zebedee
their father, *mending* their nets. Mat. iv. 21.

Mend up the fire to me, brother,
Mend up the fire to me.
Lady Maitry (Child's Ballads, II. 85).

2. To correct or reform; make or set right; bring to a proper state or condition: as, to *mend* one's ways, health, or fortune; that will not *mend* the matter.

It schal neuere greue a good man though the gilt be
mendid. Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 11.

The gods preserve you, and *mend* you!
Beau. and Fl., King and No King, iii. 3.

To make the People fittest to chuse, and the chosen fit-
test to govern, will be to *mend* our corrupt and faulty
Education. Milton, Free Commonwealth.

3. To improve; make better in any way; help, further, better, advance in value or considera-
tion, etc.

Who never *mended* his pace no more
Nor [than if] he had done no ill.
Robin Hood and the Beggar (Child's Ballads, V. 196).

Tacitus observeth how rarely raising of the fortune
mendeth the disposition.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 291.

He [Christ] came to restore them who were delighted in
their ruins, and thought themselves too good to be *mended*.
Stillington, Sermons, I. vi.

My uncle, who is extremely *mended* by soap and the
hopes of a peerage, is come up. Walpole, Letters, II. 135.

4. To improve upon; add to; surpass or out-do: as, to *mend* one's shot (that is, to make a better one).

I'll *mend* the marriage w^l ten thousand crowns.
Lord Salton and Auchanachie (Child's Ballads, II. 169).

Over and beside
Signior Baptista's liberality,
I'll *mend* it with a largess.
Shak., T. of the S., l. 2. 151.

To *mend* one's meal, to take something more. [North. Eng.] =**Syn.** 1-3. *Amend*, *Improve*, *Better*, etc. See *amend*.

II. *intrans.* To grow or do better; improve; act or behave better.

What think you of this foot, Malvollo? Doth he not
mend? Shak., T. N., l. 5. 80.

I hope the Times will *mend*. Howell, Letters, ii. 48.

But fare you weel, Auld Nickie-ben;
Oh wad ye tak' a thought and *mend*!
Burns, Address to the De'il.

On the *mending* hand. See *hand*.

mend (mend), *n.* [*< mend, v. Cf. mends.*] Amend-ment; improvement; course of improvement; way to recovery: as, to be on the *mend* (said especially of a person recovering from illness). **mendable** (men'da-bl), *a.* [*< mend + -able. Cf. amendable.*] Capable of being mended.

The foundations and frame being good or *mendable* by the Architects now at work, there is good hope, when peace is settled, people shall dwell more wind-tight and water-tight than formerly. *N. Ward, Simple Coder, p. 36.*

mendacious (men-dā'shus), *a.* [= *It. mendace, < L. mendax (mendaci-), lying, false, akin to mentiri, lie, commentum, a device, a falsehood, comminisci, devise, invent, design: see comment¹, comment².*] 1. Given to lying; speaking falsely; falsifying.

Finally these *mendacious* rogues circulated a report. *Hawthorne, Blithedale Romance, viii.*

2. Having the character of a lie; false; untrue: as, a *mendacious* report; *mendacious* legends.

mendaciously (men-dā'shus-ly), *adv.* [*< mendacious + -ly².*] In a false or lying manner; untruthfully; dishonestly.

mendaciousness (men-dā'shus-nes), *n.* The quality of being mendacious; a propensity to lie; the practice of lying; mendacity.

mendacity (men-das'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *mendacities* (-tiz). [*< L. mendacitas (-t-s), falsehood, < L. mendax (mendaci-), lying, false: see mendacious.*] 1. The quality of being mendacious; a disposition to lie or deceive; habitual lying.

And that we shall not deny, if we call to mind the *mendacity* of Greece, from whom we have received most relations. *Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., l. 6.*

2. A falsehood; a lie.

Now Eve, upon the question of the serpent, returned the precept in different terms: "You shall not eat of it, neither shall you touch it, lest perhaps you dye." In which delivery there was not less than two mistakes, or rather additional *mendacities*: for the commandment forbade not the touch of the fruit; and positively said, ye shall surely dye. *Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., l. 1.*

Mendæan, Mendæism. Same as *Mandaean, Mandaism.*

Mendaite (men'da-it), *n.* Same as *Mandaan.* **mender** (men'der), *n.* One who or that which mends or repairs.

A trade, sir, that, I hope, I may use with a safe conscience; which is, indeed, sir, a *mender* of bad soles. *Shak., J. C., l. 1. 15.*

mendiant†, *n.* [*< OF. mendiant, a beggar, < L. mendican(t)-s, begging: see mendicant. Cf. maund³.*] A Middle English variant of *mendicant*.

mendicancy (men'di-kan-si), *n.* [*< mendican(t) + -cy.*] The condition of being a mendicant; the state of beggary, or the act of begging.

It was often necessary for them to spend a part of every summer in vagrant mendicancy. *Lecky, Eng. in 18th Cent., xvi.*

mendicant (men'di-kant), *a.* and *n.* [*< OF. mendiant, F. mendiant = Sp. Pg. It. mendicante, < L. mendican(t)-s, ppr. of mendicare, mendicare, beg: see mendicare. Cf. mendiant, mendicant.*] 1. *a.* 1. Begging; reduced to a condition of beggary.—2. Practising beggary; living by alms or doles: as, a *mendicant* friar. See *friar*.

Fields of maize, . . . forming
Cloisters for mendicant crows. *Longfellow, Evangeline, ll. 4.*

Mendicant orders, those religious orders which originally depended for support on the alms they received. The principal mendicant orders are the Franciscans, the Dominicans, the Carmelites, and the Augustinians. Also called *begging friars*.

II. n. A beggar; one who lives by asking alms; especially, a member of a begging order or fraternity; a begging friar.

Next . . . are certain *Mendicants*, which live of Rice and Barley, which any man at the first asking giveth them. *Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 454.*

And, but for that, whatever he may vaunt,
Who now's a monk had been a *mendicant*. *Bp. Hall, Satires, v. 1.*

She from her store of meal
Takes one unsparing handful for the scrip
Of this old *Mendicant*. *Wordsworth, Old Cumberland Beggar.*

All the Buddhist priests are *mendicants*. *J. F. Clarke, Ten Great Religions, iv. 1.*

mendicate† (men'di-kāt), *v. i.* [*< L. mendicare, pp. of mendicare, mendicare (> It. mendicare = Pr. Sp. Pg. mendigar = F. mender, > E. obs. maund³, q. v.), beg, < mendicus, poor, needy, beggarly; as a noun, a beggar; ulterior origin unknown.*] To beg or practise begging.

mendication† (men-di-kā'shon), *n.* [*< mendicare + -ion.*] The act or habitual practice of begging.

Two grave and punctual authors . . . omit the history of his [Bellisarius's] *mendication*. *Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., vii. 17.*

mendicence†, *n.* [*ME., equiv. to *mendicance: see mendicancy.*] Mendicancy.

There hath ben great discord . . .
Upon the estate of mendicence. *Rom. of the Rose.*

mendicity (men-dis'i-ti), *n.* [*< ME. mendicitee, < OF. mendicite, F. mendicité = Sp. mendicidad = Pg. mendicidade = It. mendicità, < L. mendicita(-s), beggary, pauperism, < mendicus, beggarly: see mendicare.*] 1. The state or condition of a beggar; beggariness.

For riches and mendicities
Ben cleped two extremities. *Rom. of the Rose, l. 6525.*

In the case of professional authors, mendicity often trails mendacity along with it. *Whipple, Ess. and Rev., l. 38.*

2. The practice of begging; beggary; mendicancy.

mendinant†, *n.* [*ME., < OF. mendinant, ppr. of mendiner, mendier, beg, < mendien, mandien, mendiant, mendicant, begging: see mendiant, mendicant.*] A mendicant or begging friar.

Therefore we mendynantz, we sely freres,
Ben wedded to povertie and continence. *Chaucer, Summoner's Tale, l. 198.*

mending (men'ding), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *mend, v.*] 1. A yarn composed of cotton and wool, and prepared for darning the so-called merino stockings made on the stocking-loom: used chiefly in the plural.—2. Articles collectively that require to be mended.

mendipite (men'di-pit), *n.* [*< Mendip (see def.) + -ite².*] A rare oxychloride of lead, usually occurring in fibrous or columnar radiated masses, also crystallized, of a white color and pearly luster. It is found in the Mendip hills, Somerset, England.

mendment† (mend'ment), *n.* [*< ME. mendment; by aphesis from amendment.*] 1. Amendment.

Such a grace was hir lent
That she came to *mendment*. *MS. Cantab. F. v. 48, f. 43. (Halliwell.)*

By that *mendment* nothing else he meant
But to be king, to that mark he was bent. *Mir. for Mags., p. 355.*

2. Fertilizing; manuring. [*Prov. Eng.*]

This writer's flood shall be for their *mendment* or fertility, not for their utter vastation and ruin. *Bp. Gauden, Hieraspistes (1653), Pref. (Latham.)*

mendozaite (men-dō'zit), *n.* [*< Mendoza (see def.) + -ite².*] In mineral, soda alum, occurring in white fibrous masses near Mendoza, Argentine Republic.

mends (mendz), *n. pl.* [By aphesis from *amends*.] Amends; requital; remedy. [Now chiefly prov. Eng.]

All wrongs have *mends*, but no *amends* of shame. *Spenser, F. Q., II. l. 20.*

If she be fair, 'tis the better for her: an she be not, she has the *mends* in her own hands. *Shak., T. and C., l. 1. 63.*

menel†, *v., n., and a.* A Middle English form of *mean†*, *mean²*, etc.

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tains, Urals. Its exact nature is doubtful; it may be identical with columbite.

menglet†, *v. and n.* An obsolete form of *minge*.

menhaden (men-hā'dn), *n.* [Also *munhaden*; a corruption of Narragansett Indian *munnac-hatleaug* (Roger Williams), lit. 'fertilizer,' a name applied to the menhaden, herring, and alewife, all being used by the Indians for manuring their corn-fields.] A clupeoid fish, *Brevoortia tyrannus*. It has the appearance of a shad, but is still more compressed, has a large head, and the scales are closely imbricated, leaving a high narrow surface exposed, while their posterior margins are pectinated. The jaws and mouth are toothless, and there is a deep median emargination of the upper jaw. The intestinal canal is very long, and the chief food is obtained from mud taken into the stomach. It is one of the most important economic fishes of the eastern coast of the United States; it ranges from 25° to 45° north latitude, and in the summer occurs in the coast-waters of all the Atlantic States from Maine to Florida, but in winter only south of Cape Hatteras. It is the most abundant fish on the eastern coast of the United States. Formerly it was used almost solely for manure, but large quantities are now converted into oil, and many are canned in oil, to be sold as 'sardines,' like the European fishes so named. It attains a length of from 12 to 16 inches, is bluish above with silvery or brassy sides, the fins usually tinged yellowish or greenish, and has a dark scapular blotch, often with smaller spots behind it. It varies a good deal in details of form and color with age, and to some extent with season and locality. This fish has at least 30 different popular names in the United States, the leading ones being *mossbunker*, with many variants (see *mossbunker*), *poogie* or *poogy* and its variants, *alewife* or *old-wife*, *whiting* or *whitefish*, *bonny fish*, *bugfish* (which see), *hardhead*, *fatback*, *chebog*, *pilehead* (a misnomer), *schoddy*, *shiner*, *pauhagen* (pogaden, pookagan, etc.), *yellowtail*, *green-tailed shad*, *shadine* (as put up in oil), and *sardine*. The name *menhaden* extends in literary use to all the other species of *Brevoortia*, of which there are several, as *B. patronus* of the Gulf of Mexico; and it is locally misapplied to the thread-herring, *Opisthonema thrysia*. See *cut* under *Brevoortia*.

menhir (men'hîr), *n.* [*< Corn. maenhir, < Corn. and W. maen, a stone (cf. dolmen, eistracn), + hir, long. Cf. longstone.*] In archaeol., one of a class of monumental stones of greater or less antiquity, found in various parts of Europe,

and in Africa and in regions of Asia, especially in the Khassian hills. They are very abundant in Brittany, France. They are usually tall and massive, either entirely rough or partly cut, and are set upright in or on the ground, either singly or in groups, alignments, circles, or other combinations. See *menhirs*.

All can trace back the history of the *menhirs* from historic Christian times to non-historic regions, when these rude stone pillars, with or without still ruder inscriptions, were gradually superseding the earthen tumuli as a record of the dead. *Fergusson, Rude Stone Monuments, p. 60.*

menial (mō'ni-āl), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. *meniall*, < ME. *meincal*, *meincal*, < OF. (AF.) *mesnial*, *menial*, *meignial*, pertaining to a household, < *meine*, *maisee*, etc., a household: see *meiny*.] 1. *a.* 1. Belonging to a retinue or train of servants; serving.

Also an Act was made. That no Lord, nor other, might give any Liveries to any but their Household and *Menial* Servants. *Baker, Chronicles, p. 164.*

Lo! the sad father, frantic with his pain,
Around him furious drives his *menial* train. *Pope, Iliad, xiv. 292.*

2. Pertaining to servants or domestic service; servile.

The women attendants perform only the most *menial* offices. *Swift, Gulliver's Travels.*

Freebooters, sprung from low castes, and accustomed to *menial* employments, became mighty Rajahs. *Macaulay, Warren Hastings.*

II. n. A domestic servant; one of a body of household servants: now used chiefly as a term of disparagement.

That all might mark — knight, *menial*, high, and low. *Cowper, Hope, l. 312.*

Hired servants are of three kinds: *menials*, day-laborers, and agents. A *menial* is one who dwells in the household of the master, and is employed about domestic concerns, under a contract, express or implied, to continue service for a certain time. *Robinson, Elem. of Law, 123.*

menialty† (mō'ni-āl-ti), *n.* [*< menial + -ty. Cf. menality.*] Common people collectively.

The vulgar *menialty* conclude therefore it is like to increase, because a harnshaw (a whole afternoon together) sate on the top of Saint Peter's church in Cornhill. *Nash, Christ's Tears over Jerusalem (1613). (Nares.)*

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Menidæ (men'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Mene* + *-idæ*.] A family of scombroidean acanthopterygian fishes, typified by the genus *Mene*. The body is much compressed and the abdomen prominent and trenchant, the mouth very protracile, the dorsal very long and entire, the anal also very long and commencing just behind the ventrals, and the ventrals elongated and complete. *Mene maculata* is an inhabitant of the Indian Ocean.

menilite (men'i-lit), *n.* [*Ménil(montant)* (see def.) + *-ite*.] A variety or subspecies of opaline silica found at Ménilmontant, a quarter in the eastern part of Paris. It is found in kidney-shaped masses of the size of the hand or larger, sometimes in globules of the size of a nut. It has usually a dull grayish or bluish color.

meningeal (mē-nin'jē-āl), *a.* [*meninx*, *pl. meninges*, + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to the meninges. — **Meningeal arteries**, the arteries supplying the dura mater of the brain, the principal one being the middle or great meningeal from the internal maxillary.

meninges, *n. Plural of meninx.*

meningitic (men-in-jit'ik), *a.* [*meningitis* + *-ic*.] Relating or pertaining to meningitis; affected with meningitis.

meningitis (men-in-jit'is), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μηνιγίτις* (*μηνιγγ-*), a membrane (see *meninx*), + *-itis*.] Inflammation of the membranes of the brain or spinal cord. — **Epidemic cerebrospinal meningitis**, an infectious disease which in ordinary cases is characterized by an acute invasion with violent headache, severe pains and stiffness in the neck, and great malaise, more or less fever, sometimes a chill, and sometimes vomiting. The subsequent course varies greatly, but usually presents severe headache and backache and retraction of the head, tenderness along the spine, often vertigo, stupor, frequently delirium, sometimes convulsions, sometimes vomiting, with paralysis of the ocular and facial muscles or abnormal stimulation of the same. The spinal nerves exhibit more or less disturbance; herpes facialis is frequent, and other skin affections, such as petechiae, roseola, and urticaria. The spleen may be slightly but is not greatly enlarged. The disease lasts from two to four weeks in many cases, but it may be fatal in a few days, or a severe invasion may be followed by equally speedy recovery; on the other hand, it may last for eight weeks or more. It is most frequent in children, but adults are not exempt. The infection inheres in localities; proximity to or contact with the sick does not seem to increase exposure. Anatomically, the disease presents a purulent leptomeningitis of the cerebrospinal axis. Also called *black death*, *black fever*, *cerebrospinal fever*, *congestive fever*, *malignant meningitis*, *malignant purpura*, *malignant purpuric fever*, *neuropurpuric fever*, *pestilential purpura*, *petechial fever*, *phrenitis typhodes*, *purple fever*, *spotted fever*, *typhoid meningitis*, *typhus petechialis*, *typhus syncopalis*. — **Tubercular meningitis**. See *tubercular*.

meningocele (mē-nin'gō-sēl), *n.* [*Gr. μηνιγγίς* (*μηνιγγ-*), a membrane, + *κήλη*, a tumor.] In *pathol.*, hernia of the meninges or cranial membranes; cerebral hernia confined to the membranes.

meningococcus (mē-nin'gō-kōk-us), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μηνιγγίς* (*μηνιγγ-*), a membrane, + *κόκκος*, a kernel.] A coccus supposed to be the cause of cerebrospinal fever.

meningorachidian, **meningorachidian** (mē-nin'gō-rā-kid'i-an), *a.* [*Gr. μηνιγγίς* (*μηνιγγ-*), a membrane, + *ράχιδις* (*ραχιδ-*), the spine.] Pertaining to the meninges or membranes of the spinal cord and to the rachis or spine: as, the *meningorachidian* veins. See *spinal*.

meninguria (men-ing-gū-rī-ā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μηνιγγίς* (*μηνιγγ-*), a membrane, + *ούρον*, urine.] Urine containing membranous shreds.

meninting (mē-nin'ting), *n.* [Javanese.] A three-toed kingfisher, *Ceyx meninting*.

meninx (mē-nin'ks), *n.*; *pl. meninges* (mē-nin'-jēz). [NL., < Gr. *μηνιγγίς* (*μηνιγγ-*), a membrane, esp. of the brain.] In *anat.*, a membrane; especially, one of the three membranes that invest the brain and spinal cord. They are the dura mater, the arachnoid, and the pia mater, named in order from without inward. See these words.

meniscal (mē-nis'kal), *a.* [*meniscus* + *-al*.] Pertaining to or having the form of a meniscus.

meniscate (mē-nis'kāt), *a.* [*meniscus* + *-ate*.] Resembling the section of a meniscus: applied in botany to a cylindrical body bent into a semicircle.

menisciform (mē-nis'i-fōrm), *a.* [*Gr. μνίσκος*, a crescent (see *meniscus*), + *L. forma*, form.] Of the form of a meniscus or crescent.

meniscoid (mē-nis'koid), *a.* [*Gr. μνίσκος*, a crescent, + *εἶδος*, form.] Like a meniscus; crescent-shaped; concavo-convex.

meniscoidal (men-is-koi'dal), *a.* [*meniscoid* + *-al*.] Same as *meniscoid*.

meniscus (mē-nis'kus), *n.*; *pl. menisci* (-i). [*NL.*, < Gr. *μνίσκος*, a crescent, dim. of *μήνη*, the moon: see *moon*.] 1. A crescent or crescent-shaped body. Specifically — 2. A lens, convex on one side and concave on the other, and thicker in the center, so that its section presents the appearance of the moon in

its first quarter. As the convexity exceeds the concavity, a meniscus may be regarded as a convex lens (also called a *converging meniscus*); the corresponding form in which the convexity is less than the concavity is sometimes but improperly called a *diverging meniscus*. See *cut under lens*.

3. The convex or concave surface of a liquid, caused by capillarity: thus, the mercury in a barometer has a *convex meniscus*, but spirit or water a *concave meniscus*.

— 4. In *anat.*, an inter-articular fibrocartilage, of a rounded, oval, disk-like, or falcate shape, situated between the ends of bones, in the interior of joints, attached by the margins. Such cartilages are found in man in the temporomaxillary, the sternoclavicular, and sometimes the acromioclavicular articulations, and in the wrist- and knee joints.

5. In *zool.*, a peculiar organ, of doubtful function, found in *Echinorhynchus*, a genus of acanthocephalous parasitic worms. *Huxley*.

meniset, *n.* [*ME. menuse*, < *OF. menuise*, *menuse*, *menuze*, any small object, small fish, small fry, < *menutser*, make small, diminish: see *minish*.] 1. Small fish; small fry. — 2. A minnow.

The little roach, the *menise* biting fast.

John Dennis (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 167).

menisont, **menisont**, *n.* [*ME. menison*, *menison*, *menysoun*, *menesoun*, < *OF. menison*, *menoisson*, *menuisson*, *menison*, *menisoun*, *maneson*, dysentery, diarrhea, < *LL. manatio* (-n-), a flowing: see *manation*.] Diarrhea; dysentery.

Bothe meseles & mute, and in the *menysoun* biody.

Piers Plowman (B), xvi. 111.

Menispermaceæ (men'i-spēr-mā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (A. P. de Candolle, 1824), < *Menispermum* + *-aceæ*.] A natural order of dicotyledonous polypetalous plants, of which the genus *Menispermum* is the type, belonging to the cohort *Ranales*. It is characterized by small, usually three-petaled, dioecious flowers, with the petals shorter than the sepals, and solitary seeds, which are attached by the ventral face, and have the micropyle above. The order embraces about 57 genera and 350 species, the number of which may, however, be greatly reduced; they are found principally within the tropics, although a few occur in North America, western Asia, and Australia. They are principally woody climbers, with alternate leaves and clusters of small flowers. The plants possess active narcotic and bitter properties, some being very poisonous, while others are used as tonics. It includes 4 tribes, the *Tinosporæ*, *Cocculæ*, *Cissampelidæ*, and *Pachygonæ*.

menispermaceus (men'i-spēr-mā'shi-us), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or having the characters of the *Menispermaceæ*.

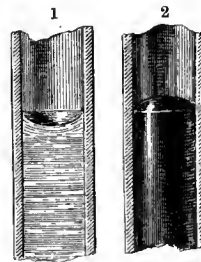
menispermal (men-i-spēr'māl), *a.* [*Menispermum* + *-al*.] Relating to the *Menispermaceæ*, or to the larger group to which that order belongs.

menispermate (men-i-spēr'māt), *n.* [*menispermic* + *-ate*.] A compound of menispermic acid and a base.

menispermic (men-i-spēr'mik), *a.* [*menispermum* + *-ic*.] Obtained from the seeds of the menispermaceous plant *Anamirta Cocculus*: applied to an acid.

menispermine (men-i-spēr'min), *n.* [*menispermum* + *-ine*.] An alkaloid extracted from the shells of the fruit of *Anamirta Cocculus*. It is tasteless and medicinally inert. See *Cocculus*.

Menispermum (men-i-spēr'mum), *n.* [NL. (Tournefort, 1705), so called from the half-moon shape of the seeds; < Gr. *μήνη*, the moon, + *σπέρμα*, a seed.] A genus of dicotyledonous polypetalous plants, type of the natural order *Menispermaceæ*, the moonseed family, and belonging to the tribe *Cocculæ*, characterized by having the embryo horseshoe-



Forms of Meniscus, def. 3.
1, concave; 2, convex.

shaped, and by having from twelve to an indefinite number of stamens. They are climbing plants, with partially petiole, palmately lobed or angled leaves, flowers in panicles, and the fruit a compressed drupe. There are 2 species — *M. Canadense*, the Canadian moonseed, native of North America, and *M. Davuricum*, indigenous to the temperate parts of eastern Asia. The former is a desirable arbor-vine, though its flowers are inconspicuous. Its fruit is black with a bloom, resembling small grapes.

2. [*L. c.*] The pharmacopœial name of the rhizome and rootlets of *Menispermum Canadense*. It is little used in medicine, and seems inert. Also called *Texas sarsaparilla*.

meniveri, *n.* An obsolete form of *miniver*.

mennard (men'ard), *n.* [See *minnow*.] A minnow. [Prov. Eng.]

mennawet, *n.* An obsolete form of *minnow*.

Mennonist (men'on-ist), *n.* [*Mennonite* + *-ist*.] Same as *Mennonite*.

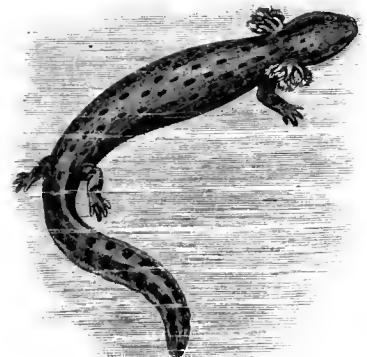
Mennonite (men'on-it), *n.* [*Menno* (see def.) + *-ite*.] A member of a Christian denomination which originated in Friesland in the early part of the sixteenth century, and holds doctrines of which Menno Simons (1492-1559) was the chief exponent. The leading features of the Mennonite bodies have been baptism on profession of faith, refusal of oaths, of civic offices, and of the support of the state in war, and a tendency to asceticism. Many of these beliefs and practices have been modified. The sect became divided in the seventeenth century into the Upland ("Obere") Mennonites or Ammanites and the Lowland ("Untere") Mennonites, the former being the more conservative and rigorous. Members of the sect are found in the Netherlands, Germany, Russia, etc., and especially in the United States. In the last-named country they are divided into "Untere" or Old Mennonites, "Obere" Mennonites or Ammanites, New Mennonites, Evangelical Mennonites, and Reformed Mennonites (or Herrisians).

mennowi, *n.* An obsolete form of *minnow*.

menobrach (men'ō-brang'k), *n.* An animal of the genus *Menobrachus*.

Menobrachidæ (men-ō-brang'ki-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Menobrachus* + *-idæ*.] A family of amphibians named from the genus *Menobrachus*: same as *Proteidæ*.

Menobrachus (men-ō-brang'kus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μένειν*, remain (see *remain*), + *βράχια*, gills.] 1. A genus of tailed amphibians of the family *Proteidæ*, characterized by the persistence of



Menobrachus or *Necturus maculatus*.

the gills and the possession of four limbs with four well-developed digits. It is the American representative of the Old World genus *Proteus*. *M. maculatus* inhabits the waters of the Mississippi basin and of the Great Lakes, while *M. punctatus* is found in those of the south Atlantic watershed. The genus is also called *Necturus*.

2. [*L. c.*] An animal of this genus.

Menocerca (men-ō-sēr'kă), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *μένειν*, remain, + *κέρας*, a tail.] A series of Old World catarrhine simians, from which the tailless apes (*Anthropoidea*) and man are by some supposed to be derived, as well as the existing tailed monkeys and baboons. *Haeckel*.

menocercal (men-ō-sēr'kal), *a.* [*Menocerca* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to the *Menocerca*.

Menodontidæ (men-ō-don'ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Menodus* (-odont-) + *-idæ*.] A family of fossil perissodactyls, typified by the genus *Menodus*, to which are probably also referable such forms as *Titanotherium* of Leidy, *Brontotherium* of Marsh, and *Symborodon* of Cope.

Menodus (men'ō-dus), *n.* [NL. (Pomel, 1849), < Gr. *μήνη*, a crescent, + *ὄδον* (*odont-*) = *E. tooth*.] A genus of fossil perissodactyls, typical of the family *Menodontidæ*.

menolipsis (men-ō-lip'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μήνη*, month (> *μηνιαία*, the menses), + *λείψις*, a failing.] In *pathol.*, the failure or retention of the catamenia.

menologium (men-ō-lō'ji-um), *n.* Same as *menology*.

menology (mē-nol'ō-jī), *n.* [= F. *ménologe* = Sp. Pg. *menologio*, < ML. *menologium*, < MGr. *μηνολόγιον*, a calendar of months, < Gr. *μήν*, a month (see *month*), + *λόγος*, an account, < *λέγω*, speak, tell: see *-ology*.] 1. A register of months, or of occurrences in the order of the months.

In a Saxon *menology* of great antiquity, the author . . . goes on to say, etc.

J. M. Kemble, *Saxons in England*, I. 423.

2. A list or calendar of martyrs; specifically, in the *Gr. Ch.*, a book which contains a list of all the festivals celebrated throughout the year, and the lives of the church saints and martyrs. It corresponds to the martyrology of the Roman Catholic Church.

menopause (men'ō-pāz), *n.* [= F. *ménopause*, < Gr. *μήν*, month (> *μηνιαία*, the menses), + *παύσις*, a cessation.] The final cessation of the menses or monthly courses of women, which occurs normally between the ages of forty-five and fifty; the end of menstruation.

menoplasia (men'ō-plā'ni-ā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μήν*, month (> *μηνιαία*, the menses), + *πλάσις*, a wandering, deviation.] In *pathol.*, a discharge of blood, at the catamenial period, from some other part of the body than the womb; an aberration of the menstrual flow. *Thomas*, *Med. Diet.*

Menopoma (men'ō-pō'mā), *n.* [NL., so called with ref. to its permanent gill-openings; < Gr. *μένω*, remain, + *πόμα*, a lid.] A genus of large tailed amphibians, typical of the family *Menopomidae*: so called from the persistence of the gill-slits or branchial apertures. The genus is peculiar to America, where it represents the so-called "giant salamander" of Japan (*Cryptobranchus*, or *Sieboldia*, or *Megalobatrachus marinus*). There are two species of these large, ugly, and repulsive creatures, *M. alleghaniensis* and *M. horrida*. They have four short but well-formed limbs, the fore feet four-toed and the hind feet five-toed. They attain a length of one or two feet, and live in muddy waters of the Alleghany region and Mississippi basin. They are voracious, may readily be taken with hook and line, and are very tenacious of life. They are the largest amphibians of America, and are wrongly reputed to be poisonous. They are popularly known by the names of *hellbender*, *mud-deer*, *water-puppy*, *water-dog*, *ground puppy*, and *treege*. The genus is also called *Protonopsis*, its two species being then known as *P. fusca* and *P. horrida*. See *cut* under *hellbender*.

Menopomatidae (men'ō-pō-mat'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] Same as *Menopomidae*. *Hogg*, 1838.

menopome (men'ō-pōm), *n.* [NL. *Menopoma*.] An animal of the genus *Menopoma*.

Menopomidae (men'ō-pōm'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Menopoma* + *-idae*.] A family of tailed amphibians named from the genus *Menopoma*. It is composed of the two genera *Menopoma* (or *Protonopsis*) and *Megalobatrachus* (or *Sieboldia* or *Cryptobranchus*), and is also called *Protonopidae* and *Cryptobranchidae*.

menorrhagia (men'ō-rā'jī-ā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μήν*, month (> *μηνιαία*, menses), + *-ραγία*, a flowing, < *ρῥῑνῑναι*, break. Cf. *hemorrhage*.] 1. In *physiol.*, ordinary menstruation. — 2. In *pathol.*, an immoderate menstrual discharge; *menorrhagy*.

menorrhagic (men'ō-rā'jīk), *a.* [*menorrhagy* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to *menorrhagia*; also, affected with *menorrhagia*.

menorrhagy (men'ō-rā'jī), *n.* Same as *menorrhagia*.

menorrhoea (men'ō-rō'ē), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μήν*, month (> *μηνιαία*, menses), + *ρῑα*, a flowing, < *ρῑνῑναι*, flow.] 1. In *physiol.*, the normal menstrual flow. — 2. In *pathol.*, prolonged menstruation.

menostasis (mē-nos'tā-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μήν*, a month (> *μηνιαία*, menses), + *στάσις*, a standing; see *stasis*.] 1. In *pathol.*, the retention of the menses and their accumulation in the uterus; suppression or retention of the catamenial discharge. — 2. The acute pain which in some women precedes each appearance of the menses: so called because it is presumed to be occasioned by stagnancy of the blood in the capillary vessels of the uterus.

menostation (men-os'tā'shōn), *n.* [*Gr. μήν*, a month (> *μηνιαία*, menses), + *L. statio(n)*, standing; see *station*.] Same as *menostasis*.

Menotyphla (men'ō-tif'li), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *μένω*, remain, + *τύφλος*, blind (with ref. to the cæcum).] In some systems of classification, a division of the mammalian order *Insectivora*, including those forms which possess a cæcum, as distinguished from those without a cæcum, or *Lipotyphla*.

menotyphlic (men'ō-tif'lik), *a.* [*Menotyphla* + *-ic*.] Having a cæcum; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Menotyphla*.

menourt, *n.* A Middle English form of *minor*.

menowit, *n.* An obsolete form of *minnow*.

mensa (men'sā), *n.*; *pl. mensæ* (-sē). [L.] A table, or something resembling a table. Specifi-

cally — (a) In *anat.*, the flat grinding surface of one of the molar teeth; the corona. (b) *Eccles.*, the top or upper surface of an altar. — *Divorce a mensa et thoro*. See *divorce*.

mensal¹ (men'sal), *a. and n.* [= It. *mensale*, < L. *mensalis*, of a table, < *mensa*, a table: see *mensa*.] 1. *a.* Belonging to the table; transacted at table. [Rare.] — *Mensal church*, in Scotland, before the Reformation, a church allotted by its patron to the service of the bishop, made the fourth part of his own benefice, and so regarded as contributing to the maintenance of his table. — *Mensalland*, land devoted to the supply of food for the table, as of a king or lord.

II. *n.* The book of accounts for articles had for the table. *Halliwel*. [Prov. Eng.]

mensal² (men'sal), *a.* [= Pg. *mensal*, < L. *mensis*, a month: see *month*.] Monthly. [Rare.]

In the male as in the female, the maturation of the reproductive elements is a continuous process, though we may hardly say that it is not influenced by this *mensal* periodicity. J. Nelson, *Amer. Jour. Psychol.*, I. 390.

mense (mens), *n.* [A later form of *mensk*.] 1. Dignity of conduct; propriety; decorum; sense of honor; good manners. [Scotch and prov. Eng.]

And Vandal, ye but show your little mense,
Just much about it wif your scanty sense.
Burns, *Brigs of Ayr*.

We hae mense and discretion, and are moderate of our mouths. Scott, *Rob Roy*, vi.

2. Ornament; credit; as, he's a mense to his family. [Scotch and prov. Eng.]

mense (mens), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *mensed*, ppr. *ensing*. [A later form of *mensk*.] To grace; ornament; set off or be a credit to: as, the pictures mense the room. [Scotch and prov. Eng.]

mensful (mens'ful), *a.* [*mens* + *-ful*. In older form *mensful*, *q. v.*] Decorous; mannerly; respectful and worthy of respect. [Scotch and prov. Eng.]

What! mensful Mysie of the Mill so soon at her prayers?
Now, benison on the bonny eyes that open so early!
Scott, *Monastery*.

menseless (mens'les), *a.* [*mens* + *-less*.] Destitute of grace, propriety, or moderation; uncivil; immoderate. [Scotch and prov. Eng.]

No to rin an' wear his cloots,
Like ither menseless, graceless brutes.
Burns, *Death of Poor Mallie*.

menses (men'sēz), *n. pl.* [*L. menses*, *pl. of mensis*, a month: see *month*.] Catamenial or monthly discharges; a periodic constitutional flow of blood or bloody fluid from the mucous coat of the uterus of a female, as a woman, monkey, bitch, or other mammal. The menses occur in connection with ovulation, of which they are generally a sign. They normally occur in women thirteen times a year, or at intervals of a lunar month, whence the name.

menskt, *a. and n.* [*ME. mensk*, < *AS. mennisc*, of man, human (see *mannish*): as a noun, *mennisc*, humanity (= *leel*, *menniska* = *Sw. menniska* = *Dan. menneske* = *OS. menniski* = *OFries. munniska*, *minska*, *manesche*, *menneska*, *menska*, *menscha*, *minscha* = *OHG. menniski*, *mennisgi*, *munniseo*, *mennisko*, *MHG. mennische*, *mennisch*, *G. mensch*, *man*), < *mennisc*, human, < *menn*, man: see *man*, *mannish*.] I. *a.* 1. Of man or mankind; human.

More mensk it is manliche to deie
Than for to sic couwar[d]li for outg that mal falle.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), I. 3900.

2. Honored; honorable.

A mensk lady on molde mon may hir calle, for gode.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), I. 904.

II. *n.* Dignity; honor; grace; favor; good manners; decorous bearing or conduct.

At the fete ther-of ther sete a faunt,
A mayden of menske, ful debonere.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), I. 162.

My menske and my manhede ge mayntene in ertne.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), I. 399.

menskt, *v. t.* [*ME. mensken*, < *mensk*, *n.*] 1. To dignify; honor; grace.

To be there with his best burnes bi a certayne time,
To mensk the marriage of Mellors his daughter.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), I. 4815.

git I may as I milite menske the with giftes,
And meyntene thi mochede more then thou knowest.
Piers Plowman (A), iii. 177.

2. To worship; reverence.

All tho that trulye trasit in the
Schall neuere dye, this dare I saye.
Therefore ge folke in fere
Menske hym with mayne and myght.
York Plays, p. 199.

menskful, *a.* [*ME. mensk* + *-ful*.] Honorable; worshipful; gracious; graceful; courtly.

Whan he kom first to this kourt bi kynde than be schewe,
His manners were so menskful a-mende hem might none.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), I. 507.

menskfully, *adv.* [*ME. menskful* + *-ly*.] With honor, grace, propriety, or civility; honorably; worshipfully.

I gifte zowe lyffe and lyme, and leve for to passe,
So ze doo my message menskfully at Rome.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), I. 2322.

menskindt, *n.* A rare variant of *mankind*.

We menskind in our minority are like women; . . . that they are most forbidden they will soonest attempt.
Kyd, *Spanish Tragedy*, iii. (Davies.)

mensklyt, *adv.* [*ME. mensk* + *-ly*.] With honor, dignity, or propriety; moderately; worthily.

The Marques of Melosor menskliche hec aught.
Alexander of Macedoine (E. E. T. S.), I. 173.

menstraciet, **menstracyet**, *n.* See *minstrelsy*.

menstrua¹ (men'strō-ā), *n. pl.* [*L. menstruus*, monthly: see *menstruous*.] Catamenial discharges; menses.

menstrua², *n.* Latin plural of *menstruum*.

menstrual¹ (men'strō-āl), *a.* [= F. *menstruel* = Pr. *menstrual* = Sp. Pg. *menstrual* = It. *menstruale*, < L. *menstrualis*, monthly, of or having monthly courses, < *menstruus*, monthly: see *menstruous*.] 1. Recurring once a month; monthly; gone through or completed in a month; specifically, in *astron.*, making a complete cycle of changes in a month; pertaining to changes of position recurring monthly: as, the menstrual equation of the sun's place. — 2. Pertaining to the menses of females: *menstruous*; catamenial: as, the menstrual flux or flow. — 3. In *bot.*, same as *menstruous*.

menstrual² (men'strō-āl), *a.* [*menstruum* + *-al*.] Pertaining to a menstruum.

Note: that the dissents of the menstrual or strong waters may hinder the incorporation as well as the dissents of the metals themselves. Bacon, *Physiological Remains*.

menstruant (men'strō-ant), *a.* [*L. menstruant* (*-t*), ppr. of *menstruare*, menstruate: see *menstruate*.] Subject to monthly flowings; in the state of menstruation: as, a menstruant woman.

menstruate (men'strō-āt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *menstruated*, ppr. *menstruating*. [*L. menstruat*, pp. of *menstruare* (> Sp. *menstruar*), menstruate; cf. *menstruous*.] To discharge the menses.

menstruate¹ (men'strō-āt), *a.* Menstruous.

menstruation (men'strō-ā'shōn), *n.* [= F. *menstruation* = Sp. *menstruacion* = Pg. *menstruacão* = It. *menstruazione*, *menstruazione*, < NL. *menstruatio(n)*, < L. *menstruare*, menstruate: see *menstruate*.] 1. The act of menstruating or discharging the menses. — 2. The period of menstruating.

menstruet (men'strō), *n.* [Formerly also *menstruc*; < OF. *menstruc*, F. *menstruc*, *pl.* = Pg. *menstruo* = It. *menstruo*, *menstruo*, < L. *menstrua*, menses: see *menstrua*.] The menstrual flux.

menstruous (men'strō-us), *a.* [*L. menstruus*, of or belonging to a month, monthly, neut. *pl. menstrua*, monthly courses of women, menses, < *mensis*, a month: see *menses*, *month*.] 1. Having the monthly flow or discharge, as a female. — 2. Pertaining to the monthly flow of females. — 3. In *bot.*, lasting for a month.

menstruum (men'strō-um), *n.*; *pl. menstrua*, *menstruus* (-ā, -umz). [NL., neut. of L. *menstruus*, of a month, monthly: see *menstruous*. The reason of the name in the chemical use is not determined.] Any fluid substance which dissolves a solid; a solvent.

Briefly, if [the material of gems] consisteth of parts so far from an icie dissolution that powerful menstrua are made for its emolliion. Sir T. Browne, *Vulgar Err.*, ii. 1.

All liquors are called menstrua which are used as solvents, or to extract the virtues of ingredients by infusion or decoction. Quincy.

The intellect dissolves fire, gravity, laws, method, and the subtlest unnamed relations of nature in its restless menstruum. Emerson, *Essays*, 1st ser., p. 295.

mensual (men'sū-āl), *a.* [= F. *mensuel* = Sp. *mensual* = It. *mensuale*, < L. *mensualis*, < *mensis*, a month: see *month*. Cf. *mensal*².] Of or relating to a month; occurring once a month; monthly.

The arrangement [of a table showing the distribution of earthquakes] is *mensual*. J. Múne, *Earthquakes*, p. 259.

Those series of biographies which issue with *mensual* regularity from Paternoster Row.

N. and Q., 7th ser., IV. 522.

mensurability (men'sū-rā-bil'i-ti), *n.* The property of being mensurable.

The common quality which characterizes all of them is their mensurability. Reid, *On Quantity*.

mensurable (men'sū-rā-bl), *a.* [= F. *mesurable* = Sp. *mensurable* = Pg. *mensuravel*, < LL.

mensurabilis, that can be measured, < *mensurare*, measure: see *mensurate*, *measure*. Cf. *measurable*.] 1. Capable of being measured; measurable.

The solar month . . . is not easily *mensurable*. *Holder*.

2. In music, noting that style of music which succeeded the earliest plain-song, and was distinguished from it by such a combination of simultaneous but independent voice-parts that a system of rhythm was necessitated to avoid confusion. It involved both a classification of rhythms and the invention of a notation to represent rhythmic values. Two principal rhythms were recognized: *tempus perfectum*, which was triple (called "perfect" for fanciful theological reasons), and *tempus imperfectum*, which was duple. The system of notation included notes and rests called *large*, *maxima*, *long*, *breve*, *semibreve*, *minim*, *semiminima*, *fusa*, and *semifusa* (*fuella*), of which in general each note was equal in duration to either three or two of the next denomination, according to the *tempus* used. (See the various words.) The working out of the system was highly complicated, but it prepared the way for the medieval study of counterpoint and for the invention of an adequate notation, and thus contributed directly to the progress of musical art. Also *mensural*.

mensurableness (men'sū-ra-bl-nes), *n.* The quality of being mensurable; mensurability. *Bailey*, 1727.

mensural (men'sū-ral), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. *mensural*, < LL. *mensuralis*, of or belonging to measuring, < L. *mensura*, measuring: see *measure*, *n.*]

1. Pertaining to measure.—2. Same as *mensurable*. 2.—**Mensural note**, in musical notation, a note whose form indicates its time-value relative to other notes in the same piece, as in the ordinary modern notation.—**Mensural signature**. See *signature* and *rhythmic*.

mensurate (men'sū-rāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *mensurated*, ppr. *mensurating*. [< LL. *mensuratus*, pp. of *mensurare* (> It. *misurare* = Sp. Pg. *mensurar* = F. *mesurer*), measure, < *mensura*, measuring, measure: see *measure*, *n.* Cf. *measure*, *v.*] To measure; ascertain the dimensions or quantity of. [Rare.]

mensuration (men'sū-rā'shon), *n.* [= F. *mensuration* = Pr. *mensuratio* = Sp. *mensuración*, < LL. *mensuratio(n-)*, measuring, < *mensurare*, measure: see *mensurate*, *measure*.] The act, art, or process of measuring; specifically, the act or art of determining length, area, volume, content, etc., by measurement and computation: as, the rules of *mensuration*; the *mensuration* of surfaces and solids.

The measure which he [the Christian] would have others mete out to himself is the standard whereby he desires to be tried in his *mensurations* to all other.

Ep. Hall, The Christian, § ii.

mensurative (men'sū-rā-tiv), *a.* [< *mensurare* + *-ive*.] Capable of measuring; adapted for measurement, or for taking the measure of things.

"Yes, Friends," observes the Professor, "not our Logical, *Mensurative* faculty, but our Imaginative one, is King over us." *Carlyle*, Sartor Resartus (ed. 1831), p. 153.

The third method spoken of may be called the *mensurative*. *Jour. Franklin Inst.*, CXXII. 342.

ment¹. An obsolete preterit of *mean*¹.

ment². An obsolete preterit of *ming*¹.

ment³, *v. i.* A variant of *mint*³.

-ment. [ME. *-ment* = OF. & F. *-ment* = Sp. *-miento* = Pg. It. *-mento*, < L. *-mentum*, a common suffix, forming from verbs nouns denoting the result of an act or the act itself: as in *alimentum*, nourishment, < *alere*, nourish; *fragmentum*, a piece broken off, < *frangere* (*frag-*), break; *segmentum*, a piece cut off, < *secare*, cut (LL.); *regimentum*, rule, < *regere*, rule; *monumentum*, that which keeps in mind, < *monere*, keep in mind, advise, etc.] A common suffix of Latin origin, forming, from verbs, nouns which usually denote the results of an act or the act itself, as in *aliment*, *fragment*, *segment*, *commandment*, *document*, *monument*, *government*, etc. It is much used as an English suffix, being attachable to almost any verb, whether of Latin or French origin, as in *movement*, *nourishment*, *payment*, as well as to many of purely English or other Teutonic origin, as in *astonishment*, *atonement*, *bashment*, *bewilderment*, *merriment*, etc.

menta, *n.* Plural of *mentum*.

mentagra (men-tag'rā), *n.* [L., < *mentum*, the chin, + Gr. *ἀγρα*, a taking, catching (cf. *ehiragra*, *podagra*, etc.).] In *pathol.*, an eruption about the chin, forming a crust like that which occurs in scald-head.

mental¹ (men'tal), *a.* [< F. *mental* = Sp. Pg. *mental* = It. *mentale*, < LL. *mentalis*, of the mind, mental, < L. *men(t)-s*, the mind: see *mind¹*, *n.*] 1. Of or pertaining to the mind; specifically, belonging to or characteristic of the intellect; intellectual: as, the *mental* powers or faculties; a *mental* state or condition; *mental* perception.

'Twixt his *mental* and his active parts

Kingdom'd Achilles in commotion rages.

Shak., T. and C., ii. 3. 184.

That modification of the sublime which arises from a strong expression of *mental* energy.

D. Stewart, Philos. Essays, ii. 3.

In what manner the *mental* powers were first developed in the lowest organisms is as hopeless an inquiry as how life first originated.

Darwin, Descent of Man, I. 35.

2. Done or performed by the mind; due to the action of the mind.

By *mental* analysis we mean the taking apart of a complex whole and attending separately to its parts.

J. Sully, Outlines of Psychol., p. 335.

3. Relating to the mind; concerned with the nature, attributes, or phenomena of the human intellect: as, *mental* philosophy; *mental* sciences.—**Mental alienation**, insanity.—**Mental arithmetic**, association, modification, etc. See the nouns.

mental² (men'tal), *a.* [= F. *mental*, < L. *mentum*, the chin: see *mentum*.] In *anat.*, of or pertaining to the mentum or chin; genial.—**Mental artery**, a branch of the inferior dental branch of the internal maxillary artery, issuing from the mental foramen to be distributed to the chin and lower lip.—**Mental foramen**. See *foramen*.—**Mental fossa**, a depression on the outer surface of the lower jaw-bone for the attachment of the muscle acting upon the chin.—**Mental nerves**, several terminal branches of the inferior dental nerve, issuing from the mental foramen.—**Mental point**, in *eraniom.*, the foremost median point of the lower border of the lower jaw, at the symphysis menti.—**Mental prominence**, the projection beyond the vertical of the lower anterior border of the lower jaw-bone. It is highly characteristic and almost diagnostic of the human species.—**Mental spines**. Same as *mental tubercles*.—**Mental suture**, in *entom.*, the impressed line dividing the mentum from the gula.—**Mental tubercles**. Same as *genial tubercles* (which see, under *genial*²).

mental³ (men'tal), *n.* An Oriental water-tight basket, having four ropes attached, by which two men raise water from a stream or cistern and discharge it into a trench for irrigation. *E. H. Knight*.

mentality (men-tal'i-ti), *n.* [< *mental* + *-ity*.] Mental action or power; intellectual activity; intellectuality.

The "Catholic World" laments the decay of *mentality* in Protestant England, finding the cause of its unhappiness in the fact that the British magazine is so poor an affair as it is. . . . This is but a dangerous criterion of *mentality*. *The Nation*, Aug. 3, 1871, p. 78.

A certain amount of *mentality* or volition accompanied the result. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XLII. 450.

Hudibras has the same hard *mentality*.

Emerson, English Traits, xiv.

mentalization (men'tal-i-zā'shon), *n.* [< *mentalize* + *-ation*.] Operation of the mind; mental action; manner of thinking. [Rare.]

Previous to the establishment of complete delirium or delusions there may be traced deviations from healthy *mentalization*. *E. C. Mann*, Psychol. Med., p. 101.

mentalize (men'tal-iz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *mentalized*, ppr. *mentalizing*. [< *mental¹* + *-ize*.] To develop mentally; cultivate the mind or intellect of; excite to mental activity.

The only thing that can ever undermine our school system in popular support is a suspicion that it does not moralize as well as *mentalize* children. *G. S. Hall*, in N. A. Rev.

mentally (men'tal-i), *adv.* [< *mental¹* + *-ly*.] Intellectually; in the mind; in thought or meditation; in idea.

There is no assignable portion of matter so minute that it may not, at least *mentally* (to borrow a school-term), be further divided into still lesser and lesser parts.

Boyle, Works, I. 401.

mentation (men-tā'shon), *n.* [< L. *men(t)-s*, the mind, + *-ation*.] 1. The action or exercise of the mind or of its physical organ; mental activity; ideation; cerebration: intellection.

The most absurd *mentation* and most extravagant actions in insane people are the survival of their fittest states. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXV. 173.

2. The result of mentation; state of mind.

mentery[†] (men'te-ri), *n.* [< F. *menterie*, lying, falsehood, < *mentir*, < L. *mentiri*, lie: see *mendacious*.] Lying.

Loud *mentery* small consultation needs.

G. Harvey, Sonnets, xix.

Mentha (men'thā), *n.* [NL. (Tournefort, 1700), < L. *mentha*, mint: see *mint²*.] A genus of

aromatic labiate plants belonging to the tribe *Satureineæ*, type of the subtribe *Menthoideæ*. It is characterized by 4 stamens, which are nearly equal and distant or diverging, with parallel anther-cells, and by a calyx which is 10-nerved and 5-toothed. Over 300 species have been described, but the plants vary greatly, and the number may be reduced to 25; they are widely distributed over the world, but are found principally in the temperate regions. They are erect diffuse herbs with opposite leaves, and flowers in dense whorls, arranged in terminal or axillary heads or spikes. The common name of the genus is *mint*. See *mint²*, *horsemint*, *hillwort*, and *peppermint*.

menthene (men'thēn), *n.* [< L. *mentha*, mint, + *-ene*.] A liquid hydrocarbon (C₁₀H₁₈) obtained from peppermint-oil.

Menthoideæ (men-thoi'dē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Bentham, 1832), < *Mentha* + *-oideæ*.] A subtribe of labiate plants of the tribe *Satureineæ*. It is characterized by distant or divaricate stamens, with anthers which are 2-celled, at least when young, and by a calyx which is almost always from 5- to 10-nerved. It embraces 20 genera, of which *Mentha* is the type, and about 500 species, although the latter number may be much reduced. The plants are found in both hemispheres, but are almost wholly confined to the temperate or subtropical regions.

menthol (men'thol), *n.* [< L. *mentha*, mint, + *-ol*.] In *chem.*, a solid crystalline body (C₁₀H₂₀O₁) which separates from oil of peppermint on standing. It has the odor of peppermint, melts at 108° F., and volatilizes unchanged at a higher temperature. It is used in medicine as a local application in neuralgia. Also called *peppermint-camphor*.

It was known that *menthol* . . . generated a keen feeling of cold on being spread over the forehead.

Dr. Goldscheider, Nature, XXXIV. 71.

Menticirrhus (men-ti-sir'us), *n.* [NL., orig. *Menticirrhus* (Gill, 1861), < L. *mentum*, the chin, + *cirrhus*, a tuft of hair: see *cirrus*.] A genus of sciaenoid fishes. There are about 11 species, all American, as *M. nebulosus*, of the Atlantic coast of the United States, where it is known as *kingfish*, *whiting*, and *barb*; *M. alburnus*, a more southern whiting of the same coast; and *M. undulatus*, the bagara of the Pacific coast. They are highly prized for the table. See cut under *kingfish*.

menticultural (men-ti-kul'tūr-al), *a.* [< L. *men(t)-s*, the mind, + *cultura*, culture: see *culture*.] Cultivating or improving the mind.

Imp. Diet.

mentiferous (men-tif'e-rus), *a.* [< L. *men(t)-s*, the mind, + *ferre* = E. *bear*¹.] Conveying or transferring mind or thought; telepathic: as, *mentiferous* ether. [Recent.]

mentigerous (men-tij'e-rus), *a.* [< L. *mentum*, the chin, + *gerere*, bear, carry.] In *entom.*, bearing the mentum: as, a *mentigerous* process of the gula.

mention (men'shon), *n.* [< ME. *mentoun*, *mencon*, < OF. *mention*, F. *mention* = Sp. *men-cion* = Pg. *menção* = It. *menzione*, < L. *mentio(n-)*, a calling to mind, a speaking, mention, akin to *men(t)-s*, mind, < *memini* (√ *men*, *min*), have in mind, remember: see *mind¹*.] 1. Statement about or reference to a person or thing; notice or remark; especially, assertion or statement without details or particulars.

He did many grete dedes of armes, of whiche is yet made no *mention*, till that my mater com ther-to.

Mertin (E. E. T. S.), i. 124.

And sleep in dull, cold marble, where no *mention*

Of me more must be heard of.

Shak., Hen. VIII., iii. 2. 423.

Let us . . . speak of things at hand

Useful; whence haply *mention* may arise

Of something not unseasonable to ask.

Milton, P. L., viii. 200.

Now, the *mention* [of God's name] is vain, when it is useless.

Paley, Moral Philos., iv. 2.

2. Indication; evidence. [Rare.]

It [the earthquake] brought vp the Sea a great way vpon the maine Land, which is carried backe with it into the Sea, not leauing *mention* that there had bene Land.

Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 532.

3†. Note; reputation.

'Tis true, I have been a rascal, as you are,

A fellow of no *mention*, nor no mark.

Fletcher (and another), Prophetess, v. 3.

4†. Report; account.

And wheresoever my fortunes shall conduct me,

So worthy *mentions* I shall render of you,

So virtuous and so fair.

Beau. and Fl., Custom of the Country, i. 1.

mention (men'shon), *v. t.* [< F. *mentioner* = Sp. Pg. *menconar* = It. *menzionare*, < ML. *mentiare*, mention, < L. *mentio(n-)*, mention: see *mention*, *n.*] To make mention of; speak of briefly or cursorily; speak of; name; refer to.

I will *mention* the lovingkindnesses of the Lord.

Isa. lxiii. 7.

I *mention* Egypt, where proud kings

Did our forefathers yoke. *Milton*, Psalm lxxxviii.

This road was formerly called Via Antoniana; the ascent to it is difficult, and a Latin inscription is cut on the



The Upper Part of Peppermint (*Mentha piperita*), with flowers. *a*, flower; *b*, calyx.

rock, *mentioning* the name of the road, and that it was made by the emperor Aurelianus.

Poole, *Description of the East*, II. i. 92.

mentionable (men'shon-ə-bl), *a.* [*< mention + -able.*] That can or may be mentioned.

mentohyoid (men-tō-hī-oid), *a.* and *n.* [*< L. mentum, the chin, + NL. hyoides, hyoid.*] *I. a.* Pertaining to the chin and to the hyoid bone.

II. n. An occasional muscle in man, passing between the chin and the hyoid bone.

mentomeckelian (men'tō-me-kē'li-an), *a.* [*< L. mentum, the chin, + Meckel (see def.) + -ian.*] A distal division of Meckel's cartilage around which the lower jaw ossifies, as distinguished from a proximal division which is converted into a part of the suspensorium of the jaw or an ossicle of the ear.

mentonnière (mon-ton-iär'), *n.* [*F., < OF. mentoniere, < menton, the chin, < L. mentum, the chin; see mentum.*] 1. Same as *beaver*².

—2. A piece of armor, used on occasions of special danger as an appendage to the open helmet, worn about the close of the fifteenth and the beginning of the sixteenth century. It was put on outside of the gorget, secured by hooks on each side and by a slot or similar contrivance at the umbril, and thus replaced the vizor and beaver of the armor, except that it was not capable of being raised, but had to be removed altogether.

3. An extra defense used during the just, protecting the throat and lower part of the face. [*Rare.*]

mentor (men'tor), *n.* [*< L. Mentor, < Gr. Μέντωρ, Mentor (or Athena in his guise), friend and adviser of Odysseus (Ulysses) and of Telemachus; prob. 'adviser,' akin to L. monitor, adviser; see monitor.*] One who acts as a wise and faithful guide and monitor, especially of a younger person; an intimate friend who is also a sage counselor, as of one who is young or inexperienced.

mentorial (men-tō'ri-əl), *a.* [*< mentor + -ial.*] Containing advice or admonition.

mentum (men'tum), *n.*; *pl. menta (-tā).* [*L., the chin.*] 1. The chin; the anterior and inferior part of the mandible or under jawbone of a mammal, with or without associated soft parts. It sometimes is regarded as including the parts in the whole interramal space, or interval between the horizontal rami of the mandible.

2. In *entom.*, the median or central and usually principal part of the labium. The term has been applied to different parts of the labium, in different insects and also in the same insect, whence confusion has arisen, especially in the use of the terms *mentum* and *submentum*. The *mentum* is properly the part of the labium between the submentum and the ligula, and is often less conspicuous than either of these. See *labium*, and *ent at mouth-parts*.

3. In *bot.*, a projection in front of the flower in some orchids, caused by the extension of the foot of the column.—*Levator menti.* See *levator*.—*Mentum abscinditum*, the retreating chin, not attaining to a perpendicular let fall from the alveolar border of the jaw; a chin with no prominence.—*Mentum prominulum*, the protrusive chin, extending beyond a perpendicular let fall from the alveolar border of the jaw.—*Quadratus menti*, the depressor labii inferioris, a muscle of the chin which draws down the lower lip.—*Symphysis menti*, the midline of union of the two halves of the lower jawbone.—*Tooth of the mentum.* Same as *mentum-tooth*.—*Triangularis menti*, the depressor anguli oris, a muscle which draws down the corner of the mouth.

mentum-tooth (men'tum-tōth), *n.* In *entom.*, a small median process on the front margin of the mentum, generally within an emargination. It is found in certain *Coleoptera*.

Mentzelia (ment-zō'li-ä), *n.* [*NL. (Plumier, 1703), named after C. Mentzel, a botanical author of Brandenburg in the 17th century.*] A genus of dicotyledonous polypetalous plants of the natural order *Loaseae*. It is distinguished by a one-celled ovary with an indefinite number of ovules, by having no scales on the corolla, and by alternate leaves. About 40 species are known, which are found in the warmer and tropical regions of America, especially in the western part. They are herbs or small shrubs, usually with rigid tenacious barbed hairs, leaves which are mostly coarsely toothed or pinnatifid, and yellow or white flowers, which are cymose or solitary.



Mentonnière, close of 15th century.

menu (mē-nū'), *n.* [*F., < L. minutum, neut. of minutus, small; see minute².*] A bill of fare.

You have read the *menu*, may you read it again: Champagne, perigord, galantine, and—champagne. *Locker, Mr. Placid's Flirtation.*

Menura (mē-nū'rū), *n.* [*NL., so called in ref. to the extraordinary form of the tail (which is otherwise compared to a lyre), < Gr. μύρνα, the moon, + οὐρά, tail.*] The typical and only known genus of *Menuridae*. Three species are described: *M. superba*, *M. victoriae*, and *M. alberti*, all of Australia, and two apparently valid. See *ent under tyre-bird*. Also written, incorrectly, *Menura*, *Menura*.

menurancer, *n.* See *manurance*.

menure, *v. t.* See *manure*.

Menuridae (mē-nū'ri-dē), *n. pl.* [*NL., < Menura + -idae.*] An Australian family of anomalous or pseudosciniine passerine birds, represented by the genus *Menura*; the lyre-birds. It is one of two families (the other being *Atrephidae*) which, though belonging to the order *Passeres*, deviate from the normal passerine type in the structure of the vocal organs and in some other particulars, to such an extent that a separate division of the order has been established for their reception. (See *Menuridae* and *Pseudosciniinae*.) The remarkable conformation of the tail of the male birds early attracted attention, and the size and general appearance of the birds caused them for many years to be considered as rasorial or gallinaceous, they being accordingly ranked with the mound-birds, curassows, and guana. Subsequently they were referred by some authors to the American family of rock-wrens (*Pteroptochidae*). It is only of late years that a knowledge of the anatomical structure has enabled ornithologists to classify the family correctly.

menurid (men-ū'roid), *a.* Having the characters of the *Menuridae*; pseudosciniine.

Menuroideae (men-ū-roī'dē-ē), *n. pl.* [*NL., < Menura + -oideae.*] A superfamily of pseudosciniine passerine birds containing the *Menuridae* and *Atrephidae*, or the Australian lyre-birds and scrub-birds, characterized by the abnormal structure of the aeromyodion syrinx, and the disposition of the tensor patagii brevis as in picaean birds.

menuse¹, *v.* A Middle English form of *minish*.

menuse², *n.* See *menise*.

Menyanthes (men-i-an'thē-ē), *n. pl.* [*NL. (Grisebach, 1839), < Menyanthes + -ae.*] A tribe of plants of the natural order *Gentianeae*, the gentian family. It is characterized by having radical or alternate leaves, and by the lobes of the corolla being induplicate-valvate in the bud. It embraces 4 genera, of which *Menyanthes* is the type, and about 40 species.

Menyanthes (men-i-an'thēz), *n.* [*NL. (Tournefort, 1700), improp. for Menyanthes or Menyanthes, < Gr. μνῃαίος, or μνῃαίος, monthly, or μῆν, month, + ἄνθος, flower.*] A genus of plants of the natural order *Gentianeae*, type of the tribe *Menyantheae*. It is characterized by a capsule which breaks open irregularly at the top into two partial valves, and by long petiolate radical leaves, which are trifoliate or round, reniform, and crenate. There are two species, or perhaps only one, *M. trifoliata*, the bog-bean, buck-bean, or marsh-trefoil. They are herbaceous water-plants, with a creeping rootstock, sheathed by the membranous bases of the long petioles, and bear white or bluish flowers, which grow in a raceme at the apex of a long leafless scape. See *bog-bean*.

menyanthin (men-i-an'thin), *n.* [*< Menyanthes + -in².*] A bitter principle obtained from *Menyanthes trifoliata*.

menyet, menyiet, *n.* Other forms of *meiny*.

menyngt, *n.* A Middle English form of *meiny*.

menzie (mē'ni), *n.* A Scotch form of *meiny*.

Before all the *menzie*, and in her moment of power, the Queen humbled her to the dust by taxing her with her shame. *Scott, Abbot, xxxi.*

Menziesia (men-zī-ē'si-ä), *n.* [*NL. (J. E. Smith, 1806), so named after Archibald Menzies (died 1842), surgeon and naturalist to the expedition under Vancouver. The surname Menzies, prop. Menyies (the z being orig. merely another shape of y), appears to be derived from ME. menzie, i. e. menyie, var. of meinye, etc., a household; see meiny.*] A genus of plants of the natural order *Ericaceae* and the tribe *Rhodoreae*. It is distinguished by the loose coat of the seeds, the short gamopetalous corolla, and the 4- to 5-celled ovary. There are 7 species, natives of North America, Japan, and Kamchatka, shrubs with alternate petioled entire deciduous leaves, and small or medium-sized flowers in terminal racemes. One species, *M. globularis*, is found in the Alleghanies. The Irish heath, *Daboecia polifolia*, was formerly included in this genus.

meoblet, *a.* and *n.* See *moble*¹.

meont, *n.* [*< Gr. μῶν, spiguel; see Meum², mew¹.*] Same as *mew¹*. *Minshew.*

Mephistophelean (mef'is-tō-fē'lē-an), *a.* [*< Mephistopheles + -an.*] Same as *Mephistophelean*.

Wit is apt to be cold . . . and Mephistophelean in men who have no relish for humour. *George Eliot, Essays, German Wit.*

Mephistopheles (mef-is-tō-fē-lēz), *n.* [*Written Mephostophilus in Shakspeare, Fletcher, etc.,*

Mephostophilus in Marlowe, but now generally *Mephistopheles*, as in Goethe; a made-up name, like most of the names of the medieval devils. Whether the orig. concocter of the name meant to form it from *Gr. μῆ, not, + φῶς (phōs-), light, + φῖζος, loving* (a plausible etymology, though the formation is irregular), or from some other elements (some conjecture *Gr. νέφος, a cloud, + φῖζος, loving*), or merely concocted a Greek-seeming name of no meaning, must be left to conjecture.] The name of a familiar spirit mentioned in the old legend of Sir John Faustus, and a principal agent in Marlowe's play of Dr. Faustus, and in Goethe's "Faust."

Then he may pleasure the king, at a dead pinch too, Without a Mephostophilus, such as thou art. *Fletcher, Wife for a Month, v. 1.*

Mephistopheles . . . is the Spirit of Negation, and his being exists through opposition to the positive Truth, and Order, and Beauty, which proceed from the never ending creative energy of the Deity. . . . His irreverence and irony are . . . a part of his nature. *B. Taylor, Faust, I, note 53.*

Mephistophelian (mef'is-tō-fē'li-an), *a.* [*Also Mephistophelean; < Mephistopheles + -ian.*] Of, pertaining to, or resembling in character the spirit Mephistopheles; diabolical; sardonic; jeering; irreverent.

mephitic (mē-fit'ik), *a.* [= *F. méphitique* = *Sp. mefítico* = *Pg. mefítico* = *It. mefítico*, < *LL. mephiticus*, pestilential, < *L. mephitis*, a pestilential exhalation; see *mephitis*.] Pertaining to mephitis; foul; noxious; pestilential; poisonous; stinking.

The schools kept the thinking faculty alive and active, when the disturbed state of civil life, the mephitic atmosphere engendered by the dominant ecclesiasticism, and the almost total neglect of natural knowledge might well have stifled it. *Huxley, Nineteenth Century, XXI. 195.*

That strange and scarcely known lily, alas! of almost mephitic odor, the xerophyllum. *Harper's Mag., LXXVIII. 863.*

Mephitic gas, carbon dioxide.

mephitical (mē-fit'ik-əl), *a.* [*< mephitic + -al.*] Same as *mephitic*.

mephitically (mē-fit'ik-əl-i), *adv.* [*< mephitical + -ly².*] With mephitis; foully; pestilentially.

Mephitinae (mef-i-tī'nē), *n. pl.* [*NL., < Mephitis + -inae.*] A subfamily of *Mustelidae* peculiar to America, typified by the genus *Mephitis*; the skunks. The group is closely related to the badgers or *Melinae* and to the African *Zorilinae*, the three being combined by some authors. But the *Mephitinae* are distinguished by having 2 or 4 more teeth in the lower than in the upper jaw, the back upper molar quadrate, and the premolars 3 above and below on each side (in one genus only 2 above on each side). The form is stout, with moderately developed limbs, unwebbed digits, and long bushy tail; the coloration is black and white; there is no subcaudal pouch as in badgers, but the perineal glands are enormously developed, secreting the fetid fluid which forms a means of defense and offense. The habits are terrestrial and to some extent fossorial. There are 3 genera, *Mephitis*, *Spilogale*, and *Conopsea*.

mephitis (mē-fit'is), *n.* [*< L. mephitis*, a pestilential exhalation; personified, *Mephitis*, also *Mefitis*, a goddess who averts pestilential exhalations.] 1. A pestilential exhalation, especially from the earth; any noxious or ill-smelling emanation, as from putrid or filthy substances; a noisome or poisonous stench.—2. [*cap.*] [*NL.*] A genus of skunks, typical of the subfamily *Mephitinae*. The teeth are 34 in number, 16 above and 18 below. The pelage is very long, the tail long and very bushy, and the coloration black, striped or spotted with white. The palate ends opposite the last molar; the mastoid process is flaring; the periotics are not much inflated; the zygoma rises backward; and the profile of the skull is highest over the orbits. The nostrils are lateral, and the soles hairy, at least in part. There are several species, of North and Central America, the best-known of which is *M. mephitis*, the common skunk. *M. macrura* is the long-tailed skunk of Mexico. The little striped skunk, *M. putorius* of the United States, is referred by Coues to the genus *Spilogale*. The South American and African skunks which have been referred to *Mephitis* belong to other genera. See *skunk*.

mephitism (mē-fit'iz-m), *n.* [*< mephitis + -ism.*] Same as *mephitis*, 1. *Dunghison.*

Mephostophilus, Mephostophilis, *n.* See *Mephistopheles*.

meraciously (mē-rā'shus), *a.* [*Erroneously for *meraciously, < L. meracius, pure, unmixed, < merus, pure; see mere³.*] Without admixture or adulteration; pure; hence, strong; raey.

meracity (mē-ras'j-ti), *n.* [*< L. meracius, pure; see meraciously.*] Clearness or pureness. *Bailey, 1731.*

meraline (mēr'a-lin), *n.* A woolen material for women's dresses and cloaks, usually having a narrow stripe.

mercable (mēr'ka-bl), *a.* [*< L. mercabilis*, that can be bought, < *mercari*, trade, buy; see *merchant*.] Capable of being bought or sold; merchantable. *Bailey, 1731.*

mercantile (mēr'kan-tīl), *a.* [Formerly also *mercantil*; < OF. *mercantil*, F. *mercantile* = Sp. Pg. *mercantil* = It. *mercantile*, < ML. *mercantilis*, of a merchant or of trade, < L. *mercan(t)-*, a merchant, trading; see *merchant*.] 1. Of or pertaining to merchants, or the traffic carried on by merchants; having to do with trade or commerce; trading; commercial.

Bonrepaux . . . was esteemed an adept in the mystery of mercantile politics. Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vi.

2. Characteristic of the business of merchants; in accord with business principles.

It was found essential to establish the work [the "Edinburgh Review"] on a sound mercantile basis, with a paid editor and paid writers. Sydney Smith, Wit and Wisdom.

Mercantile law, the laws applicable to commercial transactions; the law merchant. See *law merchant*, under *law*. — **Mercantile system**, in *polit. econ.*, the belief, generally held till the end of the last century, that all wealth consists in gold and silver, and that therefore the exportation of goods and importation of gold should be encouraged by the state, while the importation of goods and the exportation of gold should be forbidden, or at least restricted as much as possible.

While there are so many things to render the assumption which is the basis of the mercantile system plausible, there is also some small foundation in reason, though a very insufficient one, for the distinction which that system so emphatically draws between money and every other kind of valuable possession.

J. S. Mill, Pol. Econ., Prelim. Rem.

Thus, the Mercantile System admits every mode of applying the three factors of production, but considers them really productive only in so far as they increase the quantity of the precious metals possessed by the nation, either through the agency of mining at home or by means of foreign trade.

W. Roscher, Pol. Econ. (trans.), I. 109.

= **Syn.** *Mercantile, Commercial.* *Commercial* is the broader term, including the other. *Mercantile* applies only to the actual purchase and sale of goods, according to one's line of business; the mercantile class in a community comprises all such as are actually in the business of buying and selling. *Commercial* covers the whole theory and practice of commerce, home or foreign: as, the British are a commercial people; commercial usages, honor, law. The word is applicable wherever the more varied activities of commerce are concerned.

mercantilism (mēr'kan-tīl-izm), *n.* [*< mercantile + -ism*.] 1. The mercantile spirit or character; devotion to trade and commerce; excessive importance attached to traffic, or to exchange of values in any way.

Mercantilism is drawing into its vortex the intellectual strength of the nation. The Century, XXXI. 311.

2. In *polit. econ.*, the mercantile system, or the theories embodied in it. See *mercantile*.

Indeed, it has been justly observed that there are in him [Hume] several traces of a refined mercantilism, and that he represents a state of opinion in which the transition from the old to the new views is not yet completely effected. Encyc. Brit., XIX. 364.

mercantilist (mēr'kan-tīl-ist), *n.* [*< mercantile + -ist*.] 1. A devotee of mercantilism; a believer in the supreme importance of trade and commerce. — 2. In *polit. econ.*, an advocate of the mercantile system, or of some similar theory.

The mercantilists may be best described, as Roscher has remarked, not by any definite economic theorem which they held in common, but by a set of theoretic tendencies, commonly found in combination, though severally prevailing in different degrees in different minds.

Encyc. Brit., XIX. 354.

mercantilistic (mēr'kan-tī-lis'tik), *a.* [*< mercantilist + -ic*.] Pertaining to mercantilism, or to the mercantile system in political economy; characteristic of mercantilists.

From the seventeenth century mercantilistic views began to exercise a more and more marked influence upon financial literature. Cyc. of Pol. Science, II. 197.

mercantility (mēr'kan-tīl'i-ti), *n.* [*< mercantile + -ity*.] Mercantile spirit or enterprise. [Rare.]

He was all on fire with mercantility.

C. Reade, Cloister and Hearth, lxxvi. (Davies.)

mercaptan (mēr'kap'tan), *n.* [So called as absorbing mercury; < L. *Mer(curius)*, Mercury, ML., quicksilver, mercury, + *captan(t)-*, taking, ppr. of *captare*, take: see *captation*.] One of a class of compounds analogous to alcohols, in which the group SH takes the place of hydroxyl. They are all liquids having an offensive garlic odor, and form with mercuric oxide white crystalline compounds, hence their name. Methyl mercaptan (CH₃SH), or methyl sulphhydrate, is a highly offensive and volatile liquid.

mercaptide (mēr'kap'tid or -tid), *n.* [*< mercaptan + -ide*.] A compound formed by the union of mercaptan with a metallic base.

mercaptic (mēr'kap-tō'ik), *a.* [*< mercapt(an) + -ic*.] Derived from or having the properties of mercaptans.

mercato, **mercatoet**, *n.* [*< It. mercato*, < L. *mercatus*, a market: see *market*.] Same as *market*.

This was formerly the Circus or Agonales, dedicated to sports and pastimes, and is now the greatest *mercato* of ye city. Evelyn, Diary, Feb. 20, 1645.

By order of court a *mercato* was erected at Boston, to be kept upon Thursday, the fifth day of the week. Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 148.

mercatoet (mēr'ka-tan'te), *n.* [*< It. mercatante* (cf. Sp. *mercadante* = OF. *mercadant*, < It.) (equiv. to *mercante*), a merchant, < *mercatare*, trade, < *mercato*, trading, market: see *market*, v.] A foreign trader.

Tra. What is he, Biondello?

Bion. Master, a *mercatoet*, or a pedant,

I know not what; but formal in apparel.

Shak., T. of the S., iv. 2. 63.

[Spelled *mercantant* in the early editions, and *mercantant* in some modern ones.]

mercative (mēr'ka-tiv), *a.* [*< ML. mercativus*, of trading, < *mercatus*, trading: see *market*.] Of or belonging to trade. Coles, 1717.

Mercator's chart, projection. See the nouns. **mercature** (mēr'ka-tūr), *n.* [*< L. mercatura*, trade, traffic, < *mercari*, trade: see *merchant*.] The act or practice of buying and selling; commerce; traffic; trade.

mercet (mērs), *v. t.* [By aphoresis from *amerce*.] To amerce; mulct; fine.

For the kynge of Egypt put him downe at Jerusalem, and merced the land in an hundred talentes of sylver and a talent of golde. Bible of 1551, 2 Chron. xxxvi. 3.

mercedet, *n.* [ME., < L. *merces* (*merced-*), pay, reward, bribe, etc.: see *mercy*.] Reward; payment; bribe.

That vs no mede bote a mercedet,

A maner dewe dette for the doyng;

And bote if yt be payed prestliche the payer is to blame.

Piers Plowman (C), iv. 306.

Mercedonius, Mercedinus (mēr-se-dō'ni-us, -dī'nus), *n.* [L.] In the Roman calendar commonly ascribed to Numa Pompilius, second king of Rome, an intercalary month inserted every second year between the 23d and the 24th of February, and having twenty-two or twenty-three days.

mercement (mērs'ment), *n.* [ME., also *merciement*, *mercyment*; by aphoresis from *amerce-ment*. Cf. *merciament*.] A fine; a penalty satisfied by a money-payment; a mulct.

Byrge alle men to bowe with-oute byter wounde, With-oute mercement othir manslautt amenden alle reames.

Piers Plowman (C), v. 182.

Rigt so is loue a federe and the lawe shapeth.

Vpon man for his mysdedes the mercement he taxeth.

Piers Plowman (B), I. 160.

mercenarian (mēr-se-nā'ri-an), *n.* [*< mercenary + -an*.] A mercenary.

Odd bands

Of voluntaries and mercenarians.

Marston, In Praise of Pygmalion, I. 18.

mercenarily (mēr'se-nā-ri-lī), *adv.* [*< mercenary + -ly*.] In a mercenary manner. Imp. Dict.

mercenariness (mēr'se-nā-ri-nes), *n.* [*< mercenary + -ness*.] The character of being mercenary; venality; regard to hire or reward; action or conduct uniformly prompted by the love of gain or the acquisition of money as a chief end.

mercenary (mēr'se-nā-ri), *a.* and *n.* [*< ME. mercenarius* = F. *mercenaire* = Sp. Pg. It. *mercenario*, < L. *mercenarius*, earlier *mercenarius*, hired for pay, hireling, as noun a hired laborer, < *merces* (*merced-*), pay, wages, reward: see *mercy*.] 1. *a.* 1. Working or acting for reward; hired; serving only for gain; selling one's services to the highest bidder.

Mercenary men, which get their living by the trade of rowing. Coryat, Crudities, I. 214.

Mercenary troops, . . . perfectly acquainted with every part of their profession, irresistible in the field, powerful to defend or destroy, but defending without love and without hatred. Macaulay, Athenian Orators.

Hence — 2. Venal; sordid; actuated only by hope of reward; ready to accept dishonorable gain: as, a mercenary prince or judge; a mercenary disposition.

This study fits a mercenary drudge.

Marlowe, Doctor Faustus, I. 1.

You know me too proud to stoop to mercenary insincerity.

Goldsmith, To Edward Mills.

3. Pertaining or due to hope of gain or reward; done, given, etc., in return for hire; resulting from sordid motives: as, mercenary services; a mercenary act.

For many of our princes, woe the while, Lie drown'd and soak'd in mercenary blood.

Shak., Hen. V., iv. 7. 79.

Thus needy wits a vile revenue made,

And verse became a mercenary trade.

Dryden and Soame, tr. of Horace's Art of Poetry, iv.

One act that from a thankful heart proceeds
Excels ten thousand mercenary deeds.

Cowper, Truth, I. 224.

= **Syn.** *Hireling*, etc. See *venal*.

II. n.; pl. mercenaries (-riz). 1. A person who works for pay; especially, one who has no higher motive to work than love of gain.

He was a schepherde and no mercenarie.

Chaucer, Gen. Prolog. to C. T., I. 514.

Stationed by, as waiting a result,

Lean silent gangs of mercenaries ceased

Working to watch the strangers.

Browning, Sordello.

2. Specifically, a soldier in foreign service; a professional soldier. This term became common during the long wars of the years immediately following the middle ages, when professional soldiers who served any one who would pay them were contrasted with those who still followed their feudal superiors.

This is to show, both how tyranny grows to stand in need of mercenary soldiers, and how those mercenaries are . . . firmly assured unto the tyrant.

Raleigh, Hist. World, V. ii. 2.

Like mercenaries, hired for home defence.

They will not serve against their native Prince.

Dryden, Hind and Panther, ii. 290.

The Chief Citizens, like the noble Italians, hire Mercenaries to carry arms in their stead. Steele, Tatler, No. 28.

merc (mēr'sér), *n.* [*< ME. mercer*, *meercere*, < OF. *mercier*, F. *mercier* = Fr. *mercier*, *mercier* = Sp. *mercero* = Pg. *merciero* = It. *merciaio*, < ML. *mercarius* (also *mercarius*, *mercarius*, after OF.), a trader, a dealer in small wares, < L. *merx* (*merc-*), merchandise: see *mercy*, *merchant*.] 1. A dealer in small wares, or in merchandise of any sort.

A row of pins, arranged as neatly as in the papers sold at the *merciers*.

Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, II. 539.

2. A dealer in cloths of different sorts, especially silk. [Eng.]

She feels not how the land drops away, nor the acres melt; nor foresees the change, when the *mercier* has your woods for her velvets.

B. Jonson, Epicene, ii. 1.

mercerization (mēr'sér-i-zā'shən), *n.* [*< mercerize + -ation*.] A process of treating cotton fiber or fabrics, invented by John Mercer, a Lancashire calico-printer, and patented in 1851. He discovered that the steeping of cotton cloth from ten to twenty minutes in caustic and syrupy potash lye, and then washing out the cloth with alcohol of specific gravity 0.825, caused the texture to contract one tenth on drying, retaining 14.72 per cent. of potash. If soda lye of specific gravity 1.342 is substituted for the potash, the cloth shrinks one fourth and contains 9.68 per cent. of soda. Water abstracts all the soda, and leaves the shrunken tissue, which takes more brilliant colors in dyeing than unmercerized calico. Also spelled *mercerisation*.

mercerize (mēr'sér-iz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *mercerized*, ppr. *mercerizing*. [*< Mercer* (see def. of *mercerization*) + *-ize*.] To treat (cotton fiber or fabrics) with a solution of caustic alkali according to the method of mercerization. Also spelled *mercerise*.

The microscopical examination of a mercerized cotton fiber shows it to have lost all its original characteristics.

Sci. Amer., N. S., LVI. 241.

merciership (mēr'sér-ship), *n.* [*< mercer + -ship*.] The occupation or business of a mercer.

He confesses himself to be an egregious fool to leave his merciership, and go to be a musqueteer.

Howell, Letters, II. 62.

mercery (mēr'sér-i), *n.*; pl. *merceries* (-iz). [*< ME. mercery*, *meercery*, *mercerie*, < OF. *mercerie*, *mercerie*, F. *mercerie* (> Sp. *merceria* = Pg. It. *mercera*), < ML. *mercari* (also *mercari*, after OF.), the trade of a mercer, mercers' wares, < *mercarius*, a mercer: see *merc*.] 1. The class of commodities or goods in which a mercer deals, as silks, woolen cloths, etc. [Eng.]

Clothe, fures, and other mercery.

Berners, tr. of Froissart's Chron., I. ccccliii.

Half the shop was appropriated to grocery; the other half to drapery, and a little mercery.

Mrs. Gaskell, Sylvia's Lovers, iii.

Serious-faced folk who buy their merceries economically and seldom.

Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XXXIII. 75.

2. The trade of a mercer.

The mercery is gone from out of Lombard-street and Cheapside into Paternoster-row and Fleet-street.

Grant, Bills of Mortality.

3. A place where mercers' wares are sold. **merchandise** (mēr'chan-dīz), *n.* [Also *merchandize*; < ME. *merchandysc*, *marcaundysc*, *marcaundysc*, < OF. *merchandise*, *marcaundysc*, F. *merchandise*, a merchant's wares, < *marchand*, a merchant: see *merchant*.] 1. In general, any movable object of trade or traffic; that which is passed from hand to hand by purchase and sale; specifically, the objects of commerce; a commercial commodity or commercial com-

modities in general; the staple of a mercantile business; commodities, goods, or wares bought and sold for gain. Real property, ships, money, stocks, and bonds are not merchandise, nor are notes or other mere representatives or measures of actual commodities or values. [Now never used in the plural.]

Thou shalt not sell her at all for money; thou shalt not make merchandise of her. Deut. xxi. 14.

Men comen azen be Damasc, that is a fulle fayre Cytee, and fulle noble, and fulle of alle Merchandises. Mandeville, Travels, p. 122.

As many alnagers to alner and measure al kinds of marchandises which they shal buy or sel by the yard. Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 210.

2†. Purchase and sale; trade; bargain; traffic; dealing, or advantage from dealing.

I wolde make a marchaundise
Yeure myscheffe to marre. York Plays, p. 223.

For the merchandise of it [wisdom] is better than the merchandise of silver, and the gain thereof than fine gold. Prov. xiii. 14.

Were he out of Venice, I can make what merchandise I will. Shak., M. of V., iii. 1. 134.

If he pay thee to the utmost farthing, thou hast forgiven nothing; it is merchandise, and not forgiveness, to restore him that does as much as you can require. Jer. Taylor.

Goods, wares, and merchandise. See good, n. = Syn. 1. Goods, Commodities, etc. See property.

merchandize† (mèr'chan-dî-zè), v. i. [*ME. marchandysen*; *<merchandise, n.*] To engage in trade; carry on commerce.

That none offycer nor puruyour of ye kyngis shall marchaundise by hymself or by oður wythin the cite or without of thyngis touchyng his offyce. Arnold's Chronicle, p. 8.

They us'd to merchandize indifferently, and were permitted to sell to the friends of their enemies. Evelyn, Diary, Feb. 5, 1657.

merchandizer† (mèr'chan-dî-zèr), n. A dealer in merchandise; a merchant; a trafficker; a trader.

That which did not a little amuse the merchandizers. Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, I.

merchandizing† (mèr'chan-dî-zîng), n. Mercantile business.

When I went Home, my antient Father began to press me earnestly to enter into some Course of Life that might make some Addition to what I had; and after long Consultation Merchandizing was what I took to. N. Bailey, tr. of Colloquies of Erasmus, I. 348.

merchandry†, n. An obsolete variant of *merchandise*.

merchant (mèr'chant), n. and a. [Early mod. E. also *merchaunt*, *marchant*, *marchaunt*, *marchand*; *<ME. marchand*, *marchaunt*, *marchand*, *<AF. marchant*, *marchaunt*. OF. *marchant*, *marchant*, *marceant*, F. *marchand* = Sp. *mercante* = It. *mercante*, a trader, merchant, *<L. mercant(t)-s*, a buyer, ppr. of *mercari*, trade, traffic, buy, *<merx (merc-)*, merchandise, traffic, *<merere*, mereri, gain, buy, purchase, also deserve, merit: see *mercy* and *merit*. Etymologically the adj. precedes the noun; but the noun appears to be earlier in E.] I. n. 1. One who is engaged in the business of buying commercial commodities and selling them again for the sake of profit; especially, one who buys and sells in quantity or by wholesale. One who buys without selling again, or who sells without having bought, as where one sells products of his own labor, or who buys and sells exclusively articles not the subject of ordinary commerce, or who buys and sells commercial articles on salary and not for profit, is not usually termed a merchant. Those who buy or sell on a commission for others are termed *commission-merchants*. In the law of bankruptcy, which forbids a discharge to merchants and traders who have not kept proper books of account, the term has a more extended meaning, having been held to include a lively-stable keeper who buys hay and grain and indirectly sells it by boarding horses, but not a broker who speculates in stocks.

Thidre comethe Marchauntes with Marchandise be See, from Yndee, Persee, Caldee, Ermonyne, and of many othere Kyngdomes. Mandeville, Travels, p. 122.

Ye marchauntes that use the trade of merchandise,
Use lawfull wares and reasonable price. Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 354.

A merchant of or in an article is one who buys and sells it, and not the manufacturer selling it. A wine grower is not a wine merchant; even a wine importer is not called a wine merchant, but a wine importer.

Lord Bramwell, Law Rep., 7 Ex. 127.

Here shall be his Belgravia for his grantees, and his his Cheapside and his Lombard Street for the merchants and bankers. A. Trollope, South Africa, II. 69.

2†. A supercargo; the person in charge of the business affairs of a trading expedition.

He anchored in the road with one ship of small burden; and, pretending the death of his merchant, besought the French, being some thirty in number, that they might bury their merchant in hallowed ground. Raleigh (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 16).

3†. A merchant ship or vessel; a merchantman.

The masters of some merchant. Shak., Tempest, II. 1. 5.
Convoy ships accompany their merchants till they may prosecute the rest of their voyage without danger. Dryden, Parallel of Poetry and Painting.

4. A shop-keeper or store-keeper. [Scotland, and generally throughout the U. S.]—5†. A fellow; a chap. [Familiar.]

The crafty merchant (what-ever he be) that will set brother against brother meaneth to destroy them both. Latimer, Sermons, p. 115, b. (Nares.)

I pray you, sir, what saucy merchant was this that was so full of his ropery? Shak., R. and J., II. 4. 153.

Custom of merchants. See custom.—Forwarding merchant. See forwarding.—Hong merchants. See hong.—Merchant of the staple†, a merchant who dealt in or exported staple commodities—that is, wool, wool-fels, and leather. See staple.—Merchants' Court. See court.—Merchant's mark, in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, a device used on a seal and in similar ways by a merchant or dealer; often consisting of a cipher of the letters of his name, often of a selected badge, and not often heraldic in character.

II. a. 1. Relating to trade or commerce; commercial: as, the law merchant. See law.

Sir Peter. Yes, madam, I would have law merchant for them too. Sheridan, School for Scandal, II. 2.

The merchant flag is without the Royal arms, and has a narrow yellow stripe at the top and bottom of the flag outside the two red bars. Preble, Illst. of the Flag, p. 92.

2. Pertaining to merchants; belonging to the mercantile class; engaged or used in trade or commerce.

Up among the merchant geir [merchandise],
They were as busy as we were down. Raid of the Redoubt (Child's Ballads, VI. 136).

Merchant Adventurers. See adventurer.—Merchant bar, merchant iron, an iron bar which has been finished by passing through the merchant rolls. Puddled bars (see puddle) are worked into merchant iron or merchant bar by being cut into pieces of suitable length, which are then piled in packets, heated to a welding-heat, and then hammered and rolled, or rolled without hammering, into bars of suitable shape to be put upon the market. The amount of labor bestowed on this process depends on the quality of the iron it is desired to produce. Puddled bars which have been rolled a second time are called "No. 2," and this is what is usually designated as merchant bar. It is the lowest quality of iron available for the general smith's use. If piled and rolled again, the product is called "No. 3." Another repetition of the process furnishes an article known as "best-best," and still another gives "treble-best."—Merchant captain or seaman, a captain or seaman employed in the merchant service.—Merchant prince, a merchant of great wealth.

Many of the merchant-princes of Lombard Street and Cornhill. Macaulay, Hist. Eng., xv.

Merchant rolls, the rolls of a rolling-mill which turn out merchant bars.—Merchant service, the mercantile marine; the business of commerce at sea.—Merchant ship, a ship employed in mercantile voyages; a ship used in trading.—Merchant tailor, a trading tailor; a tailor who furnishes the materials for the clothes that he makes.

This yere [xix. of Henry VII.] the taylours sewyd to the Kyng to be callyd Marchant Taylours; whereupon a grete grudge rose amonge dyuers craftys in the cyte agaynst them. Arnold's Chronicle, p. xlii.

Merchant train, in metal-working, a set of rolls having a series of grooves, decreasing progressively, for reducing iron puddle-bars to the sizes and shapes known as merchant bar.—Merchant Venturer†, a Merchant Adventurer. See adventurer.—Merchant vessel, a merchant ship.

Lo, how our Marchant-vessels to and fro
Freely about our trade-fall waters go. Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, II. The Handy-Crafts.

merchant† (mèr'chant), v. i. [Formerly also *merchand*, *marchand*; *<OF. marchander*, F. *marchander*, trade, *<marchand*, a trader: see *merchant*, n.] To trade; buy or sell; deal; barter; traffic; negotiate.

His wyfe had rather marchant with you. Berners, tr. of Froissart's Chron., II. cxxix.

And [Ferdinand] marchanted at this time with France, for the restoring of the counties of Russignon and Perpignian, oppugnorated to the French. Bacon, Hen. VII., p. 99.

merchantable (mèr'chan-ta-bl), a. [*<ME. merhandable*; *<merchant, v., + -able*.] 1. Suitable for trade or sale; salable.

Ther wyves hath ben merhandabull,
And of ther ware compenabull. The Horn of King Arthur (Child's Ballads, I. 21).

Verses are grown such merchantable ware
That now for sonnets sellers are the buyers. Sir J. Harrington, Epigrams, I. 40.

2. Specifically, inferior to the best or "selected" quality, but sufficiently good for ordinary purposes: as, merchantable wheat or timber.—3. The highest of the three grades into which codfish that have been salted, washed, and dried are sorted. [Newfoundland.]

merchant-bar, merchant-iron. See merchant bar, under merchant, a.

merchthood (mèr'chant-hùd), n. The occupation of a merchant.

Findinge merchthood in Glasgow ruinous to weak health. Carlyle, Reminiscences, II. 83.

merchantly† (mèr'chant-li), a. [*<merchant + -ly*.] In a manner befitting a merchant.

merchantman (mèr'chant-man), n.: pl. *merchammenten* (-men). [*<merchant + man*.] 1†. A merchant.

The kingdom of heaven is like unto a merchant man seeking goodly pearls. Mat. xiii. 45.

The craftsman, or merchantman, teacheth his prentice to lie, and to utter his wares with lying and forswearing. Latimer.

2. A ship employed in the transportation of goods, as distinguished from a ship of war; a trading vessel.

Likewise had he served a year
On board a merchantman, and made himself
Full sailor. Tennyson, Enoch Arden.

merchantry (mèr'chant-ri), n. [Formerly also *merchandry*; *<merchant + -ry*.] 1. The business of a merchant.

I wish human wit, which is really very considerable in mechanics and merchantry, could devise some method of cultivating canes and making sugar without the manual labour of the human species. Walpole, Letters, IV. 482. (Davies.)

2. The body of merchants taken collectively: as, the merchantry of a country.

merciable† (mèr'si-a-bl), a. [*<ME. mercyable*, *<OF. merciable*, *merciful*, *<merci*, *mercy*: see *mercy*.] Merciful.

That of his mercy God so merciable
On us his grete mercy multiplie. Chaucer, Priores's Tale, I. 236.

To us alle bec merciable,
And forgoe us alle oure mysdede. Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 100.

merciamen† (mèr'si-a-men), n. [*<ML. merciamen*, *<merciare*, fix a fine: see *amerc*, *amercement*. Cf. *merciement*.] Amercement.

Takyng of merceamentys otherwyse then the lawe them commaundyd. Fabyan, Chron., an. 1258.

Mercian (mèr'sian), a. and n. [*<ML. Mercia* (see def.) (*<AS. Mirec*, *Mercc*, *Miercc*, *Myrec*, pl., the Mercians, Mercia) + *-ian*.] I. a. Of or pertaining to Mercia, an ancient kingdom in the central part of England, extending westward to the Welsh border. It reached its greatest height in the seventh and eighth centuries.

II. n. A native or an inhabitant of ancient Mercia.

merciful (mèr'si-fùl), a. [*<ME. merciful*; *<mercy + -ful*.] 1. Possessing the attribute of mercy; exercising forbearance or pity; not revengeful or cruel; clement; compassionate; gracious.

And the publican . . . smote upon his breast, saying,
God be merciful to me a sinner. Luke xviii. 13.

I shall both find your lordship judge and juror,
You are so merciful. Shak., Hen. VIII., v. 3. 61.

You are a merciful creditor. God send me always to deal with such chapmen! The Great Frost (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 85).

2. Characterized by mercy; manifesting clemency or compassion; giving relief from danger, need, or suffering.

Virtues which are merciful, nor weave
Snarers for the falling. Byron, Child Harold, III. 114.

= Syn. Humane, Merciful (see humane), lenient, mild, tender-hearted.

mercifully (mèr'si-fùl-i), adv. In a merciful manner; with compassion or pity; in mercy; tenderly; mildly: as, mercifully spared.

Good Kate, mock me mercifully. Shak., Hen. V., v. 2. 214.

All persons unjustly exil'd by Nero . . . he mercifully restored againe to their country and honour. Sir H. Savile, tr. of Tacitus, p. 11.

mercifulness (mèr'si-fùl-nes), n. The quality of being merciful; tenderness toward the faults or needs of others; readiness to forgive offense or relieve suffering.

mercify†, v. t. [*<mercy + -fy*.] To pity.

Many did deride,
Whilst she did weepe, of no man mercifide. Spenser, F. Q., VI. vii. 32.

merciless (mèr'si-les), a. [*<mercy + -less*.] 1. Destitute of mercy; unfeeling; pitiless; hard-hearted; cruel; relentless; unsparing: as, a merciless tyrant.

The foe is merciless, and will not pity;
For at their hands I have deserved no pity. Shak., 3 Hen. VI., II. 6. 25.

She was merciless in exacting retribution. Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., II. 16.

She hauled me to the wash-stand, inflicted a *merciless*, but happily brief scrub on my face and hands with soap, water, and a coarse towel. *Charlotte Brontë, Jane Eyre*, iv.

2. Without hope of mercy. [Rare.]

And all dismay through *merciless* despair.
Spenser, F. Q., iv. viii. 51.

=*Syn.* I. Unmerciful, severe, inexorable, unrelenting, barbarous, savage.

mercilessly (mër'si-les-li), *adv.* In a merciless manner; cruelly.

mercilessness (mër'si-les-nes), *n.* The quality of being merciless; want of mercy or pity.

merciment (mër'si-mënt), *n.* See *mercement*.

mercurammonium (mër'kū-ra-mō'ni-um), *n.* [NL, < *mercurius*, mercury, + *ammonium*.] A compound of mercury and ammonia: specifically applied to bases in which mercury replaces a part or all of the hydrogen in ammonia. Examples are mercurous-ammonium chloride, (NH₃)₂HgCl₂, and mercuric-diammonium chloride, (NH₃)₂HgCl₂, known as *fusible white precipitate*.—**Mercurammonium chlorid**, the hydrargyrum ammoniatum or white precipitate of the United States and British Pharmacopœias.

mercurial (mër-kū'ri-āl), *a.* and *n.* [= *F. mercuriel* = *Sp. Pg. mercurial* = *It. mercuriale*, < *L. Mercurialis*, of or pertaining to the god Mercury or to the planet Mercury, < *Mercurius*, Mercury; see *Mercury*.] **I. a.** 1. [*cap.*] Pertaining to the god Mercury; having the form or qualities attributed to Mercury.

His foot *Mercurial*, his Martial thigh.
Shak., *Cymbeline*, iv. 2. 310.

To see thee yong, yet manage so thine armes,
Have a *mercuriall* mince and martiall hands.
Stirling, A Parenthesis to Prince Henry.

2. Like Mercury in character; having the moral or mental qualities ascribed to the god Mercury, or supposed by astrologists to belong to those under his star, the planet Mercury; light-hearted; gay; active; sprightly; flighty; fickle; changeable; volatile.

He is . . . of a disposition, perhaps, rather too *mercurial* for the chamber of a nervous invalid.
Barham, *Ingoldsby Legends*, I. 201.

Mercurial races are never sublime.
De Quincey, *Secret Societies*, ii.

3*t.* Pertaining to Mercury as god of trade; hence, pertaining to trade or money-making: as, *mercurial* pursuits.

His [Monson's] mind being more martial than *mercurial*, . . . he applied himself to sea-service.
Wood, *Athenæ Oxon.*, I.

Properties pertaining to the practice of the law, as well as to the *mercurial* profession.
P. Whitehead, *Gymnasiad*, I. note.

4*t.* Pertaining to Mercury as herald; hence, giving intelligence; pointing out; directing.

As the traveller is directed by a *mercurial* statue.
Chillingworth, *Religion of Protestants*.

5. Pertaining or relating to mercury or quicksilver. (*a*) Containing or consisting of quicksilver or mercury: as, *mercurial* preparations or medicines. (*b*) Characterized by the use of mercury: as, *mercurial* treatment. (*c*) Caused by the use of mercury: as, a *mercurial* disease.—**Hepatic mercurial ore**, cinnabar.—**Mercurial bath**, erethism, gage. See the nouns.—**Mercurial gilding**. Same as *wash-gilding*.—**Mercurial horn-ore**. Same as *calomel*.—**Mercurial level**, ointment, pendulum, thermometer, etc. See the nouns.

II. n. 1*t.* A person possessing any of the attributes of the god Mercury; one of mercurial temperament; a sprightly person; also, one given to trickery; a cheat or thief.

Come, brave *mercurials*, sublim'd in cheating,
My dear companions, fellow-soldiers
I' th' watchful exercise of thievery.
T. Tomkis (?), *Albumsazar*, i. 1.

2. A preparation of mercury used as a drug.

The question with the modern physician is not, as with the ancient, . . . Shall *mercurials* be administered?
H. Spencer, *Study of Sociology*, p. 21.

mercurialine (mër-kū'ri-āl-in), *n.* [*< mercurial* + *-ine*.] A volatile alkaloid (CH₅N) extracted from the leaves and seed of *Mercurialis annua*. It is a poisonous oily liquid, isomeric and possibly identical with methylamine.

Mercurialis (mër-kū'ri-ā'lis), *n.* [NL. (Tournefort, 1700), < *L. mercurialis*, sc. *herba*, a plant, prob. dog's-mercury; see *mercurial*.] A genus of plants of the natural order *Euphorbiaceæ*, the tribe *Crotonææ*, and the subtribe *Acalypheæ*. It is composed of 6 species of herbs native in Europe, the Mediterranean region, and eastern Asia. *M. perennis*, the dog's-mercury, is a poisonous weed, with a simple erect stem six or eight inches high, the oblong or ovate-lanceolate leaves crowded on its upper half; the flowers are dioecious on slender axillary peduncles. *M. tomentosa* of the Mediterranean region was long supposed to have the power of determining the sex of children according as the mother drank the juice of the male or of the female plant. See *mercury*, 8, and *boy's, girl's*, and *golden mercury* (under *mercury*).

mercurialisation, mercurialise. See *mercurialization, mercurialize*.

mercurialism (mër-kū'ri-āl-izm), *n.* [*< mercurial* + *-ism*.] The pathological condition produced by the use of mercury.

The other patient, on the contrary, showed no signs of *mercurialism* whatever.
Lancet, No. 3447, p. 609.

mercurialist (mër-kū'ri-āl-ist), *n.* [*< mercurial* + *-ist*.] 1. One who is under the influence of the planet Mercury, or one resembling the god Mercury in fickleness of character.

Mercurialists are solitary, much in contemplation, subtle.
Burton, *Anat. of Mel.*, p. 190.

2. A physician much given to the use of mercury in the treatment of disease. *Dunghison*.—3*t.* A scholar; a rhetorician.

Ha who with a deepe insight marketh the nature of our
Mercurialists shall find as fit a harbour for pride under a
schollers cap as under a souldiers helmet.
Greene, *Farewell to Folio*.

mercurialization (mër-kū'ri-āl-i-zā'shon), *n.* [*< mercurialize* + *-ation*.] The act of mercurializing, or the state of being mercurialized. Also spelled *mercurialisation*.

Premature delivery appeared to follow the *mercurialization* of the system.
A. S. Taylor, *Med. Jurisprudence*, p. 448.

mercurialize (mër-kū'ri-āl-iz), *v.;* pret. and pp. *mercurialized*, ppr. *mercurializing*. [*< mercurial* + *-ize*.] **I. intrans.** To be capricious or fantastic.

II. trans. 1. To treat or impregnate with mercury, as by exposure to its vapor, or immersion in a chemical solution of it. To mercurialize a photographic negative is to subject it to the action of a solution of bichlorid of mercury in order to intensify or reinforce the image. Plugs of mercurialized carbon are sometimes used in microphones and in the transmitter of a telephonic circuit.

2. In *med.*, to affect with mercury, as the bodily system; bring under the influence of mercury.

Also spelled *mercurialise*.

mercurially (mër-kū'ri-āl-i), *adv.* 1. In a mercurial manner.—2. By means of mercury.

Mercurian (mër-kū'ri-an), *a.* [*< L. Mercurius*, Mercury, + *-an*.] 1. Pertaining to Mercury as god of eloquence.

The *mercurian* heavenly charme of hys rhetoricue.
Nash, *Haue with you to Saffron-Walden*.

2. Pertaining to the planet Mercury.

Absorption by a *Mercurian* atmosphere.
A. M. Clarke, *Astron.* in 19th Cent.

mercuric (mër-kū'rik), *a.* [*< mercur-y* + *-ic*.] 1. Related to or containing mercury.—2. In *chem.*, specifically applied to compounds in which each atom of mercury is regarded as bivalent: as, *mercuric* chlorid, HgCl₂.—**Mercuric chlorid**, corrosive sublimate.—**Mercuric fulminate**, fulminating mercury; a detonating compound (C₂H₂N₂O₂) which crystallizes in shining gray crystals, prepared from a mixture of alcohol, nitric acid, and mercury nitrate. A moderate blow or slight friction causes it to explode violently. It is used for charging percussion-caps and detonating caps for firing dynamite, etc.

mercurification (mër-kū'ri-fi-kā'shon), *n.* [*< mercurify* + *-ation*; see *-fication*.] **I.** In *chem.*, the process or operation of obtaining the mercury from metallic minerals in its fluid form.—2. The act or art of mixing with quicksilver.

It remains that I perform the promise I made of adding the ways of *mercurification*.
Boyle, *Works*, I. 643.

mercurify (mër-kū'ri-fi), *v. t.;* pret. and pp. *mercurified*, ppr. *mercurifying*. [*< mercur-y* + *-fy*.] 1. To obtain mercury from (metallic minerals), as by the application of intense heat, which expels the mercury in fumes that are afterward condensed.—2. To combine or mingle with mercury; mercurialize.

A part only of the metal is *mercurified*.
Boyle, *Works*, I. 641.

mercuriousness (mër-kū'ri-us-nes), *n.* [*< *mercurious* (< *L. Mercurius*, Mercury) + *-ness*.] The state or quality of being mercurial, or like the god Mercury, as (in the quotation) in his character of a swift messenger.

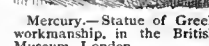
A chapeau with wings, to denote the *mercuriousness* of this messenger.
Fuller, *Worthies*, Kent.

mercurism (mër-kū'ri-izm), *n.* [*< Mercur-y* + *-ism*.] A communication of news or intelligence; a communication or announcement.

Sir T. Browne.

mercurous (mër-kū-rus), *a.* [*< mercur-y* + *-ous*.] 1. Related to or containing mercury.—2. In *chem.*, specifically applied to compounds in which two atoms of mercury are regarded as forming a bivalent radical: as, *mercurous* chlorid, Hg₂Cl₂.

Mercury (mër'kū-ri), *n.* [*< ME. Mercurie*, *mercuric*, < *AF. Mercuric*, *OF. Mercure*, *F. Mercure* = *Sp. Pg. It. Mercurio*, < *L. Mercurius*, Mercury (the deity and the planet), so called (appar.) as the god of trade, < *merx* (merc-), merchandise, wares: see *mercy*, *merchant*.] **1.** In *Rom. myth.*, the name of a Roman divinity, who became identified with the Greek *Hermes*. He was the son of Jupiter and Maia, and was the herald and ambassador of Jupiter. As a god of darkness, Mercury is the tutelary deity of thieves and tricksters; he became also the protector of herdsmen, and the god of science, commerce, and the arts and graces of life, and the patron of travelers and athletes. It was he who guided the shades of the dead to their final abiding-place. He is represented in art as a young man, usually wearing a winged hat and the talaria or winged sandals, and bearing the caduceus or pastoral staff and often a purse.



Mercury.—Statue of Greek workmanship, in the British Museum, London.

The herald *Mercury*,
New-lighted on a heaven-kissing hill.
Shak., *Hamlet*, iii. 4. 58.

2. [*l. c.* or *cap.*] **Pl. mercuries** (-riz). One who acts like the god Mercury in his capacity of a messenger; a conveyor of news or information; an intelligence.

Following the mirror of all Christian kings,
With winged heels, as *English Mercuries*.
Shak., *Hen. V.*, ii. chorus, 7.

We give the winds wings, and the angels too, as being the swift messengers of God, the nimble *mercuries* of heaven.
Abp. Sancroft, *Sermons*, p. 131.

Hence—3. [*l. c.* or *cap.*] A common name for a newspaper or periodical publication; formerly, also, a newspaper-carrier or a seller of newspapers.

Those who sell them [news-books] by wholesale from the press are called *mercuries*.
Cowell.

No allusion to it is to be found in the monthly *Mercuries*.
Macaulay, *Hist. Eng.*, xii.

4*t.* [*l. c.*] Warmth or liveliness of temperament; spirit; sprightly qualities; hence, liability to change; fickleness.

He was so full of *mercury* that he could not fix long in any friendship, or to any design.
Bp. Burnet.

5. The innermost planet of the solar system. Its mean distance from the sun is 0.387 that of the earth. The inclination (7 degrees) and the eccentricity (0.2056) of its orbit are exceeded only by some of the minor planets. Its diameter is only 3,000 miles, or about $\frac{1}{8}$ of that of the earth; its volume is to that of the earth as 1 to 18.5. It performs its sidereal revolution in 88 days, its synodical in 116. Its proximity to the sun prevents its being often seen with the naked eye. The mass of Mercury, though as yet not very precisely determined, is less than that of any other planet (asteroids excepted). According to Schiaparelli it rotates on its axis in the same way as the moon does, once in each orbital revolution.

6. [*l. c.*] Chemical symbol, Hg; atomic weight, 200.1. A metal of a silver-white color and brilliant metallic luster, unique in that it is fluid at ordinary temperatures. It becomes solid, or freezes, at about -40°, and crystallizes in the isometric system. Its specific gravity at 0° is 13.6; when frozen, according to J. W. Mallet, 14.1932. This metal occurs native, sometimes in considerable quantity; but by far the largest supply is obtained from the sulphid, known as *cinnabar*. (See *cinnabar*.) Mercury is not very generally disseminated. In the United States only traces of its ore have been found to the east of the Cordilleras. The principal sources of supply are the mines of Almaden in Spain, of New Almaden and others near the Bay of San Francisco, and of Idria in Austria. Its chief use is in the metallurgical treatment of gold and silver ores by amalgamation. The thermometer and barometer are instruments in which the peculiar qualities of this metal are well illustrated. Commercially the most important salts of mercury are mercurous chlorid (Hg₂Cl₂) or calomel, chiefly used in medicine, and the mercuric chlorid (HgCl₂) or corrosive sublimate, a violent poison used in medicine and extensively in surgery as an antiseptic, and as a preservative in dressing skins, etc., being a very powerful antiseptic. The sulphid (HgS), or cinnabar, when prepared artificially, is called *vermillion*, and is used as a pigment. The names *mercury* and *quicksilver* are entirely synonymous, but the former is rather a scientific designation, and one necessarily used in compound names and in the adjective form; while the latter is a common popular designation of this metal. See *amalgam*, *calomel*, *quicksilver*.

7. [*l. c.*] The column of quicksilver in a thermometer or barometer, especially with reference to the temperature or state of the atmosphere shown by it. [Colloq.]

Whatever may be the height of the mercury [in the barometer], a sudden and rapid fall is a sure sign of foul weather. *R. Strachan*, in *Modern Meteorology*, p. 80.

8. [*l. c.*] (a) A plant of the genus *Mercurialis*, chiefly *M. perennis*, the dog's-mercury, locally called *Kentish balsam* (which see, under *Kentish*), and *M. annua*, the annual or French mercury. See *Mercurialis*. (b) In older usage, the *Chenopodium Bonus-Henricus*. See *allgood and good-King-Henry*. This is the *English, false, or wild mercury*.—9. In *her.*, the tincture purple, when blazoning is done by the planets.—**Argent mercury**. See *argent*.—**Baron's mercury** [prob. orig. "barren mercury"], the male plant of *Mercurialis perennis*.—**Boy's mercury**, the female plant of *Mercurialis annua* (the sexes having been mistaken).—**Corneous mercury**. Same as *calomel*.—**Extinction of mercury**. See *extinction*.—**Girl's mercury**, the male plant of *Mercurialis annua*. See *male*.—**Golden mercury**, *Mercurialis perennis*, var. *aurea*.—**Hydrosublimite of mercury**, a trade-name for calomel prepared by condensing the vapor of mercurous chloride with steam in a large receiver, which causes it to deposit in an impalpable powder absolutely free from any trace of corrosive sublimate.—**Mercury agometer**. See *agometer*.—**Mercury air-pump**, an apparatus used for producing a vacuum, consisting essentially of a reservoir above from which mercury flows down through a small vertical tube, the vessel to be exhausted being attached at the side (at *C* in the figure) at a height something more than 30 inches above the lower receptacle. The descending drops of mercury carry with them portions of the air or other gas from the receiver, and if the process is long continued, the supply vessel at the top being kept full, a nearly perfect vacuum may be obtained. This form of air-pump is often called a *Sprengel pump*. It gives a much higher degree of exhaustion than is possible with the ordinary mechanical air-pump, and is much used not only in physical experiments but also for practical purposes, for example in removing the air from the glass bulbs of the incandescent electric lamps.—**Mount of Mercury**, in *palmistry*. See *mount*, 1, 6.—**Native or virgin mercury**, the pure metal found in the form of globules in cavities of the ores of this metal.—**Three-seeded mercury**, a plant of the genus *Acalypha*, of the same family as *Mercurialis*, and more or less similar in appearance. The fruit splits into three two-valved one-seeded nutlets. It is a large genus, chiefly tropical or subtropical. Many of the species are shrubby; a few (mostly herbaceous) are found in the United States.—**Transit of Mercury**, a passage of Mercury over the disk of the sun.—**Vegetable mercury**, a Brazilian plant, *Franciscia uniflora*, also called *manaca*. See *Franciscia*.

mercury (mēr'kū-ri), *v. t.* [*mercury*, *n.*] To wash with a preparation of mercury.

They are as tender as . . . a lady's face new mercuried. *B. Jonson*, *Cynthia's Revels*, I. 1.

mercury-cup (mēr'kū-ri-kup), *n.* 1. The eastern of a mercury barometer, which is filled with mercury and in which the lower end of the barometer-tube is inserted.—2. A small open cup containing mercury, used in electrical instruments and apparatus as a connection for conductors. The cup may be of conducting material and connected with one end of the wire forming the circuit, in which case the circuit will be closed by inserting the other end of the wire in the mercury; or the cup may be of non-conducting material, in which case both ends of the wire must be inserted in the mercury to close the circuit.

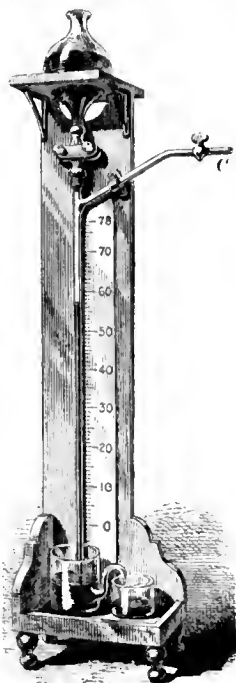
mercury-furnace (mēr'kū-ri-fēr'nās), *n.* A furnace in which cinnabar is roasted in order to cause the pure mercury to pass off in fumes, which are condensed in a series of vessels.

mercury-gatherer (mēr'kū-ri-gāfēr'er), *n.* In *metal-working*, a stirring apparatus which causes quicksilver that has become floured or mixed with sulphur in amalgamating to resume the fluid condition, through the agency of mechanical agitation and rubbing. *E. H. Knight*.

mercury-goosefoot (mēr'kū-ri-gōs'fūt), *n.* Same as *mercury*, 8 (b).

mercury-holder (mēr'kū-ri-hōl'dēr), *n.* A vulcanite cup, with a cover, used by dentists in preparing amalgam.

Mercury's-violet (mēr'kū-riz-vī'ō-let), *n.* The common canterbury-bell, *Campanula Medium*.



Mercury Air-pump. The letter C marks the point where the vessel to be exhausted is attached.

mercy (mēr'si), *n.*; pl. *mercies* (-siz). [*< ME. merey, mereye, mersye, marsi, merci, < OF. merci, mereit, F. mercei = Pr. merce = Sp. merced = Pg. It. merce, grace, thanks, mercy, pity, pardon. < L. merces (merced-), pay, reward, also bribe, price, detriment, condition, income, etc., ML. also thanks, grace, mercy, pity, pardon. < merx (merc-), merchandise, < merere, mereri, gain, acquire, buy, also deserve, orig. 'receive as a share': see merit. Cf. amerce, gramercy.*] 1. Pitying forbearance or forgiveness; compassionate leniency toward enemies or wrongdoers; the disposition to treat offenders kindly or tenderly; the exercise of clemency in favor of an offender.

A man without *merci* no *marri* shall have
In tyme of ned when he dothe it crave.

MS. Ashmole 46. (Halliwell.)

The Lord is long-suffering, and of great *mercy*, forgiving iniquity and transgression, and hy no means clearing the guilty. *Nun. xlv. 18.*

A woman's *mercy* is very little,

But a man's *mercy* is more.

Sir Hugh, or the Jew's Daughter (Child's Ballads, III. 334).

The sentiment of *mercy* is the natural recoil which the laws of the universe provide to protect mankind from destruction by savage passions. *Emerson*, John Brown.

2. An act or exercise of forbearance, good will, or favor; also, a kindness undeserved or unexpected; a fortunate or providential circumstance; a blessing: as, it is a *mercy* that they escaped.

I am not worthy of the least of all the *mercies* . . . which thou hast shewed unto thy servant. *Gen. xxxiv. 10.*

Even a judgment, making way for thee,
Seems in their eyes a *mercy* for thy sake.

Cowper, Task, II. 132.

3. Pity; compassion; benevolence: as, a work of *mercy*.

In courtlye lnyed haue y,

And neuere didde werks of *mercy*.

Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 99.

Which now of these three . . . was neighbour unto him that fell among the thieves? And he said, He that shewed *mercy* on him. *Luke x. 36, 37.*

4. Discretionary action; unrestrained exercise of the will and the power to punish and to spare: as, to be at one's *mercy* (that is, wholly in one's power).

At length, vpon their submission, the king tooke them to *mercy*, vpon their fine, which was seized at twentie thousand marks. *Holinshed*, Hen. III., an. 1265.

And the offender's life lies in the *mercy*

Of the duke only. *Shak.*, M. of V., iv. 1. 355.

Last, 'bout thy stiff neck we this halter hang,

And leave thee to the *mercy* of the court.

Beau. and *Fl.*, Knight of Malta, v. 2.

A lover is ever complaining of cruelty while anything is denied him; and when the lady ceases to be cruel, she is, from the next moment, at his *mercy*. *Swift*.

Covenanted mercies. See *covenant*.—**Fathers of Mercy**, the name of a society of Roman Catholic missionary priests, founded in France in 1806 and introduced into the United States in 1842.—**For mercy! for mercy's sake!** an exclamation, usually an appeal to pity.

Fer. Myself am Naples;

Who with mine eyes, never since at ebb, beheld

The king my father wreck'd.

Shak., Tempest, i. 2. 437.

God-a-mercy! See *God!*.—**Great mercy!** [Imitated from *gramercy*, ME. *grant mercy*. See *gramercy*.] Great favor.

Great *mercy*, sure, for to enlarge a thrall

Whose freedom shall thee turne to greatest scath!

Spenser, F. Q., II. v. 18.

Sisters of Mercy. See *sisterhood*.—**Spiritual and corporal works of mercy**. In the middle ages, seven great works of mercy were enumerated called the spiritual and as many called the corporal works of mercy. The seven works of corporal mercy are to feed the hungry, give drink to the thirsty, clothe the naked, visit prisoners, visit the sick, harbor strangers, bury the dead; of spiritual mercy, to convert sinners, instruct the ignorant, counsel the doubtful, console the afflicted, bear wrongs patiently, forgive injuries, pray for the living and the dead. *Cath. Dict.*

In fullfyllinge of Godis commandmentis and of the seven dedis of *mercy* bodill and gostly to a manyis euen cristen.

Rolls, quoted in Hampole's Prose Treatises (E. E. T. S.),

[Pref., p. xi.]

To cry (one) *mercy*. (a) See *cry*, *v.* (b) To proclaim a tax. Bot Athelstan the mslstrie wan and did tham *mercie* crie, & alle Northwales he sat to treunge hie. *Rob. of Brunne*, p. 28.

= *Syn. 1. Clemency*, etc. See *leniency*. **mercy**, *v. t.* [*< ME. mercien, < OF. mercier, thank, also fine, < merci, thank, mercy, fine: see mercy, n., and cf. merce, amerce.*] 1. To thank.

Mildeliche themne Meede *mercedie* hem alle

Of heore grete goodnesse. *Piers Plowman* (A), iii. 21.

2. To fine; amerce. Forsters did somoun, enquired vp & down
Whilk men of toum had taken his veynssoun,
& who that was giltly thorgh the foresters sawe,
Merced was full hi. *Rob. of Brunne*, p. 112.

mercy-seat (mēr'si-sēt), *n.* The place of mercy or forgiveness; the propitiatory; specifically, the covering of the ark of the covenant among the Jews. This was of gold, surmounted at each end by a cherub with outstretched wings. On this covering the blood of the yearly atonement was sprinkled, and from this place God gave his oracles to Moses or to the high priest. Hence, to approach the *mercy-seat* is to draw near to God in prayer.

mercy-stock, *n.* A propitiation.

Our Saviour, our Ransom, our Spokesman, our *Merced*-stock. *Hutchinson*, Works, p. 192. (*Davies*.)

mercy-stroke (mēr'si-strōk), *n.* The death-stroke, as putting an end to pain; the coup de grâce.

merd (mērd), *n.* [Also *mard*; < OF. (and F.) *merde* = Pr. *merga* = Sp. *mierda* = Pg. It. *merda*, < L. *merda*, dung, ordure.] Ordure; dung; excrement.

If after thou of garlike stronge

The savour wilt expell,

A *mard* is sure the onely meane

To put away the smell.

Kendall's Flowers of Epigrammes (1577). (*Nares*.)

Haire o' th' head, burnt clouts, chalk, *merds*, and clay.

B. Jonson, Alchemist, II. 1.

Merditoræ (mēr-div'ō-rē), *n. pl.* [NL, fr. m. pl. of *merdivorus*; see *merdivorus*.] A group of dipterous insects which feed upon dung.

merdivorus (mēr-div'ō-rus), *n.* [*< NL. merdivorus*, < L. *merda*, dung, + *vorare*, devour.] Feeding upon excrement; devouring dung.

mere (mēr), *n.* [Formerly also *meer*, *meere*, *meare*; < ME. *mere*, *meere*, < AS. *meare*, a lake, pool, the sea, = OS. *meri*, a lake, = OFries. *mar*, a ditch, = MD. *mare*, *maer*, D. *meer*, *meir* = OHG. *marī*, *marī*, *merī*, *meri*, MHG. *mer*, G. *meer* = Icel. *marr* = Goth. *marei*, a lake; = W. *môr* = Gael. *Ir. muir* = Lith. *marės* = Russ. *more* = L. *mare* (> It. *mare* = Pg. Sp. Pr. *mar* = OF. *mer*, *mier*, *meir*, F. *mer*), sea, ML. *also mara*, > OF. and F. *mare*, f., a lake, pool, pond; cf. Skt. *maru*, desert, < √ *mar*, die: see *mort*, *mortal*. Hence in comp. *mermaid*, *merman*, etc.; and ult. deriv. *marsh*, *marshy*.] A pool; a small lake or pond. [Not used in the U. S., except artificially in some local names, in imitation of British names: as, Harlem *mere* in Central Park in New York.]

Then he wendex his way, wepande for care.

Towarde the *mere* of Mambre, wepande for sorowe.

Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), II. 778.

As two Fishes, cast into a *Meer*,

With frutful Spawm will furnish in few year

A Town with victuall.

Sylvestre, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, II., The Colonies.

On the edge of the *mere* the Prince of Orange had already ordered a cluster of forts to be erected.

Motley, Dutch Republic, II. 431.

mere (mēr), *n.* [Formerly also *meer*, *meere*, *meare*, *meare*; < ME. *meer*, *meere*, < AS. *gemære* = D. *meer*, a limit, boundary, = Icel. *marr*, border-land.] 1. A boundary; boundary-line.

The furious Team, that on the Cambrian side

Doth Shropshire as a *meare* from Hereford divide.

Drayton, Polyolbion. (*Nares*.)

As it were, a common *meare* between lands.

Abp. Usher, Ans. to Malone, p. 309.

2. A balk or furrow serving as a boundary- or dividing-line in a common field; also, a boundary-stone; a merestone. [Obsolete or provincial.]—3. A private carriage-road. [North. Eng.]—4. A measure of 29 or 31 yards in the Peak of Derbyshire in England. It is defined by Blount as "29 yards in the low Peak of Derbyshire and 31 in the high." Mining claims were measured by *meres*, the discoverer of a lode being allowed to claim two *meres*.

mere (mēr), *v.* [Also *meer*, *meare*, etc.; < *mere* 2, *n.*] 1. *trans.* To limit; bound; divide or cause division in.

That brave honour of the Latine name,

Which *meard* her rule with Africa and Byze.

Spenser, Ruins of Rome, st. 22.

At such a point,

When half to half the world opposed, he being

The *meered* question. *Shak.*, A. and C. III. 13. 10.

II. *intrans.* To set divisions and bounds.

For bounding and *mearing*, to him that will keepe it justly, it is a bond that brideleth power and desire.

North's Pl., L. 55. D. (*Nares*.)

mere (mēr), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *meer*, *meere*; = OF. *mer*, *mier* = Pr. *mer*, *mier* = Sp. Pg. It. *mero*, < L. *merus*, pure, unmixed (as wine), hence bare, only, mere.] 1. Pure; sheer; unmixed.

For neither can he fly, nor other harme,

But trust unto his strength and manhood *meare*.

Spenser, F. Q., II. xi. 34.

The most part of them are degenerated and grown almost *meere* Irish.

Spenser, State of Ireland.

Our wine is here mingled with water and with myrrh;

there [in the world to come] it is *mere* and unmixed.

Jer. Taylor, Worthy Communicant.

24. Absolute; unqualified; utter; whole; in the fullest sense.

Those who, being in mere misery, continually do call on God. *Munday* (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 204).

Certain tidings now arrived, importing the mere perdition of the Turkish fleet. *Shak.*, Othello, II. 2. 3.

Signor Francisco, whose mere object now is woman at these years, that's the eye-saint, I know, Amongst young gallants. *Middleton*, The Widow, v. 1.

Although there is such plenty of fish and fowle and wild beasts, yet are they so lasie they will not take paines to catch it till meere hunger constraineth them. *Capt. John Smith*, Works, II. 228.

3. Sheer; simple; nothing but (the thing mentioned); only; as, it is mere folly to do so; this is the merest trash.

'Tis a mere toy to you, sir; candle-rents. *B. Jonson*, Volpone, v. 4.

Forc'd of meer Necessity to eat, He comes to pawn his Dish, to buy his Meat. *Congreve*, tr. of Satires of Juvenal, xi.

A mere courtier, a mere soldier, a mere scholar, a mere anything, is an insipid pedantic character. *Addison*, The Man of the Town.

Mere right, in law, the right of property without possession. = *Syn.* Mere Bare. Mere is much oftener used than bare. Bare is positive; mere essentially negative. Strictly, bare means only without other things, or no more than: as, the bare mention of a name. Mere seems to imply deficiency: as, mere conjecture; mere folly. In implying smallness of amount it is sometimes the same as bare. In *Shakespeare*, Hamlet, III. 1. "a bare bodkin" might be expressed by "a mere bodkin."

mere³⁴ (mēr), *adv.* [*< mere³, a.*] Absolutely; wholly.

On my faith, your highness Is mere mistaken in me.

Fletcher, Mad Lover, III. 4.

I know I shall produce things mere divine. *Marston*, The Fawne, II. 1.

mere⁴⁴ (mēr), *a.* [*ME.*, also *meere*, *mare*, *< AS. mære*, *mære* = *OS. mārī* = *OHG. mārī*, *MHG. mare* = *Icel. marr* = *Goth. mērs* (in comp. *waik-mērs*), famous; akin to *L. memor*, mindful, remembering, *Skt.* *√ smar*, *Zend mar*, remember: see *memory*.] Famous.

mere⁵⁴, *n.* A Middle English form of *mare¹*. **merégoutte** (mār'göt), *n.* [*F. mēre-goutte*, *< L. merus*, pure, unmixed, + *gutta* (> *F. goutte*), a drop: see *merc³* and *gout¹*.] The first running of must, oil, etc., from the fruit before pressure has been applied to it: usually limited to the juice of the grape.

merelst, *n.* [*Also merelles, merils*; *< ME. merels*, *< OF. merelle*, a game, nine men's morris, *F. mērelle*, *marelle*, hopscotch, *< merel* (*ML. merellus*, *merallus*), a counter, token, a piece in draughts, also a game.] A game also called *fivepenny* or *nine men's morris*, played with counters or pegs. See *morris¹*.

Merelles, or, as it was formerly called in England, nine men's morris, and also five-penny morris, is a game of some antiquity. *Strutt*, Sports and Pastimes, p. 416.

merely (mēr'li), *adv.* [*Formerly also meerly*; *< ME. merely*; *< merc³ + -ly²*.] 1. Absolutely; wholly; completely; utterly.

What goodes, catalles, Jewels, plate, ornaments, or other stuff, do merely belong or apperteyne to all the sayd promotions. *English Gids* (E. E. T. S.), p. 197.

I wish you all content, and am as happy In my friend's good as it were merely mine. *Beau. and Fl.*, Honest Man's Fortune, v. 3.

2. Simply; solely; only.

Excusing his [Mahomet's] sensual felicities in the life to come, as merely allegorical, and necessarily fitted to rude and vulgar capacities. *Sandys*, Travels, p. 46.

The prayers are commonly performed merely as a matter of ceremony. *E. W. Lane*, Modern Egyptians, I. 212.

merenchyma (mē-rēng'ki-mā), *n.* [*NL.*, *< Gr. μέρος*, a part, + (*παρ*)έχυμα, in mod. sense 'parenchyma': see *parenchyma*.] In bot., an imperfect cellular tissue composed of more or less rounded cells and abundant in intercellular spaces. *Cooke*.

merenchymatous (mē-rēng-kim'a-tus), *a.* [*< merenchyma* (*t*) + *-ous*.] Having the structure or appearance of merenchyma.

meresaucet, *n.* [*< ME. meresauce*; appar. *< OF. mure* (*ML. muria*), pickle, brine, + *sauce*. Cf. *OF. saulmure*, pickle.] Brine or pickle for flesh or fish. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 334; *Palsgrave*.

meresman (mēr'smān), *n.* [*Formerly also mearsman, meersman*; *< mere³*, poss. of *mere²*, + *man*.] One who points out boundaries. [*Obsolete or local*.]

The use of the word "mere" has been revived in the *meresmen* of an Act of Parliament a few years since for ascertaining the boundaries of parishes. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., V. 291.

mere-stake (mēr'stāk), *n.* A pollard or tree standing as a mark or boundary for the division

of parts or parcels in coppices or woods. Also called *mere-tree*.

merestead (mēr'sted), *n.* [*Formerly also meerstead, mearstead*; *< mere² + stead*.] The land within a particular mere or boundary; a farm.

The men were intent on their labours, Busy with hewing and building, with garden plot and with merestead. *Longfellow*, Courtship of Miles Standish, vii.

merestone (mēr'stōn), *n.* [*Formerly also mecrstone, meerestone*; *< ME. merestone, merestane*; *< mere² + stone*.] 1. A stone to mark a boundary.

The mislaler of a mere stone is to blame. But it is the unjust judge that is the capital remover of land-markes, when he delecth amisse of lands and property. *Bacon*, Judicature.

2. Figuratively, a limit.

That you contain the jurisdiction of the court within the ancient merestones, without removing the mark. *Bacon*, Speech to Hutton (Works, XIII. 202).

mereswinet, meerswinet, *n.* [*ME. mereswyne*, etc., *< OF. marsouin*; *< mere¹ + swine*.] A dolphin or porpoise.

Grassede as a mereswyne with corkes fülle huge.

Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), I. 161.

mere-tree (mēr'trē), *n.* Same as *mere-stake*.

A meree tree, a tree which is for some bound or limit of land. *Nomenclator* (1585). (*N. and Q.*, 7th ser., V. 191.)

meretrician (mēr-ē-trish'ian), *a.* [= *OF. meretricien*, *< L. meretrix* (-trix), a prostitute, + *-ian*.] Of or pertaining to prostitutes; meretricious.

Take from human commerce Meretrician amours.

Tom Brown, Works, III. 263. (*Davies*.)

meretricious (mēr-ē-trish'us), *a.* [= *Sp. Pg. meretricio*, *< L. meretricius*, of or pertaining to prostitutes, *< meretrix*, a prostitute: see *meretrix*.] 1. Of or pertaining to prostitutes; wanton; libidinous.

The meretricious world claps our cheeks, and fondles us unto fallings. *Fellham*, Resolves, t. 26.

Her deceitful and meretricious traffick with all the nations of the world. *Ep. Hall*, Hard Texts, Ia. xxiii. 17.

2. Alluring by false attractions; having a gaudy but deceitful appearance; tawdry; showy: as, meretricious dress or ornaments.

Pride and artificial gluttonies do but adulterate nature, making our diet healthless, our appetites impatient and unsatisfiable, and the taste mixed, fantastical, and meretricious. *Jer. Taylor*, Holy Living, II. 6.

A tawdry carpet, all befowered and befrutled — such a meretricious blur of colors as a hotel offers for vulgar feet to tread upon. *T. Winthrop*, Cecil Dreeme, xxviii.

meretriciously (mēr-ē-trish'us-li), *adv.* In a meretricious manner; with false allurements; tawdriely; with vulgar show.

meretriciousness (mēr-ē-trish'us-nes), *n.* The quality of being meretricious; false show or allurements; vulgar finery.

meretrix (mēr-ē-triks), *n.* [*L.*, a prostitute, *< merere*, earn, gain, serve for pay: see *merit*.] 1. A prostitute; a harlot.

A beautiful piece,

Hight Aspasia, the meretrix.

B. Jonson, Volpone, t. 1.

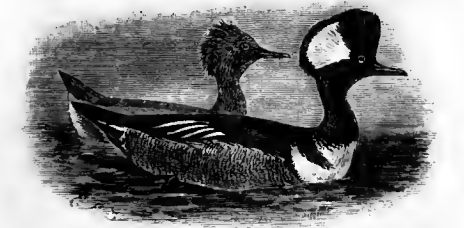
That she [Cynthia] was a meretrix is clear from many indications — her accomplishments, her house in the Subura. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIX. 813.

2. [*cap.*] [*NL.*] A genus of bivalves: same as *Cytherea*. *Lamarck*, 1799.

Merganetta (mēr-ga-net'ā), *n.* [*NL.*, *< Mergus + Gr. νῆττα*, a duck.] A remarkable genus of *Anatidae*, combining characters of mergansers with those of ordinary ducks, and having furthermore a sharp spur on the bend of the wing; the torrent-ducks. See *torrent-duck*.

Merganettinae (mēr'ga-ne-ti-nē), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, *< Merganetta + -inae*.] A subfamily of *Anatidae* constituted by the genus *Merganetta*.

merganser (mēr-gan'sēr), *n.* [*NL.* (> *Sp. mergansar*), *< L. mergus*, a diver (water-fowl), + *anser*, goose: see *Mergus* and *Anser*.] 1. A bird



Hooded Merganser (*Lophodytes cucullatus*).

of the genus *Mergus* or subfamily *Merginae*, family *Anatidae*; a sawbill, garbill, or fishing-duck.

A merganser resembles a duck, but has a cylindrical instead of a depressed bill, with a hooked nail at the end, and a serration of very prominent back-set teeth. Several species are among the common water-fowls of the northern hemisphere. The common merganser or goosander, *Mergus merganser* or *Merganser castor*, is about 2 feet long, and nearly 3 in extent of wings. In the male the upper parts are glossy-black varied with white on the wings, the lower parts white tinged with salmon-color, the head and neck glossy dark-green like a drake's, and the bill and feet coral or vermilion-red. The head is slightly crested. The red-breasted merganser, *M. serrator*, is a similar but somewhat smaller bird, with a reddish breast and the head more decidedly crested. The hooded merganser, *Lophodytes cucullatus*, is still smaller, black and white, with a beautiful erect semicircular crest. A South American species, distinct from any of the foregoing, is *Mergus brasiliensis*.

2. [*cap.*] A genus of *Merginae*: same as *Mergus*.

merge (mērj), *v.*; pret. and pp. *merged*, ppr. *merging*. [*< OF. merger, mergir* = *It. mergere*, *< L. mergere*, dive, dip, immerse, sink in, = *Skt. √ maj*, dip, bathe. Hence *emerge*, *immerge*, *submerge*, *immerse*, etc.] 1. *intrans.* To sink or disappear in something else; be swallowed up; lose identity or individuality: with *in*.

He is to take care, undoubtedly, that the ecclesiastical shall not merge in the farmer. *Scott*, Speech, April, 1802.

Fear, doubt, thought, life itself, ere long Merged in one feeling deep and strong.

Whittier, Mogg Megone, II.

II. *trans.* To cause to be absorbed or engrossed; sink the identity or individuality of; make to disappear in something else: followed by *in* (sometimes by *into*): as, all fear was merged in curiosity.

The plaintiff became the purchaser and merged his term in the fee. *Chancellor Kent*.

The names of Castilian and Aragonese were merged in the comprehensive one of Spaniard.

Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., II. 26.

merger¹ (mēr'jēr), *n.* [*< merge + -er¹*.] One who or that which merges.

merger² (mēr'jēr), *n.* [*< OF. merger*, inf. as noun, a merging: see *merge*.] 1. In the law of conveyancing, the sinking or obliteration of a lesser estate in lands, etc., resulting when it is transferred without qualification to the owner of a greater estate in the same property (or the like transfer of the greater estate to the owner of the lesser), if there be no intermediate estate. At common law the lesser estate was not deemed to be added to the greater, but to be extinguished, so as to free the greater estate from the qualification or impairment which the existence of the lesser estate had constituted. Thus, if an owner of the fee of land on which there was an outstanding lease, owned by another person, acquired the lease, the lease was thereby annulled, and he thereafter held simply as owner of the fee. It resulted sometimes that, if his title to the fee proved defective, he could not avail himself of any claim under the lease.

Merger is the act of law, and is the annihilation of one estate in another. Its effect is to consolidate two estates, and to conform them into one estate.

Mayhew, On Merger, I. 1.

2. In the law of contracts, the extinguishment of a security for a debt by the creditor's acceptance of a higher security, such as a bond in lieu of a note, or a judgment in lieu of either: so called because such acceptance, by operation of law, and without intention of the parties, merges the lower security.

mergh, *n.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *marrow¹*.

Merginae (mēr-jī-nē), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, *< Mergus + -inae*.] A subfamily of *Anatidae*, typified by the genus *Mergus*; the mergansers. See *merganser*.

Mergulus (mēr'gū-lus), *n.* [*NL.* (*Vieillot*, 1816), dim. of *Mergus*, q. v.] A genus of small three-toed web-footed marine birds of the auk family, *Alcidae*; the dovekeys. There is but one species, *M. alle*. Also called *Alle*. See *ent* under *dovekie*.

Mergus (mēr'gus), *n.* [*NL.*, *< L. mergus*, a diver (water-fowl), *< mergere*, dive: see *merge*.] The typical genus of *Merginae*, formerly coextensive with the subfamily, now restricted to such species as the goosander, *M. merganser*, and the red-breasted merganser, *M. serrator*. See *merganser*.

meri (mēr'i), *n.* A war-ax or war-club used by the natives of New Zealand. It is seldom less than a foot or more than 18 inches long, and is made of wood, bone, basaltic stone, or green jade.

meriæum (mē-ri-ē-um), *n.*; pl. *meriæa* (-i-ā). [*NL.*, *< Gr. μῆριον*, neut. of *μῆριος*, belonging to the thigh, *< μῆρ*, the thigh: see *meros*.] In *entom.*, a posterior inflected part of the metasternum of beetles, forming the anterior surface of the socket of the hind leg. *Knoch*.

Meriania (mēr-i-an'i-ā), *n.* [*NL.* (*Swartz*, 1800), named after M. S. Merian, a Dutch artist.] A genus of plants of the natural order *Melastomaceæ*, type of the tribe *Merianieæ*. There are about 87

species, natives of tropical America and the West Indies. They are erect shrubs or trees with long-petioled oblong-lanceolate leaves and large yellow or purple flowers. Some of the species are cultivated in greenhouses, under the name of *Jamaica rose*.

Meriania (mĕr'ī-ā-nī'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Bentham and Hooker, 1865), < *Meriania* + *-ia*.] A tribe of plants of the natural order *Melastomaceae* and the suborder *Melastomae*, characterized by the generally terete or slightly angular capsular fruit and the angulate, cuneate, or fusiform seeds. It embraces 11 genera and about 107 species of tropical American shrubs and trees.

mericarp (mĕr'ī-kīrp), *n.* [= F. *mericarpe*, < Gr. *μέρος*, a part, + *καρπός*, fruit.] One of the two achene-like carpels which form a cremocarp or fruit in the *Umbelliferae*: same as *hemisperm*.

merides, *n.* Plural of *meris*.

Meridiaceae (mĕr-id-i-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Rabenhorst, 1864), < *Meridion* + *-aceae*.] A large family of diatoms, according to the classification of Rabenhorst, taking its name from the genus *Meridion*. The frustule is cuneate, producing fan-shaped colonies, without central nodule. They live in both fresh and salt water. The family is the same or nearly the same as the *Meridieae* of Kuetzing.

meridian (mĕr-id-i-ā), *a.* [ME. *merydiall*; < LL. *meridialis*, of midday, < *meridies*, midday: see *meridian*.] Of midday; meridian.

Whole men of what age or complexion so ever they be of, shulde take theyr natural rest and slepe in the nyght: and to eschewe *merydiall* sleep.

Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 244.

meridian (mĕr-id-i-ā), *a. and n.* [ME. *meridian*, < OF. *meridien*, < F. *meridien* = Sp. Pg. It. *meridiano*, < L. *meridianus*, of or belonging to midday or to the south, southern, < *meridies*, midday, the south, orig. **medidies*, < *medius*, middle, + *dies*, day: see *medium*, *mid*¹, and *diak*.] *I. a.* 1. Of or pertaining to midday or noon; noonday: as, the *meridian sun*; the sun's *meridian* heat or splendor.

In what place that any maner man ys at any tyme of the yer whan that the some by moeyng of the firmament cometh to his verrey *meridian* place, than is hit verrey Mid-day, that we clepen ewre noon, as to thilke man; and therefore is it cleped the lyne of midday.

Chaucer, Astrolabe, ii. § 39.

Towards heaven and the full blazing sun,
Which now sat high in his *meridian* tower.

Milton, P. L., iv. 30.

The sun rode high in the heavens, and its *meridian* blaze was powerfully felt. *Barham*, Ingoldsbay Legends, l. 131.

2. Pertaining to the culmination or highest point or degree (the sun being highest at midday); culminating; highest before a decline: as, Athens reached its *meridian* glory in the age of Pericles.—3. Pertaining to or marking a geographical north and south line; extending in the arc of a great circle passing through the poles: as, a *meridian* circle on an artificial globe.—4. Noting the eighth of Professor H. Rogers's twelve divisions of the Paleozoic series in the Appalachian chain of North America, the names of which suggest metaphorically the different natural periods of the day: it corresponds with the Oriskany sandstone (which see, under *sandstone*).—5t. Consummate; complete.

An effrontery out of the mouth of a *meridian* villain.
Roger North, Examen, p. 186. (Davies.)

Meridian altitude of a star. See *altitude*.—**Meridian line on a dial**, the twelve o'clock hour-line.

II. n. 1. Midday; noon.—2t. Midday repose or indulgence; noon: used specifically as in the quotations.

We have, . . . in the course of this our toilsome journey, lost our *meridian* (the hour of repose at noon, which in the middle ages was employed in slumber, and which the monastic rules of nocturnal vigils rendered necessary).

Scott, Monastery, xix.

Plumdamas joined the other two gentlemen in drinking their *meridian* (a bumper-dram of brandy).

Scott, Heart of Mid-Lothian, iv.

3. The highest point reached before a decline; the culmination; the point of greatest increment or development.

You seem to marvel I do not marry all this while, considering that I am past the *Meridian* of my Age.

Howell, Letters, l. vi. 60.

In the *meridian* of Edward's age and vigour.

Hallam, Middle Ages, iii. 8.

4. A great circle of a sphere passing through the poles, or the half of such a circle included between the poles; in *geog.*, such a circle drawn upon the earth; in *astron.*, such a circle on the celestial sphere. The meridian of a place on the earth's surface is the great circle passing through it and the poles, or the great circle of the celestial sphere passing through the pole and the zenith of the place. See *longitude*.

5. Figuratively, the state or condition (in any respect) of the people of one place or region, or of persons in one sphere or plane of existence, as compared with those of or in another: as, the institutions or customs of Asia are not suited to the *meridian* of Europe.

All other knowledge merely serves the concerns of this life, and is fitted to the *meridian* thereof.

Sir M. Hale, Orig. of Mankind.

First or prime meridian, the meridian from which longitude is reckoned, as that of Greenwich. See *longitude*, 2.

—**Magnetic meridian** of any place, a great circle the plane of which passes through that place and the line of direction of the horizontal magnetic needle. The angle which the magnetic makes with the true geographical meridian is different in different places and at different times, and is called the *magnetic declination* or the *variation of the compass*. See *declination*, and *agonic line* (under *agonic*).

—**Meridian of a globe**, a meridian drawn upon a globe; especially, a brass circle concentric with the globe, and having the axis of rotation of the globe fixed in the plane of one of its faces.—**Secondary meridian**, in *geog.*, a meridian whose longitude from the prime meridian has been so well determined that trustworthy longitudes may be ascertained by measuring from it.

meridian-circle (mĕr-id-i-ān-sēr'kl), *n.* An astronomical instrument consisting of a telescope with cross-wires and moving in the plane of the meridian, and provided with a graduated circle. The meridian-circle subserves the same purposes as the transit-instrument, and also determines the declinations of stars.

meridian-mark (mĕr-id-i-ān-mürk), *n.* A mark placed exactly north or south of a transit-instrument at a considerable distance, to aid in adjusting the instrument in the meridian. It is sometimes placed near, with a lens interposed to render the rays from it parallel as if it were really remote.

meridies (mĕr-id-i-ēz), *n.* [L.: see *meridian*.] Meridian; mid-point. [Rare.]

About the hour that Cynthia's silver light
Had touch'd the pale *meridies* of the night.

Coutley, Essays (Agriculture).

Meridion (mĕr-id-i-on), *n.* [NL. (Agardh, 1824), < Gr. *μερίδιον*, a small part, dim. of *μέρος*, a part.] A genus of diatoms with cuneate frustule, typical of the family *Meridiaceae* of Rabenhorst.

meridional (mĕr-id-i-ō-nāl), *a.* [ME. *meridional*, < OF. *meridional*, F. *meridional* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *meridional* = It. *meridionale*, < LL. *meridionalis*, of midday, < L. *meridies*, midday: see *meridian*.] 1. Pertaining to the meridian; having a direction like that of a terrestrial meridian.

The *meridional* lines stand wider upon one side than the other.

Sir T. Browne, Garden of Cyrus, iv.

Along one side of this body is a *meridional* groove, resembling that of a peach. W. B. Carpenter, Micros, § 427.

2. Highest; consummate.

The *meridional* brightness, the glorious noon, and height, is to be a Christian.

Donne, Sermons, xvii.

3. Southern; southerly; extending or turned toward the south.

Ethiopia is departed in 2 principall parties; and that is, in the East partie and in the *Meridionale* partie: the whiche partie *meridionale* is clept Moretane.

Mandeville, Travels, p. 156.

The which lyne . . . is cleped the south lyne, or elles the lyne *meridional*.

Chaucer, Astrolabe, l. 4.

4. Characteristic of southern climates or southern peoples.

A dark *meridional* physiognomy.

Motley, United Netherlands, l. 139.

Meridional distance. See *distance*.—**Meridional parts**, the distance of any given latitude from the equator upon Mercator's map-projection expressed in minutes of the equator. Neglecting the compression, the meridional parts are proportional to the integral of the secant of the latitude, which is the logarithm of the tangent of half the polar distance. Taking account of the compression, the secant of the latitude must be divided before integrating by $1 + e^2 \cos^2 \phi$ (where ϕ is the latitude and e the ellipticity of the meridian).

meridional (mĕr-id-i-ō-nāl'i-ti), *n.* [ME. *meridional* + *-ity*.] 1. The state of being meridional or on the meridian.—2. Position in the south; aspect toward the south.

meridionally (mĕr-id-i-ō-nāl-i), *adv.* [ME. *meridional* + *-ly*.] In the direction of the meridian; north and south.

Who [the Jews], reverentially declining the situation of their Temple, were willing to lye as that stood, doe place their beds from north to south, and delight to sleep *meridionally*.

Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., ll. 3.

merihedric (mĕr-i-hē'drik), *a.* [ME. *merihedric*, a part, + *ēdica*, a seat, base.] Pertaining to some part of the faces of a polyhedron, taken according to some regular system.

merilst, *n.* See *merels*.

meringue (mĕ-rangg'), *n.* [F., said to be < *Mehringen*, a town in Germany.] In *cooking*, a mixture of white of eggs and sugar slightly browned, used for ornamenting and supple-

menting other confections. Puddings or tarts, etc., covered with this preparation are sometimes called *meringues*.—**Meringue glacé**, ice-cream served with a casing of meringue.

merino (mĕ-rē'nō), *a. and n.* [= F. *mérinos* = Pg. *merino*, merino (sheep), < Sp. *merino*, roving from pasture to pasture (said of sheep), < *merino*, an inspector of sheepwalks, a shepherd of merino sheep, also a royal judge, < ML. *majorinus* (used in Spain), the head of a village, a steward, majordomo; cf. *majoralis*, a chief, in Spain a head shepherd, < L. *major*, greater, in ML. a head, chief, etc.: see *major*, *mayor*.] *I. a.* 1. Noting a variety of sheep from Spain, or their wool. See below.—2. Made of the wool



Head of Merino Ram, before and after shearing.

of the merino sheep: as, *merino* stockings or underclothing. The articles so designated are usually made with an admixture of cotton to prevent shrinkage.—**Merino sheep**, a variety of sheep originally peculiar to Spain, but now introduced into many other countries. They are raised chiefly for the sake of their long fine wool, the mutton being but little esteemed. In summer the Spanish sheep feed upon the elevated lands of Biscay, Navarre, and Aragon, and toward winter are driven southward to the fertile plains of New Castile, Andalusia, and Estremadura.

II. n. 1. A merino sheep.—2. A thin woolen cloth, twilled on both sides and used especially for women's dresses, now to some extent superseded by cashmere. It was originally made of the wool of the merino sheep. There is a variety which has an admixture of silk.

3. A variety of tricotee or knitted material for undergarments. [U. S.]

merion (mĕr'i-on), *n.* [= F. *mérione*, < NL. *Meriones*, q. v.] A book-name of the deer-mouse or jumping-mouse of North America. *Zapus hudsonius*, formerly placed in the genus *Meriones* under the name of *M. hudsonicus*. See *cut* under *deer-mouse*, l.

Meriones (mĕ-rī'ō-nēz), *n.* [NL., so called with ref. to the development of the hind legs (cf. Gr. *μηρίονος*, a man's name, companion of Idomeneus), < Gr. *μηρία*, thigh-bones, < *μηρός*, thigh.] A genus of saltatorial myomorph rodents. The name has been applied: (a) By Illiger, 1811, to the Old World jerboa: a synonym of *Dipus*. (b) By Fréde. Cuvier, 1825, to a different genus of American jumping-mice, now called *Zapus*. [Disused in both senses.]

meris (mĕ'r-is), *n.*; pl. *merides* (rī-dēz). [NL., < F. *meride* (Perrier), < Gr. *μερίς* (*μερίδ*), a part.] A permanent colony of cells or plastids, which may remain isolated or may multiply by gemination to form higher aggregates called *demes*. See *deme* and *zooid*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 842.

merismatic (mĕr-is-mat'ik), *a.* [ME. *merismania*, a part, *μερισμός*, a division, < *μερίζω*, divide, < *μέρος*, a part: see *merit*.] In *biol.*, dividing by the formation of internal partitions; taking place by internal partition into cells or segments.

Merismatic cells, remaining without function sometimes for several years, until the sap-wood containing them becomes dry or heart wood, when they begin their activity.

Pop. Sci. Mo., XXVIII. 680.

merispor (mĕr'i-spōr), *n.* [ME. *merispor*, a part, division, + *σπόρα*, seed.] One of the individual cells or secondary spores of a pluricellular (septate or compound) spore.

meristem (mĕr-is-tem), *n.* [Irreg. < Gr. *μεριστός*, verbal adj. of *μερίζω*, divide, < *μέρος*, a part.] Actively dividing cell-tissue; the unformed and growing cell-tissues found at the ends of young stems, leaves, and roots. In structure the cells of the meristem are characterized by having a delicate homogeneous membrane, which is only rarely thickened, and homogenous granular protoplasm with a nucleus. It is distinguished as *primary meristem* when it forms the first foundation of a member, or the cells which develop into

the various tissue-elements, and which ordinarily soon lose the power of independent growth, and *secondary meristem*, in which the tissue-elements retain during their life the properties of typical cells, consisting of a closed cell-membrane with active protoplasm, a nucleus, and cell-contents. They retain the power of independent growth, and a meristem may arise from them at any time.

meristem (mer'is-tē-mat'ik), *a.* [*< meristem + -atic.*] Consisting of or pertaining to the meristem.

meristematically (mer'is-tē-mat'i-kal-i), *adv.* After the manner of meristem.

meristogenetic (me-ris-tō-jē-net'ik), *a.* [*< Gr. μεριστικός, verbal adj. of μερίζω, divide (see meristem), + γένεσις, generation: see genetic.*] Produced by a meristem.

merit (mer'it), *n.* [*< ME. merite, meryte, maret, < OF. merite, F. mérite = Pr. merit, merite = Sp. mérito = Pg. It. merito, < L. meritum, that which one deserves, desert (good or bad); also, a ground of desert (service, kindness, benefit, or fault, blame, demerit), worth, value, importance; neut. of meritis, pp. of merere, mereri (> OF. merir), deserve, be worthy of, earn, gain, get, acquire, buy, in military use (sc. stipendia), earn pay, serve for pay; lit. 'receive as a share,' akin to Gr. μέρος, μέρος, a part, share, division, μέρος, a part, lot, fate, destiny, μοίρα, lot, μοίρα, share, divide. Cf. mercantile, mercenary, mercant, mercy, etc., from the same ult. source.]*

1. That which is deserved; honor or reward due; recompense or consideration deserved. [Rare.]

We belevon of the day of Doom, and that every man schalle have his *Merite*, afre he hath deserved. Mandeville, Travels, p. 135.

A dearer merit, not so deep a maim, . . . Have I deserved at your highness' hands. Shak., Rich. II., i. 3. 156.

All power I give thee; reign forever, and assume Thy merits. Milton, P. L., iii. 319.

2. The state or fact of deserving; desert, good or bad; intrinsic ground of consideration or award: most commonly in the plural: as, to treat a person according to his merits.

Here men may seen how synne hath his *merite*. Chaucer, Doctor's Tale, l. 277.

Nothing [no punishment] is great enough for *Silius' merit*. B. Jonson, Sejanus, ii. 1. Satan exalted sat, by merit raised To that bad eminence. Milton, P. L., ii. 5. Praise from a friend, or censure from a foe, Are lost on hearers that our merits know. Pope, Iliad, x. 294.

Specifically—3. The state or fact of deserving well; good desert; worthiness of reward or consideration.

Reputation is . . . oft got without merit, and lost without deserving. Shak., Othello, ii. 3. 270.

This letter hath more merit than one of more diligence, for I wrote it in my bed, and with much pain. Donne, Letters, xiv.

Charms strike the sight, but merit wins the soul. Pope, R. of the L., v. 34.

4. Good quality in general; excellence.

The great merit of Walter Scott's novels is their generous and pure sentiment. J. F. Clarke, Self-Culture, p. 316.

5. That which deserves consideration or reward; ground of desert; claim to notice or commendation: as, to enumerate the merits of a person, a book, or a scheme.

What a merit were it in death to take this poor maid from the world! Shak., M. for M., iii. 1. 240.

It was the merit of Montaigne to rise . . . into the clear world of reality. Lecky, Relationism, I. 113.

6. *pl.* In law, the right and wrong of a case; the strict legal or equitable rights of the parties, as distinguished from questions of procedure and matters resting in judicial discretion or favor; essential facts and principles that lead to an opinion clear of personal bias: as, to judge a case on its merits.—**Figure of merit**, a numerical coefficient of excellence in the performance of any instrument, as a chronometer, gun, etc.—**Merit of condignity, merit of congruity**. See quotation under condignity. 2.—**Order for Merit**, a Prussian order composed of two classes, military and civil. The first class was founded by Frederick the Great in 1740. The badge is a blue enameled cross adorned with the letter F., the words "pour le mérite," and golden eagles. Since 1810 it has been given exclusively for distinction on the field. The second class (or second order) was founded by Frederick William IV. in 1842 for distinction in science and art.—**Syn.** Worth, etc. See desert², *n.*

merit (mer'it), *v.* [*< ME. *meriten, < OF. meriter, F. mériter = Sp. meritar = It. meritare, < L. meritare, earn, gain, serve for pay, freq. of merere, earn, gain, merit: see merit, n.*] **I. trans.** 1. To deserve; earn a right or incur a liability to; be or become deserving of: as, to merit reward or punishment.

For strength from truth divided and from just, Illaudable, usught merits but dispraise And ignominy. Milton, P. L., vi. 382.

Those best can bear reproof who merit praise. Pope, Essay on Criticism, l. 583.

2. To deserve as a reward; earn by commendable action or conduct.

So many most noble Favours and Respects which I shall daily study to improve and merit. Howell, Letters, I. v. 34.

A man at best is Incapable of meriting anything from God. South.

3†. To reward.

The king will merit it with gifts. Chapman, Iliad, ix. 259.

—**Syn.** 1 and 2. See desert², *n.* **II. intrans.** To acquire merit, benefit, or profit.

And yet he bode them do it, and they were bounde to obey, and merited and deserved by their obedience. Sir T. More, Works, p. 496.

And if in my poor death fair France may merit, Give me a thousand blows. Beau, and Fl.

Does Tertullian think they [the Christians] merited by not being willing to lose their lives in the quarrels of Infidels? Milton, Ans. to Salmasius.

meritable (mer'i-tā-bl), *a.* [*< OF. meritable, < meriter, merit: see merit.*] Having merit; meritorious.

The people generally are very acceptive, and apt to applaud any meritable work. B. Jonson, Case is Altered, li. 4.

meritedly (mer'i-ted-li), *adv.* In accordance with merit; by merit; deservedly; worthily.

merithal (mer'i-thal), *n.* [*< NL. merithallus, < Gr. μέρος (μερι-), a part, + θάλλος, a branch, twig.*] In bot., same as internode.

meriting (mer'i-ting), *p. a.* Deserving.

'Twere well to torture So meriting a traitor. B. Jonson, Sejanus, v. 10.

meritmonger (mer'it-mung'gér), *n.* One who advocates the doctrine of human merit as entitling man to divine rewards, or who depends on merit for salvation: used in contempt.

Like as these merit-mongers doe, which esteeme themselves after their merits.

Latimer, Sermon, iii., On the Lord's Prayer.

meritorious (mer-i-tō'ri-us), *a.* [*In older use meritory, q. v.; = OF. meritoire, F. méritoire = Pr. meritori = Sp. Pg. It. meritorio, < L. meritorius, of or belonging to the earning of money, that earns money, < merere, mereri, pp. meritus, earn: see merit.* In the second sense, dependent more directly on merit.] 1†. That earns money; hireling. B. Jonson.—2. Deserving of reward; worthy of praise or honor; possessing merit.

And meritorious shall that hand be call'd, Canonized and worshipp'd as a saint. Shak., K. John, iii. 1. 176.

You fool'd the lawyer, And thought it meritorious to abuse him. Fletcher, Spanish Curate, v. 2.

Meritorious cognition. See cognition.

meritoriously (mer-i-tō'ri-us-li), *adv.* In a meritorious manner; in such a manner as to deserve reward.

meritoriousness (mer-i-tō'ri-us-ness), *n.* The state or quality of being meritorious, or of deserving reward or honor.

meritory (mer'i-tō-ri), *a.* [*< ME. meritory, < L. meritorius, that earns money: see meritorious.*] Deserving of reward; meritorious.

How meritory is thilke dede Of charitee to clothe and fede The poore folke. Gower, Conf. Amant., Prol.

As to the first, it is meritory. Chaucer, Parson's Tale.

meritot (mer'i-tot), *n.* [See merry-totter.] See the quotation.

Meritot, in Chaucer, a Sport used by Children, by swinging themselves in Bell-ropes, or such-like, till they are giddy. Bourne's Pop. Antig. (1777), p. 406.

merk¹, merke¹, *n.* and *v.* Obsolete forms of mark¹.

merk², merke² (märk), *n.* [See: see mark².] A unit of money formerly in current use in Scot-



Obverse. Reverse. Silver Merk of Charles II.

land, abolished, with the rest of the Scots currency, in 1707. It was two thirds of the pound Scots, or one eighteenth of the pound sterling (13½d. English money). See mark², 4.

merk³, *n.* and *a.* An obsolete form of mark¹. **merk⁴**, *v.* and *n.* An obsolete form of march². **merkett**, *n.* An obsolete form of market. **merkin** (mēr'kin), *n.* [Perhaps dim. of OF. merque, a tuft.] 1. A wig; a tuft or portion of false hair added to the natural hair. Hence —2. A mop used in cleaning cannon.

merkyt, *a.* An obsolete form of murky¹.

merl, *n.* See merle¹.

Merlangus (mēr-lang'gus), *n.* [NL. (ML. merlingus), < F. merlan, a whiting: see merling.] A Cuvierian genus of gadoid fishes whose type is the common European whiting, *M. vulgaris*, and to which various limits have been assigned.

merle¹, merl (mērl), *n.* [Early mod. E. also mearl; < ME. merle, < OF. merle, F. merle = Pr. merle = Sp. merla = Pg. melro, merlo = It. merlo, merla = D. meerle = MLG. merle = G. dial. merle (MLG. also merlink, MHG. merlin), < L. merula, f., later also merulus, m., a blackbird.] 'The common European blackbird, *Turdus merula* or *Merula vulgaris*. See cut under blackbird.

To walke and take the dewe by it was day, And heare the merle and mavise many one. Henryson, Complaint of Creseide, l. 24.

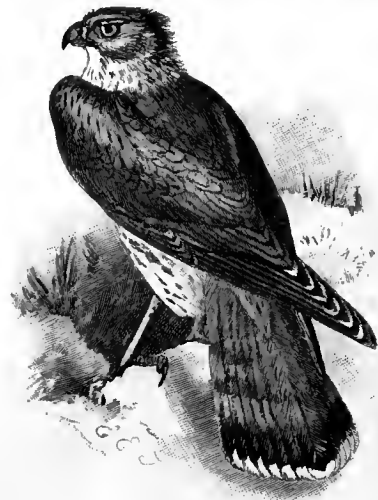
Vernal Chaucer, whose fresh woods Throb thick with merle and mavis all the year. Lowell, Under the Willows.

merle², *n.* An obsolete form of marl¹.

merligoes, mirligoes (mēr'li-gōz), *n.* [“Perhaps q. [as if] merrily go, because objects seem to dance before the eyes” (Jamieson).] Dizziness; vertigo. [Scotch.]

My head's sae dizzy with the mirligoes. Scott, Old Mortality, xxviii.

merlin (mēr'lin), *n.* [Early mod. E. also merline, marlin, merlion, marlion, marlyon; < ME. merlone, merlion, marlyon, merlyon (also erroneously merlinge), < OF. esmerillon, emerillon, F. émerillon = Pr. esmerillo = Sp. esmerillon = Pg. esmerilhão = It. smeriglione, a merlin; aug. of OF. *esmerle = It. smerlo = OHG. smirl, MHG. smirle, G. schmerl, schmirl = Icel. smyrill (also D. smertijn = MLG. smerle = MHG. smirlin, smerlink, smirlinc, G. schmerlin), a merlin, < ML. smerillus, smerlus, a merlin; appar., with unorig. initial s (developed in Rom.), < L. merula, a blackbird, merle: see merle¹.] 1. A kind of hawk; a falcon of small size, belonging to the genus *Falco*, and to that section of the genus called *Esalon* or *Hypotriorchis*. There are several species, the best-known of which is the European merlin, stone-falcon, or



Merlin (*Falco esalon* or *Esalon regulus*).

sparrow-hawk, *F. regulus*, *F. esalon*, or *F. lithofalco*, one of the smallest of the European birds of prey, but very spirited. Though only 10 or 12 inches long, and thus not much larger than a thrush, it has been used in hawking for quails, larks, and other small game. The corresponding falcon of North America is Richardson's merlin, *F. richardsoni*, a near relative of the common pigeon-hawk of the same country, *F. columbarius*.

The merlyon that psynyth Hymself ful ofte the larks to seeke. Chaucer, Parliament of Fowls, l. 339.

The merlin is the least of all hawks, not much bigger than a blackbird.

Holmes, Acad. of Arm., ii. 11, § 57. (Nares.)

2. A hardy, active pony, somewhat larger than the Shetland, found in Wales.

The county (Montgomery) was long famous for its hardy breed of small horses called *merlins*, which are still to be met with. Encyc. Brit., XVI. 789.

merling (mēr'ling), *n.* [*< ME. merlyng, merlynge, with accom. term. -ing (as in whiting) (ML. merlingus), < OF. merlan, merlane, merlanke, F. merlan (> Sp. marlan), a whiting, < L. merula, a fish, the sea-carp, a transferred use of merula, a blackbird: see merle.*] A small gadoid fish, *Merlangus vulgaris*, the European whiting.

Merlin's-grass (mēr'linz-grās), *n.* A species of quillwort, *Isoetes lucustris*, growing in lakes. According to a local Welsh tradition, it is marvelously nourishing to cattle and fishes.

merlon (mēr'lon), *n.* [*< F. merlon = Sp. merlon = Pg. merlão, a merlon, < It. merlo, a merlon, perhaps < LL. *marulus, dim. of mærus, murus, wall: see mure.*] In fort., the plain member of masonry or other material which separates two crenelles or embrasures; a cop. See *battlement*.

The battery was soon erected, the merlons being framed of logs and filled with earth. *Franklin, Autobiog.*, p. 175.

The merlons of the Guelph battlements were square, those of the Ghibelline were "a coda di rondine"—that is, in shape like the letter M.

C. E. Norton, Church-building in Middle Ages, p. 200.

Merlucidae (mēr-lū-sī'dē), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Merluceus + -idae*.] In Gill's system of classification, a family of *Gadoidae* or gadoid fishes, represented by the genus *Merluceus*. The caudal region is moderate and conform behind; the caudal rays are procurvent forward; the anus is submedian; the sub-orbital bones are moderate; the mouth is terminal; the ventral fins are subjugular; the dorsal fin is double, a short anterior and a long posterior one; there is a long anal fin corresponding to the second dorsal; the ribs are wide, approximated and channelled below, or with inflected sides; and there are paired excavated frontal bones with divergent crests continuous from the forked occipital crest. The family includes the English hake and related fishes.

merlucine (mēr-lū'sī-in), *a. and n.* I. *a.* Pertaining to the *Merlucidae*, or having their characters.

II. *n.* A gadoid fish of the family *Merlucidae*.

merlucoid (mēr-lū'sī-oid), *a.* Like a hake; of or pertaining to the *Merlucidae*.

Merlucius (mēr-lū'sī-us), *n.* [NL., *< F. merluce, mærus, OF. merlus, mærus (= Sp. merluza = It. merluzzo, the hake), dried haddock, < L. merlus, haddock, according to Ménage, < L. muris lucius, ocean pike: muris, gen. of mare, the sea; lucius, a fish, perhaps the pike: see luce.*] A genus of fishes represented by the common hake of Europe, *M. smiridus* or *vulgaris*, and type of the family *Merlucidae*. Also spelled *Merluceus*.

mermaid (mēr'mād), *n.* [*< ME. mermayde, meremayde; < merel + maid. Cf. mermaid.*] A fabled marine or amphibian creature having the form of a woman above the waist and that of a fish below, endowed with human attributes, and usually working harm with or without malignant intent, to mortals with whom she might be thrown into relation.

Chauntecleer so free
Sang merier than the mermayde in the see.
Chaucer, Nun's Priest's Tale, l. 450.

And as for the mermaids called Nerides, it is no fabulous tale that goeth of them; for looke, how painters draw them, so they are indeed. *Holland, tr. of Pliny, ix. 5.*

Who would be
A mermaid fair,
Singing alone,
Combing her hair
Under the sea?

Tennyson, The Mermaid.

False mermaid, the *Florkia proserpinacoides*, an inconspicuous annual plant of the northern United States, resembling the mermaid weed.—**Mermaid lace**, a fine Venetian point-lace.—**Mermaid's fish-lines**, a common seaweed, *Chorda filum*; so called from its cord-like appearance. See *Chorda*, 2.

mermaid (mēr'mā'dn), *n.* [*< ME. mermaid-en, mermayden, meremaiden; < merel + maid-en. Cf. mermaid.*] A mermaid; a siren.

Goth now rather away, ye mermaidynes [L. sirenes],
whiche that ben swete til it be at the laste.
Chaucer, Boethius, l. prose 1.

Mermer and mermaidens. *The Century*, XXXV. 537.

mermaid-fish (mēr'mād-fish), *n.* An angel-fish, *Squatina angelus*, unnaturally set up for a mermaid by a taxidermist.

mermaid's-egg (mēr'mādz-eg), *n.* Same as *mermaid's-purse*.

mermaid's-glove (mēr'mādz-gluv), *n.* 1. A name given to the largest of British sponges, *Halichondria oculata*, from its tendency to branch into a form bearing a remote resemblance to a glove with extended fingers. It sometimes attains a height of 2 feet.—2. A kind of alcyonarian polyp, *Alecyonum digitatum*: same as *dead-men's-fingers*.

mermaid's-hair (mēr'mādz-hār), *n.* A blackish-green filamentous species of seaweed, *Lyngbya majuscula*. See *Lyngbya*.

mermaid's-head (mēr'mādz-hed), *n.* A popular British name of a spatangoid sea-urchin, as the *Spatangus* or *Amphidetus cordatus*. Also called *heart-urchin*.

mermaid's-purse (mēr'mādz-pērs), *n.* An egg-



Mermaid's-purse.—Egg-purse of Nurse-hound (*Scyllorhynchus stellaris*), about natural size.

case or ovi-capsule of a skate, ray, or shark. Also called *sea-purse* and *sea-barrow*.

These cases are frequently found on the sea-shore, and are called *mermaid's-purses*. *Farrell, British Fishes*.

mermaid-weed (mēr'mādz-wēd), *n.* A plant of the genus *Proserpinaca*, which consists of two marsh-herbs of North America and the West Indies, having comb-toothed leaves and inconspicuous flowers.

mermalader, *n.* An obsolete form of *marmalade*.

merman (mēr'man), *n.*; *pl. mermen (-men)*. [Early mod. E. also *mereman, meareman*; *< ME. mereman (= D. merman = G. mermann); < merel + man. Cf. mermin and mermaid.*] 1. A fabulous man of the sea, with the lower part of the body that of a fish.

A thing turnyng in the sea we spide,
Like to a merman.
John Taylor, Works, ii. 22. (*Narex*.)

2. In *her.*, same as *triton*.

merman (mēr'mi-an), *n.* [*< Mermis + -an*.] A land-hairworm of the family *Mermithidae* or *Mermithide*. In their early stages these worms are parasitic in the visceral cavities of insects, and the young are able to move over the ground or even on trees during heavy dews or in wet weather.

mermint, *n.* [*< ME., also mermyn, pl. merminnen, < mereminnen, < AS. meremennan, meremennan, meremen, f. (= MD. merminne, mereminnē, f., = MLG. merminne = OHG. meremanne, meremenni, merimeni, merimin, mermin, n., merimin-ni, meriminna, f., MHG. mereminnē, mereminnē, f., a mermaid, = (with additional suffix) Icel. marmennill, marmendill (mod. marmendill), also margmetti = Norw. marmale, a sea-goblin; < mere, sea, + mennen, fem. of man, mann, man: see merel and man, and cf. merman.*] A mermaid or merman.

The coast of Rome siz [saw] mermyns in liknes of men and of women.
Tzetzes, tr. of Higdén's Polychronicon.

Ther heo funden the merminnen
That beoth deor of mæche ginnen.
Layamon, l. 56.

Mermis (mēr'mis), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. μέρις, a cord, string.*] The typical genus of *Mermithidae*. *M. nigrescens* and *M. albescens* are examples.

Mermithidae (mēr-mith'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Mermis (Mermith-) + -idae*.] A family of nematoid worms, typified by the genus *Mermis*, belonging to the order *Gordiaceae*; the land-hair-worms. They are apterous *Nematodea*, with a very long filiform body and six oral papillae, the male having two apicules and three rows of papillae on the broadened caudal region. The worms in their larval state are parasitic, like the true gordians, being found in the bodies of various insects. When mature they live in the ground, and sometimes swarm to the surface in such numbers as to give rise to the vulgar belief that it has rained worms. Also *Mermithide*, *Mermitha*.

meroblast (mēr'ō-blāst), *n.* [*< Gr. μέρος, a part (see merit), < βλαστός, a germ.*] In *embryol.*, a meroblastic ovum; an egg or ovum containing food-yolk or nutritive protoplasm besides the formative or germinal protoplasm: distinguished from *holoblast*.

meroblastic (mēr'ō-blāst'ik), *a.* [*< meroblast + -ic*.] In *embryol.*, partially germinal: applied by Remak to those eggs in which there is much food-yolk which does not undergo segmentation or take part in germination: opposed to *holoblastic*. Birds, reptiles, most fishes, and most invertebrates have meroblastic eggs.

meroceles (mēr'ō-sēl), *n.* [*< Gr. μῆρος, thigh, + κῆλη, tumor.*] Femoral hernia. See *hernia*.

merocerite (mēr'ō-sēl'it), *n.* [*< Gr. μῆρος, thigh, + κῆρα, horn, + -ite*.] In *Crustacea*, one of the joints of an antenna, borne upon the ischioerite. See *antenna*.

meroceritic (mēr'ō-sēl'it'ik), *a.* [*< merocerite + -ic*.] Of the nature of a merocerite.

merogastrula (mēr'ō-gas'trū-lā), *n.*; *pl. merogastrulae (-læ)*. [NL., *< Gr. μέρος, a part, + NL. gastrula, q. v.*] The gastrula, of whatever form, of a meroblastic egg. It is a discogastrula if the partial segmentation is discoidal, a perigastrula if the segmentation is superficial as well as partial.

merogenesis (mēr'ō-jen'e-sis), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. μέρος, a part, + γένεσις, generation: see genesis.*] In *biol.*, segmentation; origination of the segments of which an organized body may consist. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIV. 183.

merogenetic (mēr'ō-jē-net'ik), *a.* [*< merogenesis, after genetic.*] Pertaining to, characterized by, or exhibiting merogenesis.

merohedral (mēr'ō-hē'drāl), *a.* [*< Gr. μέρος, a part, + ἑδρα, seat, base, + -al*.] In *crystal*, same as *hemihedral*.

merohedrism (mēr'ō-hē'drizm), *n.* [As *merohedr-al + -ism*.] Same as *hemihedrism*.

merostic (mēr'ō-sis'tik), *a.* [*< Gr. μέρος, a part, + ὄν, egg (ovum), + -istic*.] Secreting not only ova, but also vitellogenous cells: applied to the ovaries of insects. See *panoistic*.

Dr. A. Brandt has proposed the term *panoistic* for ovaries of the first mode, and *merostic* for those of the second and third modes of development.

Huxley, Anat. Invert., p. 381.

meromorph (mēr'ō-mōrf), *a.* Same as *meromorphie*.

meromorphic (mēr'ō-mōr'fik), *a.* [*< Gr. μέρος, part, fraction, + μορφή, form.*] Similar in nature to a rational fraction.—**Meromorphic function**, in the theory of functions, a function which, so long as the variable remains within a certain part of the plane of imaginary quantity within which the function is said to be meromorphic, varies continuously, has a derivative, and is monotropic except in going round certain points or isolated values of the variable called *poles*, at which the function becomes infinite. The function is, therefore, of the nature of a fraction whose numerator and denominator may be infinite series. An older name is *fractionary function*.

Meromyaria (mēr'ō-mī-ā'ri-ā), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Gr. μέρος, a part, + μύς, a muscle, + -aria*.] One of the three principal divisions of the *Nematodea*, containing those threadworms which have only eight longitudinal series of muscle-cells, two between each dorsal and ventral line and lateral area respectively. See *Polymyaria*, *Holomyaria*.

meromyarian (mēr'ō-mī-ā'ri-an), *a.* [*< Meromyaria + -an*.] Of or pertaining to the *Meromyaria*.

meroparonymy (mēr'ō-pa-rōn'i-mi), *n.* [*< Gr. μέρος, a part, + παρωνυμία, paronymy: see paronymy.*] Partial paronymy; adoption or naturalization of a Latin or Greek word in only one or two modern languages. *Buck's Handbook of Med. Sciences*, VIII. 519. [Rare.]

Meropidae (mēr'ōp'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Merops + -idae*.] An Old World family of tenebricoid picean birds, typified by the genus *Merops*; the bee-eaters or apiasters. They have the feet not zygodactyl, the bill long, slender, and acute, the sternum four-notched behind, the carotid single, the elaeochoon nude, and a spinal apertum. The range of the family is extensive, including the Palearctic, Ethiopian, Oriental, and Australasian regions. The family contains upward of 30 species, divided into several genera, and by Gray into 2 subfamilies, *Nyctiorhynchinae* and *Meropinae*. See cut under *bee-eater*.

meropidan (mēr'ōp'i-dan), *a. and n.* I. *a.* Pertaining to the *Meropidae*, or having their characters.

II. *n.* A bird of the family *Meropidae*.

Meropinae (mēr'ō-pī-nē), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Merops + -inae*.] The leading subfamily of *Meropidae*, containing nearly all the species.

meropodite (mēr'ōp'ō-dit), *n.* [*< Gr. μέρος, thigh, + ποδς (pod-) = E. foot, + -ite*.] The fourth joint of a developed endopodite, between the ischiopodite and the carpopodite. See cut under *endopodite*.

meropoditic (mēr'ōp'ō-dit'ik), *a.* [*< meropodite + -ic*.] Of the nature of a meropodite: as, the *meropoditic* segment of the leg.

Merops (mēr'rops), *n.* [NL., *< L. merops, < Gr. μέροψ, a bird, the bee-eater, appar. the same as μέροψ, speaking, endowed with speech, < μέρος, a part, μείρομαι, divide, + ὄψ, voice.*] The typical genus of *Meropidae*. Birds of this genus are of lithe and slender form, somewhat like that of the swallow, which they also resemble in their mode of flight. The bill is long and slender, the wings are long and pointed,

the tall has the two middle feathers lengthened, and the plumage is beautifully variegated with bright colors. They prey on insects, especially bees, wasps, and other hymenoptera, which they capture on the wing. There are several species, the best-known of which is *M. apister*, the only one of general distribution in Europe, though a second, *M. aegyptius*, is also found in parts of Europe. See *bee-eater*. Also called *Apister*.

merorganization (me-rōr'gan-i-zā'shon), *n.* [*Gr.* μέρος, part, + *E.* organization.] Organization in part, or partial organization. [Rare.]

meros, **merus** (mē'ros, -rus), *n.* [*NL.*, < *Gr.* μῆρος, thigh.] 1. In *zool.*, one of the joints of a maxilliped.—2. In *anat.*, the thigh, femur, or femoral segment of the hind limb, extending from the hip to the knee, and corresponding to the brachium of the fore limb.

merosomal (mer'ō-sō-māl), *a.* [*<* *merosome* + *-al*.] Of the nature of a merosome.

merosome (mer'ō-sōm), *n.* [*<* *Gr.* μέρος, a part, + σῶμα, body.] In *zool.*, one of the definite successive parts or segments of which the body is composed; a metamere; a somite. Thus, one of the rays of a starfish, or one of the rings of a worm or crustacean, is a merosome.

Merostomata (mer'ō-stō'mā-tā), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Gr.* μέρος, a part, + στόμα, mouth.] A group of articulated animals to which various values and limits have been assigned. (a) Named by De Blainville as an order of crustaceans, containing the horseshoe-crabs, together with certain heterogeneous forms. (b) Extended to the *Limulidae* and the *Eurypterida*. (c) Extended to the *Limulidae*, *Eurypterida*, and *Trilobita*, as a class of crustaceans; synonymous with *Gigantostomata* and with *Palaeocarida*. (d) Having the same limits as (c), but associated with the *Arachnida*. (e) Restricted, as an order of crustaceans, to the *Limulidae*: synonymous with *Xiphosura*. (f) Restricted, as an order of *Gigantostomata*, to the *Eurypterida*, and synonymous therewith. See *Paleodipoda*. *Illembatobranchia* is a synonym.

merostomatous (mer'ō-stōm'a-tus), *a.* [*<* *Merostomata* + *-ous*.] Pertaining to the *Merostomata*, or having their characters.

merostome (mer'ō-stōm), *n.* One of the *Merostomata*, as a trilobite or a horseshoe-crab.

merostomous (me-ros'tō-mus), *a.* [*<* *merostome* + *-ous*.] Same as *merostomatous*.

-merous. [*<* *Gr.* -μερής, combining form of μέρος, a part.] A suffix denoting 'parted,' 'divided into parts': often used in botany with a numerical prefix, as 2-merous, 3-merous, etc., to be read *dimerous*, *trimerous*, etc., according to the Greek.

Merovingian (mer'ō-vin'ji-an), *a. and n.* [= *F.* Mérovingien, < *ML.* Merovingi, the descendants of *Merovaeus*, an ancestor of the founder of the dynasty, < *OHG.* *Merowig or Merwig.] 1. *a.* Taking name from Merowig or Merwig (*L. Merovaeus*), an alleged chief or king of a part of the Salian Franks and grandfather of Clovis: as, the *Merovingian* race, dynasty, or period. Clovis, invading the Roman part of Gaul in A. D. 486, founded the Merovingian or first race of French kings (several often reigning at the same time in different parts of France), which was succeeded by the Carolingian dynasty in 751 or 752. Some suppose *Merowig* or *Merovaeus* to have been the patronymic of the family or clan of Clovis, derived from a more remote ancestor.—**Merovingian writing**, a variety of cursive script full of flourishes and difficult enforcements and combinations of letters, peculiar to the Merovingian period in France: used in many documents still in existence.

The writing of the Frankish empire to which the title of *Merovingian* has been applied had a wider range than the other national hands. It had a long career both for diplomatic and literary purposes. In this writing, as it appears in documents, we see that the Roman cursive is subjected to a lateral pressure, so that the letters received a curiously cramped appearance, while the heads and tails are exaggerated to inordinate length.

Encyc. Brit., XVIII. 157.

II. n. A member of the family to which the first dynasty of French kings belonged. See *I.*

meroxene (me-rok'sēn), *n.* [*<* *Gr.* μέρος, a part, + ξένος, strange, foreign.] A variety of the kind of mica called *biotite*, distinguished by its optical characters. See *biotite* and *mica*. The name was early given by Breithaupt to the Vesuvian biotite, but has recently been limited by Tschermak to those kinds of biotite in which the optic axial plane is parallel to the plane of symmetry.

merpeople (mēr'pē-pl), *n. pl.* [*<* *mer-* (in *mermaid*, *merman*) + *people*.] Fabled inhabitants of the sea with a human body and a fish-like tail: a collective name for mermaids and mermen. *Gill*, *Forum*, III. 85.

merret, *v. t.* A Middle English form of *mar*.
merrify (mer'i-fi), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *merrified*, ppr. *merrifying*. [*<* *mer* + *fy*.] To cause to be or become merry. [Rare.]

It merrified us all.

Mme. D'Arblay, *Diary*, I. 324. (Davies.)

merrily (mer'i-li), *adv.* [*<* *ME.* *merily*, *meriely*; < *merry* + *-ly*.] In a merry, cheerful, or glad manner; with mirth and jollity.

merrymake (mer'i-māk), *n. and v.* See *merry-make*.

merriment (mer'i-ment), *n.* [*<* *merry* + *-ment*.]
1. The state of being merry or frolicsome; hilarious enjoyment; jollity: as, boisterous merriment.

Yet was there not with her elae any one,
That to her might move cause of merriment.
Spenser, *F. Q.*, II. vi. 3.

His deep eye laughter-stirr'd
With merriment of kingly pride.
Tennyson, *Arabian Nights*.

2. The act of making merry; mirthful entertainment; frolic.

A number of merriments and jests . . . wherewith they
have pleasantly moved much laughter at our manner of
serving God.
Hooker, *Eccles. Polity*, v. 80.

We . . . therefore met your loves
In their own fashion, like a merriment.
Shak., *L. L. L.*, v. 2. 794.

3†. A short comedy or play.
Some menial servants of mine own are ready
For to present a merriment.
Ford, *Fancies*, v. 3.
= *Syn.* See *jolly*.

merriness (mer'i-nes), *n.* [*<* *merry* + *-ness*.]
1. The quality of being merry; mirthfulness. [Rare.]

Be it as the style shall give us cause to climb in the merriness.
Shak., *L. L. L.*, i. 1. 202.

2†. Pleasure; happiness.

Wyf and chyldren that men desyren for cause of delit
and of merynesse.
Chaucer, *Boethius*, iii. prose 2.

merrow (mer'ō), *n.* [*<* *Ir.* moruach, moruadh, a mermaid, < *muir*, the sea: see *mere*.] A mermaid.

An Irishman caught a merrow, with her . . . enchanted
cap lying beside her.
Baring-Gould, *Myths of the Middle Ages*, p. 505.

merry¹ (mer'i), *a.* [Early mod. *E.* merrie, < *ME.* *merie*, *mirie*, *myrie*, *murie*, *murge*, < *AS.* *merige*, *mirige*, *myrige*, *myrige*, also syncopated *murge*, gen. *myrges*, etc., in pl. *merge*, *mergan*, pleasant, delightful (said of grass, trees, landscape, the world, music, song, etc.; not applied to a humorous or sportive mood, nor to speech or conduct); appar. without Teut. cognates, and perhaps, with *AS.* adj. suffix *-ig*, < *Ir.* Gael. *near*, mirthful, playful, wanton; cf. *Ir.* Gael. *mir*, play, mirth, levity, madness, Gael. *mir*, v., play, sport, *mirigeach*, playful, merry. Hence *mirth*.] 1. Exciting feelings of enjoyment and gladness; causing cheerfulness or light-heartedness; pleasant; delightful; happy: as, the merry month of May; a merry spectacle.

That hee had delveryd hym out of his paynne,
And brought hym into a mirgurre [merrier] place.
Chron. Vilodun, p. 125. (Halliwell.)
The seson was myri and softe, and the contre feire and
delitable.
Martin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 384.
When the merry bella ring round.
Milton, *L'Allegro*, l. 93.

2. Playfully cheerful or gay; enlivened with gladness or good spirits; mirthful in speech or action; frolicsome; hilarious; jubilant: as, a merry company.

On that othir syde he was oon of the beste felowes and
myrrest that myght be founde.
Martin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 136.
Be merry, be merry, my wife has all;
For women are shrews, both short and tall;
'Tis merry in hall, when heards wag all.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., v. 3. 35 (song).

Be merry, sister; I shall make you laugh anon.
B. Jonson, *Cynthia's Revels*, v. 2.

3. Sportive and mirthful in quality or character; jocund; jovial; rollicking; funny: as, a merry heart; a merry song.

This riding rime scruth most aptly to wryte a merie tale,
so Rythme royall is fittest for a graue discourse.
Gascoigne, *Notes on Eng. Verse* (ed. Arber), § 16.
There is a kind of merry war betwixt Signior Benedick
and her.
Shak., *Much Ado*, I. 1. 62.

4. Brisk; lively; cheery.
Thua to the sea faire Maudin is gone
With her gentle master; God send them a merry wind.
The Merchant's Daughter (Child's Ballads, IV. 333).
We tacked about and stood our course W. and by S., with
a merry gale in all our sails.
Winthrop, *Hist. New England*, I. 18.

5†. Full of gibes; sneering; sarcastic. *Bp. Atterbury*.—As merry as a grig. See *grig*.—Merry dancers. See *dancer*.—Merry Greek. See *Greek*.—Merry men, followers; retainers.

His merie men comsended he
To make him bothe game and glee.
Chaucer, *Sir Thopas*, l. 123.

They drave back our merry men,
Three acres breadth and main.
Battle of Harlaw (Child's Ballads, VII. 318).

Merry timet, **merry weather**, pleasure; joy; delight.
Whi, doth not thi cow make myrry-wedir in thy dish?
MS. Digby 41, f. 8. (Halliwell.)

The Merry Monarch, Charles II. of England.—**The more the merrier**, the larger the company the greater the enjoyment.

But vchon enle we wolde were fyf,
The mo the myrrer so god me blesse.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), l. 849.

To make merry, to be jovial; indulge in feasting and mirth. See *merry*. = *Syn.* 1-3. *Mirthful*, *Jovial*, etc. (see *jolly*), gleeful.

merry¹ (mer'i), *v. t.* [*<* *merry*¹, *a.*] To make merry or glad; please; gratify; delight. [Rare.]

Though pleasure merries the senses for a while, yet horror
after vultures the unconsumming heart.
Feltham, *Resolves*, p. 43.

merry¹ (mer'i), *adv.* [*<* *ME.* *mery*, *murye*; < *merry*¹, *a.*] Merrily; in a lively manner.

Daunsith he murye that is myrtheles?
Chaucer, *Parliament of Fowls*, l. 592.

merry² (mer'i), *n.* [Orig. **merise*, then *meries*, applied as a plural to the fruit, whence the sing. *merry*; < *F.* *merise*, wild cherry; origin uncertain. Cf. *cherry*¹, ult. < *F.* *cerise*, cherry.] The wild cherry of England, *Prunus avium*.

merry-andrew (mer'i-an'drō), *n.* [*<* *merry*¹ + *Andrew*, a man's name: see *Andrew*. The name *Andrew* may refer to some buffoon of that name, of whom nothing is now known (cf. a similar use of some man's name in *smart Aleek*, a slang term for a would-be smart fellow), or it may be a general appellation like *zany*, a merry-andrew, ult. identical with *John*. There appears to be no evidence for the assertion (appar. first made by Hearne) that the name orig. referred to *Andrew Boorde*, doctor of physie in the reign of Henry VIII., the author of the "Introduction to Knowledge" and other works, and to whom several jest-books were erroneously ascribed (perhaps because of his surname, which recalls *ME.* *boorde*, *borde*, *bourde*, a jest: see *bourd*¹).] One whose business it is to make sport for others by jokes and ridiculous posturing; a buffoon; a clown.

Th' Italian Merry Andrews took their place,
And quite debauch'd the Stage with lewd grimace.
Dryden, *Epil. to Univ. of Oxford* (1673), l. 11.

merrybought, *n.* [Formerly also *merribowke*; appar. < *merry*¹ + *bouk*¹.] A cold posset.

A sillibub or merribowke.
Cotgrave.

merry-go-round (mer'i-gō-round'), *n.* Strong ale, or huff-cap. [Old cant.]

I present you with meate, and you . . . can do no less
than present mee with the best morning's draught of
merry-go-downe in your quarters.
Nashe, *Lenten Stuffe*, Ded. (Hart. Misc. VI. 145).

merry-go-round (mer'i-gō-round'), *n.* A revolving machine, consisting of a series of wooden horses or carriage-seats, mounted on a circular platform, on or in which children and sometimes grown persons ride for amusement. In the United States also called a *carousel*.

merry-maid (mer'i-mād), *n.* A dialectal form of *mermaid*. [Cornwall, Eng.]

merrymake (mer'i-māk), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *merrymade*, ppr. *merrymaking*. [Also *merrymake*; < *merry*¹ + *make*.] To make merry; frolic.

With thee 'twas Marian's dear delight
To moil all day, and merrymake at night.
Gay, *Shepherd's Week*, Tuesday.

The weak and wronged shall sit with me,
And eat and drink, and merrymake and go,
Singing a holiday for every one.
Harper's Mag., LXXVIII. 189.

merrymake (mer'i-māk), *n.* [*<* *merrymake*, *v.*] A merrymaking; sport; pastime. Also written *merrimake*.

But when he saw her toy, and gibe, and geare,
And passe the bonds of modest merrimake,
Her dalliance he deapla'd and follies did forsake.
Spenser, *F. Q.*, II. vi. 21.

We'll have feasts,
And funerals also, merrymakes and wars.
Mrs. Browning, *Dramas of Exile*.

merrymaking¹ (mer'i-mā'king), *n.* The act of making merry; a convivial entertainment; a gay festival.

Is this a place for mirthful cheer?
Can merry-making enter here?
Wordsworth, *Matron of Jedborough*.

merrymaking² (mer'i-mā'king), *a.* Producing mirth or sport.

His talents lending to exalt the freaks
Of merry-making beggars, . . . provoked
To laughter multiplied in louder peals
By his malicious wit. *Wordsworth*, *Excursion*, vi.

merryman¹ (mer'i-man), *n.* A dialectal form of *merman*. [Cornwall, Eng.]

merryman² (mer'i-man), *n.*; pl. *merry-men* (-men). A merry-andrew; a buffoon; a clown: used as an appellation or pretended surname for a clown: as, Mr. Merryman.

merrymeeting (mer'i-mē'ting), *n.* A meeting for mirth or sport; a merry-making; a festival.

The studious man prefers a book before a novel, the rigors of contemplation before merry-meetings and jolly company. *South, Sermons, VIII. 408.*

merry-night (mer'i-nit), *n.* A rural festival held in the north of England, where young people meet in the evening for the purpose of dancing.

He hears a sound, and sees the light,
And in a moment calls to mind
That 'tis the village Merry-Night!
Wordsworth, The Waggoner.

merrythought (mer'i-thāt), *n.* The furcula or wishbone of a fowl's breast: so called from the sport of breaking it between two persons of whom each pulls at one of the two ends, to determine which is to be married first, or which is to have a wish gratified that has been mentally formed for the occasion, the winner being the one who gets the longer fragment.

I have known the shooting of a star spoil a night's rest; and have seen a man in love grow pale, and lose his appetite, upon the plucking of a merry-thought. *Addison, Omens.*

merry-totter (mer'i-tot'tēr), *n.* [*< ME. mery-totyr, merytotyr, mery totyr, myry totyr; < mery-ryl + totter, a swing.*] A swing for children. *Prompt. Parv., p. 518; Cath. Ang., pp. 235, 390.*

merry-trotter (mer'i-trot'tēr), *n.* A variant of merry-totter. *Hallivell, [Prov. Eng.]*

merrywing (mer'i-wing), *n.* The whistling or common goldeneye of Europe and America, *Clangula clangula*; also, the buffle, *Bucephala albeola*. *G. Trumbull, 1888.* See cut under buffle. [Connecticut.]

merse (mērs), *v. t.* [*< L. mersare, dip, freq. of mergere, pp. mersus, dip: see merge.*] To dip or plunge into or under a liquid.

In all cases where the simple envelopment of the object, only, is concerned, no word, probably, is more unexceptionable than *merse*. (1) This word is of common use in cases where an object is placed in a fluid, semi-fluid, or any easily penetrable material. (2) It depends upon no form of act. (3) It is without limit of duration. *J. W. Dale, Classic Baptism, p. 131.*

mersement, *n.* See *mercement*. *Gesta Romanorum, p. 288. (Hallivell.)*

Mersenne's laws. See *law*.

mersht, *n.* An obsolete form of *marsh*.

mersion (mēr'shon), *n.* [= *F. mersion, < L. mersio(n), a dipping, < mergere, pp. mersus, dip: see merse, merge.* Cf. *emersion, immersion, submersion*.] The act of dipping or plunging under a liquid; immersion.

The *mersion* also in water, and the emersion thence, doth figure our death to the former, and reviving to a new life. *Barrow, Baptism.*

merswinet, *n.* See *mereswine*.

Mertensia (mēr'ten'si-ā), *n.* [NL. (Roth, 1797), named after F. C. Mertens, a German botanist.] A genus of boraginaceous plants of the tribe *Boragaceae* and the subtribe *Lithospermeae*, characterized by having bractless or very slightly bracted flower-clusters, an almost naked corolla of bell-funnel shape, and obliquely attached nutlets. There are about 15 species, natives of eastern Europe, extratropical Asia, and North America. They are perennial herbs, with alternate entire leaves and handsome blue or purplish flowers in corymbs composed of loose raceme-like clusters. The plants are called *smooth lungwort*. *M. virginica*, the Virginian cowslip or lungwort, is a fine spring wild flower of the eastern United States, also in gardens. *M. maritima*, the sea-lungwort, with smaller flowers, is a sea-coast plant of both hemispheres in northern latitudes, also called *sea-bugloss*, and locally *oyster-plant*. See *lungwort*, 2.

merthet, *n.* An obsolete form of *mirth*.

Meru (mer'ū), *n.* In *Hind. myth.*, the central mountain of the earth, of prodigious size and precious material, having on its summit the abode of the gods.

Merula (mer'ū-lā), *n.* [NL., *< L. merula*, a blackbird; see *merle*.] A genus of thrushes, of the family *Turdidae*, giving to that family the alternative name *Merulidae*. The genus, in the sense in which it is at present used, was based in 1816 by W. E. Leach upon the European blackbird, *Turdus merula*, or *Merula vulgaris*. (See cut under *blackbird*.) It also includes such species as the ring-ouzel, *M. torquata*, and the American robin, *M. migratoria*. By many naturalists it is used as a subgenus or mere synonym of *Turdus*. *Copiechus* in one sense is a synonym.

Merulidae (mēr'ū-li-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Merula + -idae*.] A family of dactylopteral oscine passerine birds, typified by the genus *Merula*, now usually called *Turdidae*; the thrushes. In the classification of Swainson (1837) it was differently constituted from *Turdidae* proper, and divided into *Brachypodinae*, *Myotherinae*, *Merulinae*, *Crateropodinae*, and *Oriolinae*.

meruline (mer'ū-lin), *a.* Of or pertaining to the genus *Merula*, or a subfamily *Merulinae*.

merus, *n.* See *meros*.

mervallest, *a.* A Middle English variant of *marvelous*.

mervaillet, mervaillet, etc., *n. and v.* Obsolete forms of *marvel*.

merveil-du-jour (mer-vāly'dū-zhōr'), *n.* [*F. merveille-du-jour*, lit. 'marvel of the day': *merveille*, marvel; *du* for *de* *le*, gen. of def. art., of the; *jour*, day.] An English collectors' name for certain noctuid moths. The common *merveil-du-jour* is *Agriopsis aprilina*; another is *Diphthera orion*.

mervillet, mervillet, etc., *n. and v.* Obsolete forms of *marvel*.

merveilleuse (mer-vā-lyéz'), *n.* [*F., fem. of merveilleux*, marvelous; see *marvelous*.] A fashionable woman under the Directory in France at the close of the eighteenth century, at which time ultra-fashionable people affected extraordinary innovations in costume, especially in a fancied revival of the feminine dress of the ancient Greeks and Romans, and even of their mythology. See *incroyable*.

mervelet, mervellet, *n. and v.* Obsolete forms of *marvel*.

merveloust, merveloust, *a.* Middle English forms of *marvelous*.

merwoman (mēr'wūm'an), *n.; pl. merwomen* (-wim'en). [*< mer-*, as in *mermaid*, + *woman*.] A fabled sea-creature with the body of a woman and the tail of a fish; a mermaid. *T. Gill.*

meryt, *a.* An obsolete form of *merry*.

Merychippus (mer-i-kip'us), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. μῆρυξ (mēryx)*, a ruminating animal (applied to a fish) (*> μῆρυξίζω, mērykízō, ruminatō*; see *merycism*), + *ἵππος, horse*.] A genus of fossil horses, of the family *Equidae*, founded by Leidy in 1856 upon remains from the Pliocene of North America. It is one of the more recent extinct forms, related to *Hipparion* and to *Protohippus*.

merycism (mer'i-sizm), *n.* [*< Gr. μῆρυξισμός, chewing the cud, rumination, < μῆρυξίζω, chew the cud, ruminatō*.] The abnormal habit or act of raising the food from the stomach to the mouth, and remasticating it; rumination in the human species. It occurs in healthy persons, but is more frequent in association with mental defect or disease.

Merycopotamidæ (mer'i-kō-pō-tam'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Merycopotamus + -idæ*.] An extinct family of omnivorous artiodactyl ungulates, typified by the genus *Merycopotamus*. The nearest relatives of these animals are the existing hippopotamuses, with which they agree in the massive oblong body with phalangate feet of four digits each, the obtuse rounded snout with superolateral nostrils, and the two inguinal mammae. They differ in some dental characters, as the comparatively small cylindrical canines, and the inequality of the upper and lower molars, the former of which simulate those of ruminants in the detail of their structure.

Merycopotamoidea (mer'i-kō-pōt-a-moi'dē-ā), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Merycopotamus + -oidea*.] A superfamily founded by Gill in 1872 for the reception of the family *Merycopotamidae*.

Merycopotamus (mer'i-kō-pōt'a-mus), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. μῆρυξ (mēryx)*, a ruminating animal (*> μῆρυξίζω, mērykízō, ruminatō*), + *πόταμος, river*. Cf. *hippopotamus*.] The typical and only genus of the family *Merycopotamidae*, founded by Falconer and Cantley upon remains from the Sivalik hills of India.

mes, *n.* An obsolete form of *mess*.

mes-t, *n.* An obsolete form of the prefix *mis-*.

mesa (mā'sā), *n.* [Sp., *< L. mensa*, a table; see *mensal*.] A table-land; a broad and flat river-terrace; a level or gently sloping region.

This Spanish word is in common use throughout the southwestern part of the United States, where large areas, especially on the Colorado river and its branches, are table-lands, deeply intersected by valleys (cañons) of erosion, which are often 1,000 or 2,000 feet deep, and occasionally much more.

mesad (mē'sad), *adv.* [*< mes(on) + -ad*.] Toward the meson; in a mesal direction. *B. G. Wilder.*

mesail, mezail, *n.* [OF. ?] The vizor of a helmet, especially of the armet, or any headpiece having the face-opening covered by two separate movable parts, the upper one of which contained the cillière, or sight-opening. See cut in next column.

mesal (mes'al), *a.* [*< meson + -al*.] Middle; median; relating to the meson or middle lengthwise vertical plane of the body between the right side and the left. Also *mesian* and *medial*.

mesalliance (mā-zal-li-ōns'), *n.* [*F.*] Same as *misalliance*.

mesally (mes'al-i), *adv.* In the meson or median plane of the body; as, to ent *mesally*; to be situated *mesally*. Also *mesially*.



Helmet with Mesail in two parts.—Spanish, 16th century.

mesamœboid (mes-a-mē'boid), *n.* [*< Gr. μέσος, middle, + NL. amœba, q. v., + Gr. εἶδος, form.*] One of the free amœbiform cells of the mesoderm or middle germ-layer of the embryo; also, a leucocyte or wandering cell of the adult.

mesaraic (mes-a-rā'ik), *a. and n.* [*< Gr. μεσάραιος, pertaining to the mesentery, < μεσάριον (se. δέψα), the mesentery, < μέσος, middle (see meson), + ἀραιός, the flank, belly, < ἀραιός, thin, lean.* Cf. *mesentery*.] *I. a.* In *anat.*, of or pertaining to the mesentery; mesenteric; chiefly in the compound *omphalomesaraic*.

II. n. Same as *mesentery*.

mesaraical (mes-a-rā'ik-al), *a.* [*< mesaraic + -al*.] Same as *mesaraic*. Also, erroneously, *mesaraical*.

Vena porta is a vein coming from the concave of the liver, and receiving those *mesaraical* veins by whom he takes the chylus from the stomach and guts, and conveys it to the liver. *Barton, Anat. of Mel., p. 97.*

mesarteritis (mes-ār-tē-rī'tis), *n.* [*< Gr. μέσος, middle, + ἀρτηρία, an artery, + -itis*.] In *pathol.*, inflammation of the middle coat of an artery.

mesaticephali (mes'a-ti-sef'a-lī), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *mesaticephalic*.] Persons whose skulls are mesaticephalic.

mesaticephalic (mes'a-ti-se-fal'ik or -sef'a-lik), *a.* [*< Gr. μέσος, middle, + κεφαλή, head: see cephalic*.] Having an index of breadth from 75 to 80 (Topinard): applied to skulls.

Skulls are classified according to their cephalic indices into three groups—dolichocephalic, *mesaticephalic*, and brachycephalic. *Nature, XXXIII. 4.*

mesaventuret, mesaunturet, *n.* Middle English forms of *misadventure*.

mescal (mes-kal'), *n.* [*< Sp. mezcal, < Mex. mescal*.] A strong intoxicating spirit distilled from pulque, the fermented juice of the *Agave Americana* of Mexico. Also *mezal*, *mezcal*.

meschauncet, *n.* A Middle English form of *mischance*.

meschieft, meschefet, meschevet, *n. and v.* Middle English forms of *mischief*.

meschit, *n.* A form of *mesquit*.

mesdames, *n.* Plural of *madame*.

mesdemoiselles, *n.* Plural of *mademoiselle*.

meset, *n.* [ME., also *mees, mes*, *< AS. mēse, mēose, mīse, mīse*, a table, also what is on the table, = OHG. *mias, meas* = Goth. *mēs*, a table; cf. *L. mensa*, a table; see *mensal*.] A dinner; meal.

My lord es servede at yik a *meset*,
With thritty knyghtis faire and free.
Thomas of Ersewoldene (Child's Ballads, I. 105).

meset, *r. t.* [ME. *mesen*, moderate, subdue; prob. of Scand. origin, orig. refl. form, corresponding to *meke*, *r.*: see *meek*.] To moderate; subdue; abate; mollify.

Wyit thou *meset* thy mode [abate thy anger] and mendyng abyde? *Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), II. 764.*

Mese youre hart and mend youre mode.
Towneley Mysteries, p. 175.

meset, *n.* A dialectal form of *mess*.

mesecems (mē-sēmz'), *r. impers.*; pret. *mesecemed*. [Orig. and prop. two words *me seems* (pret. *me seemed*): *me*, dat. of *I* (see *me*); *seem*, appear; see *seem*. Cf. *methinks*.] It seems to me. See *methinks*.

And when in Combat these fell Monsters cross,
Me seem some Tempest all the seas doth toss.
Sylvestre, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, I. 5.

The knave that doth thee service as full knight
Is all as good, *mesecems*, as any knight.
Tennyson, Gareth and Lynette.

meselset, *n.* A Middle English form of *mis-case*.

mesel (mez'el), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *mesell*, *mesell* (rare, the word being prop. ME. only); < ME. *mesel*, *mesell*, a leper, < OF. *mesel*, *mezel*, *meisel*, *mesel*, *mesel*, *mesel*, fem. *meselle*, *meselle*, etc., a leper, leprous, < ML. *misellus*, a leper, lit. a wretched person, a wretch, < L. *misellus*, a wretch, a noun use of *misellus*, wretched, unfortunate, dim. of *miser*, wretched: see *miser*¹, of which *mesel* is thus ult. a dim. form, without dim. force. The word *mesel* became practically obsolete before the middle of the 16th century, being supplanted by *leper*. It has been to some extent confused by writers with *measles* (ME. *meases*, *maseles*): see *measles*. There is no authorized form **measle* or **measletry* for *mesel*, *mesletry*, such spellings being recent sophistications of the proper ME. spellings *mesel*, *mesletry*, due to the confusion mentioned.] A leper.

In that Flom Jordan, Naaman of Syrie bathed him, that was fulle riche, but he was *meselle*; and there anon he toke his hele. *Mandeville*, *Travels*, p. 104.

He that repveth his neighbor, outhur he repveth hym by som harm of peyne that he bath on his body, as *mesel*, "croked harlot," or by som synne that he dooth. *Chaucer*, *Parson's Tale*.

Abaffed up and down the town for a *mesel* and a acoundrel. *London Prodigal*, li. 4. (*Nares*.)

meseled, *a.* [Also *meseld*, *mezled*, *mesled*, *meselled*, *messeled* (after OF. *mesclé*, pp.); < *mesel* + -ed². Prob. confused with *measled*.] Leprous.

Meseau [F.], a *meselled*, scurvie, leprous, lazarous person. *Cotgrave*.

meseledness, *n.* [Also *meseldness*, *mezledness*; < *meseled* + -ness.] Leprosy.

Meselerie [F.], *mesledness*, leprosie, scurviness. *Cotgrave*.

mesel-house, *n.* [ME., < *mesel* + *house*¹.] A hospital for lepers.

And to *meselle houses* of that same lond, Thre thousand marke onto thre spense he fond. *Rob. of Brunne*, p. 136.

mesellet, *n.* A Middle English form of *measles*. *Cath. Ang.*, p. 236.

meselry, *n.* [ME., also *meselrie*, *mesylery*, < OF. *meselerie*, *mezelerie*, *meselerie*, *meselerie* (ML. reflex *meselaria*), leprosy, also a house for lepers, < *mesel*, a leper: see *mesel*.] Leprosy.

Payne is sent by the rightwys sonde of God, and by his suifrance, be it *meselrie*, or maheym, or maladie. *Chaucer*, *Parson's Tale*.

Mesembryanthemum (me-sem'bri-an-thē-mē-ō), *n.* *pl.* [NL. (Fenzl, 1835), < *Mesembryanthemum* + -a.] A tribe of dicotyledonous polypetalous plants of the natural order *Ficoideae*, characterized by having leaves without stipules, and the tube of the calyx adherent to the ovary. It includes 2 genera, *Mesembryanthemum*, the type, and *Tetragonia*, and about 320 species, which, although having a wide range, abound principally in the southern part of Africa. The group was originally regarded as an order. Sometimes written *Mesembryaceae* and *Mesembryace*.

Mesembryanthemum (me-sem'bri-an-thē-mum), *n.* [NL. (Dillenius, 1719), prop. **Mesembryanthemum*, < Gr. *μεσημβρία*, midday, the south (< *μέσος*, middle, + *ἡμέρα*, day), + *άνθος*, a flower, < *άνθω*, bloom, < *άνθος*, a flower: see *anther*.] A large genus of dicotyledonous polypetalous plants of the natural order *Ficoideae*, the fig-marigold family, type of the tribe *Mesembryanthemaceae*. They are erect or prostrate fleshy herbs, sometimes slightly woody, with thick fleshy leaves, and showy white, yellow, or rose-colored flowers in terminal or axillary clusters. The fruit is a capsule, which is hygroscopic, swelling out and opening in the rain, and so allowing the seeds to escape. The genus embraces some 300 species, reaching by far its greatest development in South Africa, a few species, mostly littoral, being scattered in the Canaries, the Mediterranean region, Australia, etc. A general name for the species is *fig-marigold*, also *midday flower* and *pig's-face*. *M. crystallinum* is the ice-plant (which see). *M. acinaciforme* and *M. edule* of South Africa are called *Hottentot fig*. *M. dolabriforme* is the hatchet-leaved fig-marigold (see cut under *dolabriform*). See *dog's-chop*, *cat-chop*, and *fig*.

mesembryo (me-sem'bri-ō), *n.* [Gr. *μέσος*, middle, + *ἐμβρυον*, embryo: see *embryo*.] The blastula stage of the ova of metazoans, parallel with the adult colonies of such protozoans as *Eudorina*. *Hyatt*, *Proc. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist.*, 1887.

mesembryonic (me-sem'bri-on'ik), *a.* [Gr. *mesembryon* (n) + -ic.] Of or pertaining to a mesembryo.

mesencephalic (mes'en-se-fal'ik or -sef'al-ik), *a.* [Gr. *mesencephalon* + -ic.] Situated in the midst of the encephalon, as the midbrain; of or pertaining to the mesencephalon: as, the *mesencephalic* segment of the brain.

mesencephala (mes-en-sef'al-lon), *n.*; *pl.* *mesencephala* (-lā). [NL., < Gr. *μέσος*, middle, + *ἐγκέφαλος*, brain: see *encephalon*.] The midbrain; a segment of the encephalon consisting essentially of the corpora quadrigemina or optic

lobes and the crura cerebri. See *brain*. Also *mesencephal*, *mesocephalon*.

mesenchyma (mes-eng'ki-mā), *n.* [NL.] Same as *mesenchyme*.

mesenchymal (mes-eng'ki-māl), *a.* [Gr. *mesenchyma* + -al.] Pertaining to, consisting of, or derived from mesenchyme; mesenchymatous.

The ordinary mesenchymal cells. *Buck's Handbook of Med. Sciences*, III. 194.

mesenchymatous (mes-eng-kim'a-tus), *a.* [Gr. *mesenchyma* (n) + -ous.] Same as *mesenchymal*.

The body-cavity contains mesenchymatous elements. *Jour. Roy. Microsc. Soc.*, Feb., 1886, p. 54.

mesenchyme (mes-eng-kim), *n.* [Gr. *mesenchyma*, < Gr. *μέσος*, middle, + *ἐχ्यूμα*, an infusion.] The tissue or substance of the mesoderm of some animals, as sponges.

mesenna, *musenna* (mē-, mū-sen'ā), *n.* [African.] The bark of *Albizia anthelmintica*. It is used as a tæniacide. Also called *bisenna*, *besenna*.

mesentera, *n.* Plural of *mesenteron*.

mesenteria, *n.* Plural of *mesenterium*.

mesenterial (mez-en-tē-ri-al), *a.* [Gr. *mesenteria* + -al.] Same as *mesenteric*.

The low development of the mesenterial filament. *Microsc. Science*, XXVIII. 425.

mesenteric (mez-en-ter'ik), *a.* [Gr. *mesenteria* + -ic.] Of or pertaining to a mesentery, in any sense: as, *mesenteric* attachment.—**Mesenteric artery**, an artery which ramifies between the two layers of a mesentery. In man there are two large arteries of this name, superior and inferior, both branches of the abdominal aorta.—**Mesenteric chamber**, the space between any two mesenteries of an actinozoan.—**Mesenteric fever**, *filaments*, *ganglia*, *gland*. See the nouns.—**Mesenteric lymphatic**, a lacteal.—**Mesenteric septum**. Same as *mesentery*, 2.—**Mesenteric vein**, a vein which corresponds to a mesenteric artery.

mesentericat (mes-en-ter'i-kā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μεσεντερικόν*, the mesentery: see *mesentery*.] In bot., the mycelium of certain fungi.

mesenteriolium (mes-en-te-ri'ō-lium), *n.* [NL., dim. of *mesenterium*, mesentery: see *mesentery*.] A duplicature of peritoneum connecting the appendix vermiformis with the mesentery.

mesenteritis (mes-en-te-ri'tis), *n.* [NL., < *mesenteria* + -itis.] In *pathol.*, inflammation of the mesentery.

mesenterium (mes-en-tē-ri-um), *n.*; *pl.* *mesenteria* (-ā). [NL.: see *mesentery*.] A mesentery.

Mesenteron (mes-en'te-ron), *n.*; *pl.* *mesentera* (-rā). [NL., < Gr. *μεσεντερον*, < *μέσος*, middle, + *έντερον*, intestine.] In *embryol.*, the interior of the archenteron or primitive intestine; the intestinal cavity in an early stage, bounded by the hypoblast.

After the formation of the mesoblast and the separation of a portion of the archenteron, the hypoblastic cavity is known as the *mesenteron*. *Stand. Nat. Hist.*, I. 11.

mesenteronic (mes-en-tē-ron'ik), *a.* [Gr. *mesenteron* + -ic.] Of or pertaining to the mesenteron.

mesentery (mez'en-ter-i), *n.*; *pl.* *mesenteries* (-iz). [Gr. *μεσεντεριον*, < Gr. *μεσεντερον*, the mesentery, lit. the middle intestine, < *μέσος*, middle, + *έντερον*, intestine: see *enteron*.] 1. In *anat.*, a fold or duplicature of peritoneum investing the intestine or other abdominal viscous wholly or in part, and serving to retain such viscous in its proper position in the abdominal cavity. It consists of two layers of peritoneum, separated in that part of their extent which is wrapped around the viscous, in the rest of their extent lying closely apposed, but still having between them the vessels, nerves, and lymphatics which go to the viscous, together with, usually, a quantity of fat. In man the mesentery of the intestine is connected by its root to the spinal column for a distance of about six inches, from the left side of the second lumbar vertebra to the right sacro-iliac synchondrosis; its breadth, or the distance from the vertebra to the intestinal border, is about four inches. The term *mesentery* is sometimes restricted to the reflection of peritoneum which keeps the small intestine in position, in which case the similar foldings about other viscera have special names, as *mesoecium*, *mesoecum*, *mesocolon*, *mesoduodenum*, *mesogastrium*, *mesometrium*, *mesorchium*, *mesorectum*, *mesovarium*. See these words. Also *mesaric*.

2. In *zool.*, some structure like a mesentery; a perivisceral or mesenteric septum. (a) In *Actinostrea*, one of the several membranous partitions which radiate from the wall of the gastric sac to that of the body vertically across the somatic or perivisceral cavity, which is thus divided into a corresponding number of mesenteric chambers. (b) In sundry other invertebrates, as annelids, one of the membranous or muscular septa which may subdivide the perivisceral cavity into several partly separate chambers.

mesepimeral (mes-e-pim'e-rāl), *a.* [Gr. *mesepimeron* + -al.] Of or pertaining to the mesepimeron.

mesepimeron (mes-e-pim'e-ron), *n.*; *pl.* *mesepimera* (-rā). [NL., < Gr. *μέσος*, middle, + NL. *epimeron*, q. v.] In *entom.*, the epimeron of the

mesothorax; the epimeral sclerite of the mesopleuron.

mesepisternum (mes-ep-i-stēr'num), *n.*; *pl.* *mesepisterna* (-nā). [NL., < Gr. *μέσος*, middle, + NL. *episternum*, q. v.] In *entom.*, one of the mesothoracic episterna.

meseraic, **meseraical**. Erroneous forms of *mesaric*, *mesaric*.

mesethmoid (mes-eth'moid), *a.* and *n.* [Gr. *μέσος*, middle, + E. *ethmoid*.] 1. *a.* Of or pertaining to the mesethmoid.

2. *n.* The middle ethmoidal bone; the median element of the compound ethmoid bone. It is the part called in human anatomy the *lamina perpendicularis*, or perpendicular plate of the ethmoid, as distinguished from the lateral masses of that bone, or the ethmoturbinals. See *ethmoid*.

mesethmoidal (mes-eth-moi'dal), *a.* [Gr. *mesethmoid* + -al.] Same as *mesethmoid*.

mesh¹ (mesh), *n.* [Formerly also *meash* and *mash*, and dial. *mask*; < ME. *maske*, < AS. **masc*, transposed *max*, also dim. *mascre* (rare) = MD. *masche*, *maesche*, D. *maas* = MLG. *masche* = OHG. *masca*, MHG. G. *masche* = Icel. *möskvi* = Sw. *maska* = Dan. *maske*, a mesh, net. Cf. W. *masg*, a mesh, network, *mesgl*, a mesh; Lith. *mazgas*, a knot, *megsti*, knot, weave nets.] 1. One of the clear spaces of a net or netting; an opening in network of a size determined by the distance apart of the knots by which the crossing twines or threads are united; also, a clear space between the threads or wires of a sieve.

Or spreads his subtle nets from sight,
With twinkling glasses, to betray
The larks that in the meshes light.

Dryden, tr. of Horace's *Epodes*, li.

2. Figuratively, network; means of entanglement; anything that serves to entangle or constrain: often in the plural: as, the *meshes* of the law.

A golden mesh to entrap the hearts of men
Faster than guats in cobwebs.

Shak., *M. of V.*, lii. 2. 122.

Breaking the mesh of the bramble fine.
Whittier, *Mogg Megone*, i.

The home ties that make a web of infinite fineness and soft silken meshes around his heart.

D. G. Mitchell, *Reveries of a Bachelor*, iv.

3. *pt.* In lace and similar fabrics, the whole background, often formed of threads very irregularly spaced.—4. In *mach.*, the engagement of the teeth of gearing: as, the mesh of a toothed wheel with the teeth of a rack or with the cogs of another wheel.—5. A tool used in embroidery, knitting, etc., for the production of stitching of regular size, and sometimes having a groove to guide the scissors. *Dict. Needlework*.

mesh² (mesh), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *meash* (and **mash* ?); < ME. *masken*, mesh; from the noun: see *mesh*¹, *n.* Cf. *immesh*.] 1. *trans.* To make in meshes; form the meshes of.

Within the loft are many tarry-fingered Penelopes mending old nets and meshing new ones.

Harper's Mag., LXV. 5.

2. To catch in a net, as fish; hence, to entangle; entrap in meshes.

The goodlyhed or beaute which that kynde
In any other lady hadde yset
Kau toght the mountance of a knot unbynde
About his herte, of alle Cryseydes net:
He was so narwe ymasked and yknet.

Chaucer, *Troilus*, lii. 1733.

Meashed in the breers, that erat was onely torne.
W'yatt, *The Lower that fled Loue*.

This fly is caught, is meshed already; I will suck him, and lay him by.

Beau. and FL., *Woman-Hater*, iv. 2.

3. To engage (the teeth of wheels or the teeth of a rack and pinion) with each other.

II. *intrans.* 1. To make meshes or nets.

Net-making . . . is a simple and easily acquired art. . . . A little practice in *meshing* is sufficient to develop wonderful dexterity of movement. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVII. 359.

2. To become engaged, as the teeth of one wheel with those of another.

A pitman consisting of two grooved bars connected by teeth with each other is combined with a gear wheel on a main shaft *meshing* into the teeth.

Sci. Amer., N. S., LXI. 73.

mesh², *v. t.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *mesh*¹. *Florida*.

meshed (mesht), *a.* [Gr. *mesh*¹ + -ed².] Having meshes; also, decorated with a pattern of crossing lines, resembling the meshes of a net: as, *meshed* silk.

Small meshed net about 18 inches deep.

Nature, XL. 423.

Meshed work, embroidery on netting, the original form of needle-point lace: common in the seventeenth century.

meshing-net (mesh'ing-net), *n.* A net in the meshes of which fish are caught by their gills; a gill-net.

mesh-stick (mesh'stik), *n.* In making nets, a flat slat with rounded ends and angles, about which the thread or twine is netted or looped, and which gages the size of the meshes so that they are of uniform dimensions.

mesh-structure (mesh'strukt'ūr), *n.* In lithol., a sort of network frequently seen in alteration products of minerals, and especially in the commonly occurring change of olivine to serpentine. Also called *net-structure* and *lattice-structure*—the latter when the linear arrangement of the products is such as gives rise to lozenge-shaped figures, as in the case of the alterations of hornblende.

meshwork (mesh'wērk), *n.* A network; meshes collectively; a web; a plexus; cancellation.

If this Danton were to burst your mesh-work!—Very curious indeed to consider.

Carlyle, French Rev., II. viii. 2.

meshy (mesh'i), *a.* [*mesh* + *-y*]. 1. Formed like network; reticulated.—2. Resembling network; divided into small equal parts.

When all the treasures of the deep
Into their meshy cells were poured. J. Baillie.

mesial (mes'i-al or mē'zi-al), *a.* [*NL.* *mesialis* (formed according to *medius*, medial), *Gr.* μέσος, middle, mid; see *meson*.] Pertaining to the middle; being in the middle; in *zool.*, pertaining to or on the middle line or plane of the body; median. Also *mesian*.—**Mesial aspect**, the aspect of an organ which is toward the mesial plane or meson, as distinguished from its dextral or sinistral aspect.—**Mesial line**. Same as *median line* (which see, under *median*).—**Mesial plane**, the meson or mesion.

mesially (mes'i- or mē'zi-al-i), *adv.* Same as *mesally*.

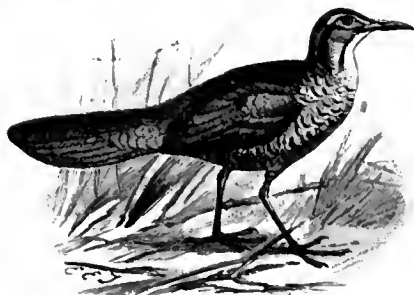
mesialward (mes'i-al-wārd), *adv.* [*mesial* + *-ward*.] Same as *mesad*.

mesian (mes'i-an), *a.* [*mesial* + *-an*.] Same as *mesal* or *mesial*. Barelay.

mesion (mes'i-on), *n.* [*NL.* (John Barelay, 1803), *Gr.* μέσος, middle; see *mesial*.] The middle or median longitudinal plane of the body of a bilaterally symmetrical animal, dividing it into equal and similar right and left halves; the meson.

mesistem (mes'is-tem), *n.* An abbreviation of *mesomeristem*.

Mesites (me-sī'tēz), *n.* [*NL.*, *Gr.* μεσίτης, a mediator, *Gr.* μέσος, middle; see *mesial*.] 1. A genus of birds peculiar to Madagascar, type of the family *Mesitidae*, presenting a very unusual combination of characters. The general appearance is thrush-like, and there are points about the bird which



Mesites variegata.

have caused it to be classed with thrushes, pigeons, galinaceous birds, rails, herons, etc. The nearest relatives of *Mesites* are the sun-bitterns (*Eurypyga*) and the kagus (*Rhinochetus*). (See cuts under *Eurypyga* and *kagu*.) *M. variegata* is cinnamon-brown varied with black. The genus was founded by Isidore Geoffroy St. Hilaire in 1838. It is also called *Mestornis* and *Mesana*.

2. In entom., a genus of beetles of the family *Calandridæ*, of wide distribution and few species. They abound in Madeira and the Canary Islands, breeding in decaying and dead euphorbias and laurels. Two species occur in the United States, *M. subcylindricus* and *M. ruficollis*.

3. A genus of fishes: same as *Galaxias*. Jenyns, 1842.—4. A genus of echinoderms.

Mesitidæ (me-sit'i-dē), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, *Gr.* Μεσίτης + *-idae*.] A family of gallinaceous birds, represented by *Mesites*, and related to the *Eurypygidæ* and *Rhinochetidæ*, but not to the *Eupetidae*. Also *Mesetine*, as a subfamily of *Eupetidae*.

mesitine-spar (mes'i-tin-spār), *n.* [*Gr.* μεσίτης, a mediator, lit. being in the middle, + *-ine* + *spar*.] A carbonate of magnesium and iron intermediate between magnesite and siderite, occurring in yellowish rhombohedral crystals at Traversella in Piedmont.

mesitite (mes'i-tit), *n.* [*Gr.* μεσίτης, a mediator (lit. being in the middle) (see *Mesites*), + *-ite*.] Same as *mesitine-spar*.

mesitule (mes'i-tūl), *n.* Same as *mesityl*.

mesityl (mes'i-tīl), *n.* [*As* *mesit-ite* + *-yl*.] An organic radical, $C_{10}H_{10}$, whose oxid yields acetone by hydration.

mesitylene (mes'i-tī-lēn), *n.* [*Gr.* *mesityl* + *-ene*.] Trimethyl benzin, an oily, colorless liquid, $C_6H_3(CH_3)_3$, obtained from acetone distilled with half its volume of fuming sulphuric acid. It is a constituent of coal-tar.

mesium (mes'i-mū), *n.*; *pl.* *mesia* (-ā). [*NL.*, *Gr.* μέσος, middle; see *meson*.] Same as *meson*, 1. Barelay.

mesjid, *n.* Same as *masjid*.

meskelot, *n.* See *mesquit* 1.

meskint, *a.* Same as *maskin*.

meskit 1, *n.* Same as *mesquit* 1.

meskit 2, *n.* See *mesquit* 2.

meslé (me-lā'), *a.* [*OF.*, pp. of *mesler*, mix; see *meddle*, *medl*.] In her., divided into small parts, paly, bendy, barruly, etc., and alternately a color and a metal.

meslin 1, *n.* and *a.* Same as *maslin* 1.

meslin 2, *n.* See *maslin* 2.

mesmerée (mez-mēr-ē'), *n.* [*Gr.* *mesmer(ize)* + *-ee*.] The person on whom a mesmerist operates; one who is mesmerized. Imp. Diet.

mesmeric (mez-mer'ik), *a.* [*Gr.* *Mesmer* (see *mesmerism*) + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to mesmerism; produced by mesmerism, or resembling its effects: as, the *mesmeric* theory; *mesmeric* sleep.

Phenomena . . . induced by *mesmeric* or hypnotic methods. Braid, Trance, p. 31.

Mesmeric lucidity, clairvoyance.

We are especially anxious to witness cases of what is termed *mesmeric lucidity* or clairvoyance. Proc. Soc. Psych. Research, April, 1883, p. vi.

Mesmeric promise. See the quotation.

Some of the cases adduced—as of the so-called *mesmeric promise*, or impression made on the brain in the mesmeric state, which irresistibly works itself out in the subsequent normal condition—present a singular conformity to some of the best physiological speculations on the mechanism of memory. Proc. Soc. Psych. Research, I. 288.

mesmerical (mez-mer'ik-al), *a.* [*Gr.* *mesmerie* + *-al*.] Same as *mesmeric*.

mesmerically (mez-mer'ik-al-i), *adv.* In a mesmeric way; in the manner of or according to Mesmer or mesmerism; by mesmeric means.

mesmerisation, **mesmerise**, etc. See *mesmerization*, etc.

mesmerism (mez'mēr-izm), *n.* [*F.* *mesmérisme* (Sp. Pg. It. *mesmerismo*); so called from Friedrich Anton (or Franz) Mesmer (1733-1815), a German physician, who propounded the theory in 1778, in Paris.] 1. The doctrine that one person can exercise influence over the will and nervous system of another, and produce certain phenomena by virtue of a supposed emanation, called *animal magnetism*, proceeding from him, or simply by the domination of his will over that of the person operated on. Originally Mesmer professed to produce his results by the operation of actual magnets, but all such apparatus has long been abandoned, and those who profess belief in magnetism as the cause of the phenomena exhibited refer it to the body of the mesmerist. The actual phenomena believed to be produced by this so-called animal magnetism are now explained by modern hypnotism, or artificial somnambulism, which within recent years has been the subject of extended research. It is now generally admitted that there is no force of any kind transmitted from the operator to the person operated upon, and many of the pretensions of mesmerism, such as clairvoyance, are rejected. The term *mesmerism* is still popularly used, often more or less synonymously with *hypnotism*, but more frequently in its original or an allied sense. Other terms used more or less synonymously with either *mesmerism* or *hypnotism* are *bruidism* (after the English surgeon Braid, who first studied the phenomena of mesmerism scientifically) and *neurohypnotology*.

By one of my usual processes for reducing the cataleptic state of muscles during hypnotism or *mesmerism*, I was enabled, in a few seconds, to unlock her jaws and open her mouth. Braid, Trance, p. 59.

2. The influence itself; animal magnetism.

mesmerist (mez'mēr-ist), *n.* [*Gr.* *mesmer(ize)* + *-ist*.] One who practises mesmerism.

The extravagance of the *mesmerists*, who have contended for the reality of clairvoyance in some of their patients. Braid, Trance, p. 36.

mesmerization (mez'mēr-i-zā'shōn), *n.* [*Gr.* *mesmerize* + *-ation*.] The act of mesmerizing, or the state of being mesmerized. Also spelled *mesmerisation*.

mesmerize (mez'mēr-iz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *mesmerized*, ppr. *mesmerizing*. [*Gr.* *mesmer(ism)* + *-ize*.] To practise mesmerism upon; bring into a mesmeric state; hypnotize. Also spelled *mesmerise*.

The rigidity of the *mesmerized* fingers could be tested with, if possible, even more certainty than their insensibility, by simply telling the "subject," after a minute of mesmerisation, to close his or her fist. Proc. Soc. Psych. Research, I. 250.

mesmerizer (mez'mēr-i-zēr), *n.* One who mesmerizes; a mesmerist. Also spelled *mesmeriser*. **mesmeromania** (mez'mēr-ō-mā'ni-ā), *n.* [*Gr.* *mesmer(ism)* + *mania*.] Mesmerism regarded as a mania or delusion.

"The *mesmero-mania*," says one doctor in the Medical-Chirurgical Review, "has nearly dwindled in the metropolises into a nullie fatality." Proc. Soc. Psych. Research, III. 412, note.

mesmeromaniac (mez'mēr-ō-mā'ni-ak), *n.* [*Gr.* *mesmeromania* + *-ac*, after *mania*.] A person affected with mesmeromania.

mesnality (mē-nal'i-ti), *n.* Same as *mesnalty*. **mesnalty** (mē'nal-ti), *n.* [*Gr.* *mesne* + *-al* + *-ty*. Cf. *mesnality*.] The manor or estate of a mesne lord.

And the consequence of construing it otherwise would be dangerous to create a *mesnalty*. But this *mesnalty* doth not extinct the Lord's tenure, but he may still charge the lands for it, albeit not the person of the tenant. Welch and Wake, 3 Keble, 554.

mesne (mēn), *a.* [An archaic spelling of *mean* 3 (ME. *meue*, *OF.* *mesne*, etc.), retained in law use.] In law, middle; intervening; intermediate. A *mesne* lord was a feudal lord who held land of a superior, but had granted a part of it to another person. Thus, he was a *tenant* to the superior, but *lord* or *superior* to the second grantee, and thus his *mesne* or *mediate* lord.

They sank from the rank of tenants-in-chief to the rank of *mesne* tenants. E. A. Freeman, Norman Conquest, IV. 28.

Mesne conveyance. See *conveyance*.—**Mesne encumbrances**, encumbrances the right of priority of which is intermediate to the dates of two other encumbrances or titles under consideration.—**Mesne process**, any process in a suit which intervenes between the original process of writ and the final execution.—**Mesne profits**, the profits of an estate which accrue to a tenant in possession intermediate between two dates, particularly the commencement and the termination of a possession held without right.

mesoarial (mes-ō-ā'ri-al), *a.* [*Gr.* *mesoarion* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to the mesoarion. Eucyc. Brit., XII. 660.

mesoarion (mes-ō-ā'ri-um), *n.*; *pl.* *mesoarion* (-ia). [*NL.*, *Gr.* μέσος + αἰσίων, dim. of φόν, egg. Cf. *mesovarion*.] A fold of the peritoneum forming the mesentery of the ovary or genital gland of some animals, as fishes; a mesovarium.

The genital glands . . . overlie the kidneys, . . . each being suspended by a fold of mesentery (*mesoarion*). Huxley and Martin, Elementary Biology, p. 53.

mesoblast (mes'ō-blāst), *n.* [*Gr.* μέσος, middle, + βλαστός, a germ.] The middle one of the three germinal layers of any metazoic embryo, between the epiblast and the hypoblast; the mesoderm. It corresponds to the *vascular layer* of an earlier nomenclature, when the other two layers were called *serous* and *mucous*. By far the greater part of the body of a metazoic animal is derived from the mesoblast.

mesoblastema (mes'ō-blas-tē'mā), *n.*; *pl.* *mesoblastemata* (-mā-tā). [*NL.*, *Gr.* μέσος, middle, + βλαστήνα, a shoot, a sprout; see *blastema*.] The mass or layer of cells which constitutes the mesoblast; the mesoderm in its early germination.

mesoblastic (mes'ō-blas'tik), *a.* [*Gr.* *mesoblast* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to the mesoblast: as, a *mesoblastic* cell; the *mesoblastic* layer.

mesoblastic cell; the *mesoblastic* layer.

mesobranchial (mes-ō-brang'ki-al), *a.* [*Gr.* μέσος, middle, + βράχια, gills; see *branchial*.] Overlying the middle of the branchial chambers: applied specifically to a median subdivision of the branchial region of the carapace of a crab, called the *mesobranchial lobe*. See cut under *Brachyura*.

mesocæcal (mes-ō-sē'kal), *a.* [*Gr.* *mesocæcum* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to the mesocæcum.

mesocæcum (mes-ō-sē'kun), *n.*; *pl.* *mesocæca* (-kā). [*NL.*, *Gr.* μέσος, middle, + *NL.* *cæcum*, q. v.] The mesentery of the cæcum and vermiform appendage; the special peritoneal fold which sometimes holds those parts in place.

mesocarp (mes'ō-kārp), *n.* [= *F.* *mesocarpe*; *Gr.* *mesocarpium*, *Gr.* μέσος, middle, + καρπός, fruit.] In bot., the middle layer of a pericarp when it is possible to distinguish three dissimilar layers; the *sarcocarp*. It is the fleshy substance or edible part of fruits which lies between the epicarp and the endocarp. See cuts under *drupe* and *endocarp*.

Mesocarpacæ (mes-ō-kār-pā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, *Gr.* *Mesocarpus* + *-acæ*.] One of the three

families of algae into which the group *Conjugata* is divided. The sexual reproduction is by a process of conjugation, which may be either scalariform (that is, between two or several cells of two different filaments) or lateral (that is, between two adjacent cells of the same filament). The result of this conjugation is the production of a globular zygospore, which differs from that produced by the *Zygnemataceae* in that immediately after its formation it divides into two, three, or more cells, the central one only of which is fertile. Sometimes *Mesocarpineae*. See *Conjugata*.

Mesocarpus (mes-ō-kär'pus), *n.* [NL. (Hassall, 1845), < Gr. μέσος, middle, + καρπός, fruit.] A genus of fresh-water algae, typical of the family *Mesocarpaceae*. The copulation is scalariform, and the spores are spherical or oval, between two cylindrical, straight, or slightly incurved cells.

mesocephalic (mes-ō-sef'al'ik or -sef'a-lik), *a.* [*<* Gr. μέσος, middle, + κεφαλή, head, + -ic.] 1. In *cranium*, of medium size; neither large nor small; with a capacity of from 1,350 to 1,450 cubic centimeters.

A skull of variable form, mostly *mesocephalic*.

W. H. Flower, Pop. Sci. Mo., XXVIII, 317.

2. Having a skull of medium breadth or capacity.

mesocephalism (mes-ō-sef'a-lizm), *n.* [*<* *mesocephalic* + -ism.] The character or state of being mesocephalic. Also *mesocephaly*.

Departures from a width of eight and length of ten (*mesocephalism*), measured from one auricular aperture over the head to the other, and nose root over the head to the nucha, determine whether the skull shall be considered long. Amer. Nat., XXII, 614.

mesocephalon (mes-ō-sef'a-lon), *n.*; pl. *mesocephala* (-lā). [NL., < Gr. μέσος, middle, + κεφαλή, head.] Same as *mesencephalon*.

mesocephalous (mes-ō-sef'a-lus), *a.* [*<* Gr. μέσος, middle, + κεφαλή, head, + -ous.] Mesocephalic.

mesocephaly (mes-ō-sef'a-li), *n.* Same as *mesocephalism*.

mesochil (mes'ō-kil), *n.* [*<* NL. *mesochilium*, q. v.] Same as *mesochilium*.

mesochilium (mes'ō-kil'i-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. μέσος, middle, + χείλος, lip.] The intermediate part of the lip of such orchids as have this organ separated into three distinct parts. Lindley, Treasury of Botany.

mesochorus (me-sok'ō-res), *n.* [*<* Gr. μεσώχορος, standing in mid-chorus, < μέσος, middle, + χορός, chorus.] Same as *coryphæus*, 1.

mesocœle (mes'ō-sēl), *n.* Same as *mesocœlia*.

mesocœlia (mes-ō-sē'li-ā), *n.*; pl. *mesocœlia* (-ē). [NL., < Gr. μέσος, middle, + κοιλία, a hollow, ventricle: see *cœlia*.] The ventricle of the mesencephalon; the mesencephalic cavity of the brain, connecting the diacœlia with the epicœlia; the aqueduct of Sylvius. B. G. Wilder.

mesocœlian (mes-ō-sē'li-an), *a.* [*<* *mesocœlia* + -an.] Of or pertaining to the mesocœlia of the brain.

Mesocœle tubular; mesocœlian roof quadrilobate.

Amer. Nat., XXI, 914.

mesocolic (mes-ō-kol'ik), *a.* [*<* *mesocolon* + -ic.] Of or pertaining to the mesocolon: as, a *mesocolic* peritoneal fold; *mesocolic* attachment.

mesocolon (me-sok'ō-lon), *n.* [NL., < Gr. μεσocolon, less prop. μεσocolon, the part of the mesentery next the colon, < μέσος, middle, + κολόν, the colon: see *colon*.] The mesentery of the colon; the peritoneal fold which holds the colon in place.

mesocoracoid (mes-ō-kor'a-koid), *a.* and *n.* [*<* Gr. μέσος, middle, + Ε. coracoid.] 1. *a.* Situated between the hypercoracoid and the hypocoracoid.

II. *n.* An element in the shoulder-girdle of teleost fishes, disintegrated from the coracoid or paragenal cartilage, and intermediate between or bridging over the hypercoracoid and hypocoracoid. It is developed in the malacopterygian and plectropterygian fishes, but is lost in the acanthopterygians.

mesocuneiform (mes-ō-kū-nē-i-fōrm), *n.* and *a.* [*<* Gr. μέσος, middle, + Ε. cuneiform.] 1. *n.* In *anat.* and *zool.*, the middle one of the three cuneiform bones of the tarsus, lying between the ectocuneiform and the entocuneiform. It is in special relation with the head of the second metatarsal bone. Also called *mesosphenoid*.

II. *a.* Middle, as a cuneiform bone; pertaining to the mesocuneiform.

mesode (mes'ed), *n.* [*<* Gr. μεσώδης, a mesode (see *def.*), < μέσος, middle, + ἄδεν, ἄειν, sing, > ᾠδή, a song, ode: see *ode*.] In *anc. pros.*, a system of metrically different composition in-

tervening between a strophe and its antistrophe. See *epode*.

mesoderm (mes'ō-dērm), *n.* [*<* Gr. μέσος, middle, + δέρμα, skin.] 1. The middle germinal layer of the three-layered embryo of any metazoic animal, lying between the endoderm and the ectoderm. The term is used synonymously with *mesoblast*, the correlation being endoderm, mesoderm, and ectoderm; hypoblast, mesoblast, and epiblast; or mucous, vascular, and serous layers. Most of the body of every metazoan animal is derived from the mesoderm. When the embryo becomes four-layered, as it usually does, this state results from the splitting of the mesoderm into an inner visceral and an outer parietal layer, called respectively *splanchnopleural* and *somatopleural*, or *involutomatory* and *voluntomatory*.

2. In *bot.*, the middle layer of tissue in the shell of the spore-case of an urn-moss.

mesodermal (mes'ō-dēr-mal), *a.* [*<* *mesoderm* + -al.] Of or pertaining to the mesoderm in plants or animals; having a middle germinal layer.

Mesodermalia (mes'ō-dēr-mā'li-ā), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. μέσος, middle, + δέρμα, skin.] *Spongiopora* or *Porifera* regarded as a prime division of the grade *Cœlentera*, whose archenteron is a branching canal-system communicating with the outer water by a set of inhalant and exhalant pores; the sponges: opposed to *Epithelaria*, or all other *cœlenterates* collectively. R. von Lendenfeld.

mesodermalian (mes'ō-dēr-mā'li-an), *a.* and *n.* [*<* *Mesodermalia* + -an.] 1. *a.* Pertaining to the *Mesodermalia*, or having their characters.

II. *n.* A member of the *Mesodermalia*.

mesodermic (mes-ō-dēr'mik), *a.* [*<* *mesoderm* + -ic.] Pertaining to or of the nature of a mesoderm or middle germinating layer; mesodermal.

And so form the foundation of the *mesodermic* investment by which the body cavity of the adult is lined.

A. Sedgwick, Microsc. Science, XXVII, 499.

Mesodesma (mes-ō-des'mā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. μέσος, middle, + δέσμα, a band: see *desma*.] A genus of wedge-shells of the family *Donacidae*, or made type of a family *Mesodesmidae*, having a thick solid trigonal shell with two short stout lateral teeth, and the cartilage internal. Species abound in the Australian region.

Mesodesmidae (mes-ō-des'mi-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Mesodesma* + -idae.] A family of bivalve mollusks, named from the genus *Mesodesma*. J. E. Gray, 1840.

mesodic (mes-od'ik), *a.* [*<* *mesode* + -ic.]

In *anc. pros.*, constituting or pertaining to a colon, line, or system of a different length or metrical character interposed between two cola, two sets of uniform lines, or two systems of identical metrical form; especially, constituting, pertaining to, or containing a system of different form intervening between a strophe and its antistrophe. See *epodie*, *palmodie*, *perodie*, *prodie*.

mesodont (mes'ō-dont), *a.* [*<* Gr. μέσος, middle, + ὀδούς (ὀδοντ-) = E. tooth.] 1. In *anthropol.*, having medium-sized teeth: as, the *mesodont* races.—2. In *zool.*, pertaining to the *Mesodontia*, or having their characters.

Mesodonta (mes-ō-don'tā), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. μέσος, middle, + ὀδούς (ὀδοντ-) = E. tooth.] A group of extinct mammals of North America, resembling *Insectivora*, characterized by Cope as a suborder of *Bunotheria*, having the incisors not growing from persistent pulps, the molars tubercular and never sectorial, the third trochanter apparently elevated, and the astragalus not grooved above. Ten Eocene genera are referred to this group.

mesoduodenal (mes-ō-dū-ō-dē'nal), *a.* [*<* *mesoduodenum* + -al.] Of or pertaining to the mesoduodenum.

mesoduodenum (mes-ō-dū-ō-dē'nūm), *n.* [NL., < Gr. μέσος, middle, + NL. *duodenum*, q. v.] The fold of peritoneum which incloses and supports the duodenum; the duodenal mesentery.

mesogaster (mes-ō-gas'tēr), *n.* [NL., < Gr. μέσος, middle, + γαστήρ, belly.] 1. An inter-

mediate part of the intestine, extending from the pylorus to the cæcum, and including the small intestine with its annexes, as the liver and pancreas, also, in the fetus, the umbilical vesicle. It is commonly called the *mid-gut*.—2. [*cap.*] A genus of fossil fishes. *Agassiz*.

mesogastral (mes-ō-gas'tral), *a.* [*<* *Mesogaster* + -al.] Of or pertaining to the mesogaster.

mesogastric (mes-ō-gas'trik), *a.* [*<* *mesogastrium* + -ic.] 1. Of or pertaining to the mesogastrium; umbilical, as a region of the abdomen; mesenteric with reference to the stomach or to the mesogaster.—2. In *Crustacea*, situated in the middle of the gastric lobe of the carapace: specifically applied to a median subdivision of that lobe, the mesogastric lobe. See *cut* under *Brachyura*.

Mesogastrium (mes-ō-gas'tri-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. μέσος, middle, + γαστήρ, belly.] 1. In *human anat.*, the umbilical region of the abdomen, between the epigastrium above and the hypogastrium or epipubic region below. See *cut* under *abdomen*.—2. In *anat.* and *zool.*, the mesentery of the stomach; the fold of peritoneum which holds the stomach in place. It is a portion of the common intestinal mesentery, in early fetal life indistinguishable therefrom, but afterward variously modified.

mesogenous (me-soj'e-nus), *a.* [*<* Gr. μέσος, middle, + -γενής, born, produced: see *-genous*.] Increasing by growth at or from the middle, as the spores of certain fungi. [Rare.]

mesoglaea (mes-ō-glē'ā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. μέσος, middle, + γλῶσσα, γλῶσσι, glue: see *glue*.] 1. The mesodermal intercellular substance, or ground-substance, of some animals, as sponges and other *cœlenterates*. R. von Lendenfeld, Proc. Zool. Soc., London, 1886, p. 566.—2. [*cap.*] A genus of gelatinous seaweeds, typical of the *Mesoglaeaceae*, with olive-brown branching filiform fronds. The unicellular sporangia are oval in shape and borne at the base of peripheral filaments; the plurilocular sporangia are unknown. Agardh, 1817.

Mesoglaeaceae (mes'ō-glē-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Kuetzing, 1843), < *Mesoglaea* + -aceae.] A family of olive-green seaweeds with a gelatinous or cartilaginous thallus of hemispherical or cylindrical outline, forming small gelatinous or slimy cushions or branching tufts on other larger seaweeds: the same or nearly the same as the *Chordariceae* or *Chordariaceae* of Harvey. See *Chordariceae*.

mesoglaeal (mes-ō-glē'al), *a.* [*<* *mesoglaea* + -al.] Consisting of, pertaining to, or resembling mesoglaea.

mesogluteus (mes'ō-glō-tē'us), *n.*; pl. *mesoglutei* (-ī). [NL., < Gr. μέσος, middle, + NL. *gluteus*, q. v.] The middle gluteal muscle; the gluteus medius.

mesogluteal (mes'ō-glō-tē'al), *a.* [*<* *mesogluteus* + -al.] Of or pertaining to the mesogluteus.

mesognathic (mes-og-nath'ik), *a.* Same as *mesognathous*.

mesognathous (me-sog'nā-thus), *a.* [*<* Gr. μέσος, middle, + γνάθος, jaw.] 1. Having a moderate or intermediate gnathic index of from 98 to 103, as a skull.—2. Having a skull thus characterized, as a person.

mesognathy (me-sog'nā-thi), *n.* [As *mesognathous* + -y.] That character of a skull or person in which the jaws are moderately prominent anteriorly, indicated by a gnathic index of from 98 to 103.

Mesohippus (mes-ō-hip'us), *n.* [NL., < Gr. μέσος, middle, + ἵππος, a horse.] A genus of very small three-toed horses, of the family *Equidae*, founded by Marsh in 1875 upon remains from the early Miocene of North America. The animal was only about as large as a sheep, with three functional digits on each foot, and an additional splint-bone on each of the fore feet.

mesolabe (mes'ō-lāb), *n.* [*<* L. *mesolabium*, < Gr. μέσος, middle, + λαβών, prop. μεσολάβων, μεσολαβος, an instrument invented by Eratosthenes for finding mean proportional lines, < μέσος, middle, mean (neut. pl. μέσα, mean terms), + λαμβάνειν, √ λαβ, take. Cf. *astrolabe*.] A mechanical contrivance for geometrically extracting the roots of quantities. It consists of a number of equal rectangles, each having a diagonal marked, and all capable of sliding along a line common to the bases of all, so that they partially overlap one another. The marked diagonals are all parallel. To use the instrument, all the intersections, each formed of the diagonal of one rectangle and the overlapping edge of the next one, are brought, by the sliding along of the rectangles, into one straight line with one extremity of the diagonal of the uppermost rectangle and a point on the exposed edge of the lowermost whose distance from the extremity of the diagonal on the same edge measures the quantity whose root is to be extracted. Then

the corresponding distance on the uppermost rectangle is the root multiplied by that of the common altitude of the rectangles, which last is supposed to be known. The exponent of the root is equal to the number of rectangles employed. The mesolabe was invented by Eratosthenes, about 200 to 250 years before Christ.

mesole (mes'ōl), *n.* [*Gr. μέσος, middle (?)*.] See *thomsonite*.

mesolite (mes'ō-lit), *n.* [*Gr. μέσος, middle, + λίθος, stone*.] A zeolitic mineral resembling scapolite, but containing both calcium and sodium.

mesolobar (mes'ō-lō-bār), *a.* [*Gr. μέσος, middle, + λωβός, lobe: see lobe*.] The callosum or corpus callosum of the brain; the great commissure of the cerebral hemispheres. [Rare or obsolete.]

mesolobe (mes'ō-lōb), *n.* [*Gr. μέσος, middle, + λωβός, lobe: see lobe*.] The callosum or corpus callosum of the brain; the great commissure of the cerebral hemispheres. [Rare or obsolete.]

mesologarithm (mes-ō-log'a-rithm), *n.* [*Gr. μέσος, middle, + E. logarithm*.] A logarithm of the cosine or cotangent. *Kepler*.

mesological (mes-ō-loj'i-kal), *a.* [*Gr. μέσος, middle, + E. -ology*.] Of or pertaining to mesology; relating to the medium in which an organism exists.

Grapes contain the mineral salts in variable quantity, the proportion depending on the variety of grape and on mesological conditions.

Buck's Handbook of Med. Sciences, III, 382.

mesology (me-sol'ō-jī), *n.* [*Gr. μέσος, middle, + λογία, λέγειν, speak: see -ology*.] The sum of human knowledge concerning the relations of an organism to its environment.

mesomeristem (mes-ō-mer'is-tem), *n.* [*Gr. μέσος, middle, + E. meristem*.] The innermost of the two layers into which the exomeristem is divided. The exomeristem is the thickening-ring which surrounds the axial strand (primary pith of *Santia*) or pith-cylinder of the nascent shoots or branches of plants. It is divided into two layers, the *mesomeristem*, which gives rise to the vascular bundles, and the *perimeristem*, which gives rise to the external cortex and the dermatogen.

mesometric (mes-ō-met'rik), *a.* [*Gr. μέσος, middle, + E. -metry*.] Of or pertaining to a mesometry or mesometrium: as, *mesometric folds* of peritoneum.

mesometritis (mes'ō-mē-tri'tis), *n.* [*NL., Gr. μέσος, middle, + μήτρα, the womb, + -itis*.] In *pathol.*, inflammation of the middle or muscular coat of the uterus. Compare *metritis*.

mesometrium (mes-ō-mē'tri-um), *n.*; pl. *mesometria* (-i). Same as *mesometry*.

mesometries (mes'ō-mō-tri), *n.*; pl. *mesometries* (-triz). [*NL., mesometrium, Gr. μέσος, middle, + μήτρα, the womb: see matrix*.] The mesentery of the womb or its annexes; a peritoneal fold, holding in place the uterus or an oviduct. The broad ligament of the human uterus is a mesometry. Corresponding duplications of peritoneum acquire special characters in different cases.

It [the oviduct of a bird] is supported by peritoneal folds forming a *mesometry*, like the mesentery of the intestines. *Coues, Key to N. A. Birds, p. 221.*

Mesomphalia (mes-om-fā'li-ā), *n.* [*NL. (Hope, 1838), Gr. μέσος, middle, + ὄμφαλος, the navel*.] A genus of beetles of the family *Chrysomelidae*. They are almost exclusively South American, there being over 200 such species, as against one in North America. *M. conspersa* is a South American species with peaked elytra, of a blackish-green color punctured with velvety black spots, and burnished with six larger golden-haired spots.

Mesomyodi (mes'ō-mī-ō'di), *n. pl.* [*NL., Gr. μέσος, middle, + μύς, mouse, + ᾠδή, song*.] A suborder or other prime division of *Passeres*, in which the syrinx is mesomyodian; non-melodious or songless passerine birds; distinguished from *Aeromyodi*.

mesomyodian (mes'ō-mī-ō'di-an), *a.* [*As Mesomyodi + -ian*.] Having the intrinsic syringeal muscles attached to the middle part of the upper bronchial rings.

Syrinx with less than four distinct pairs of intrinsic muscles inserted at the middle of the upper bronchial half-ring, representing the *mesomyodian* type of voice-organ. *Coues, Key to N. A. Birds, p. 427.*

mesomyodous (mes'ō-mī-ō'dus), *a.* [*As Mesomyodi + -ous*.] Same as *mesomyodian*.

meson (mes'on), *n.* [*Gr. μέσος, middle, + νηύς, neut. of μέσος = L. medius, middle: see medium, midl*.] 1. The median plane which divides a body into two equal and symmetrical parts; the vertical longitudinal middle plane, dividing the body into right and left halves. Every median line lies in the meson. The dorsal border of the meson is called the *dorsimeson*; the ventral, *ventrimeson*. Also *mesium*. See *median*, *a*.

The *meson*, mesal, or median plane is an imaginary longitudinal plane extending from the dorsal surface of the body to the ventral surface, and dividing the body into right and left symmetrical halves.

Buck's Handbook of Med. Sciences, VIII, 536.

2. See *tetrachord*.

mesondeut, mesondient, n. See *mesondue*.

mesonephric (mes-ō-nef'rik), *a.* [*Gr. μέσος, middle, + νεφρός, kidney: see nephritis*.] Of or pertaining to the mesonephron.

The *mesonephric* tubules extend gradually from behind forwards till they come in contact with the pronephros. *Micros, Science, XXIX, 135.*

mesonephron (mes-ō-nef'ron), *n.*; pl. *mesonephra* (-rā). [*NL., Gr. μέσος, middle, + νεφρός, kidney: see nephritis*.] The Wolffian body proper; the central or intermediate part of the segmental organs or primitive renal organs of the embryo, between the pronephron and the metanephron, whose duct is the Wolffian duct; distinguished from *pronephron* and *metanephron*.

mesonephros (mes-ō-nef'ros), *n.*; pl. *mesonephroi* (-roi). [*NL.: see mesonephron*.] Same as *mesonephron*. *Gray, Anat. (ed. 1887), p. 133.*

mesonotal (mes-ō-nō'tal), *a.* [*Gr. μέσος, middle, + νωτός, the back*.] Situated on the mesonotum; of or pertaining to the mesonotum.

mesonotum (mes-ō-nō'tum), *n.* [*NL., Gr. μέσος, middle, + νωτός, the back*.] The middle one of the three divisions of the notum of an insect, succeeding the pronotum and preceding the metanotum; the dorsal division of the mesothorax; the upper part of the middle thoracic segment. It consists typically of four sclerites, called *præscutum*, *scutellum*, and *postscutellum*, which may or may not be distinguishable by means of sutures between them. In *Hymenoptera*, *Lepidoptera*, and *Diptera* it is very large, forming the principal part of the upper surface of the thorax. In these insects its divisions are usually named without the prefix *meso-*. In insects having wing-covers the mesonotum is generally concealed by them, except a piece called the *scutellum*, which may be very small, as in most *Coleoptera*, or large, as in many *Hemiptera*.

Mesonychidae (mes-ō-nik'i-dē), *n. pl.* [*NL., Gr. μέσος, middle, + νύχξ (νύχξ), nail: see onyx*.] A genus of fossil carnivorous mammals, based by Cope in 1873 upon remains from the Eocene beds of Wyoming. It represents a generalized type supposed by Cope to have some relationship with existing seals. The animal had flat blunt claws and a long slender tail.

Mesonynx (mes'ō-niks), *n.* [*NL., Gr. μέσος, middle, + νύχξ (νύχξ), nail: see onyx*.] A genus of fossil carnivorous mammals, based by Cope in 1873 upon remains from the Eocene beds of Wyoming. It represents a generalized type supposed by Cope to have some relationship with existing seals. The animal had flat blunt claws and a long slender tail.

Mesoparapteral (mes'ō-pa-rap'te-rāl), *a.* [*Gr. μέσος, middle, + πτερύξ (πτερύξ), wing: see pterygium*.] Of or pertaining to the mesoparapteron.

Mesoparapteron (mes'ō-pa-rap'te-rōn), *n.*; pl. *mesoparaptera* (-rā). [*NL., Gr. μέσος, middle, + πτερύξ (πτερύξ), wing: see pterygium*.] The parapteron of the mesothoracic segment; the third sclerite of the mesopleuron.

Mesophlebitis (mes'ō-flē-bi'tis), *n.* [*NL., Gr. μέσος, middle, + φλέβη (φλέβη), a vein, + -itis*.] In *pathol.*, inflammation of the middle coat of a vein.

Mesophlœum (mes-ō-flē'um), *n.* [*NL., Gr. μέσος, middle, + φλόος, bark*.] In *bot.*, the middle or green layer of bark.

Mesophragm (mes'ō-frām), *n.* [*NL.: see mesophragma*.] Same as *mesophragma*.

Mesophragma (mes-ō-frāg'mā), *n.*; pl. *mesophragmata* (-mā-tā). [*NL., Gr. μέσος, middle, + φράγμα, partition: see diaphragm*.] 1. In *entom.*, a transverse internal partition, descending from the anterior border of the metathorax above, between the mesothorax and the metathorax, and serving for the attachment of muscles. It probably corresponds to the metapreternum; it is often absent. — 2. In *Crustacea*, that process of an endosternite (or intersternal apodeme) which is directed inward to unite with its fellow and form an arch over the sternal canal. See *sternal canal*, under *sternal*.

Mesophragmal (mes-ō-frāg'māl), *a.* [*Gr. μέσος, middle, + φράγμα, partition: see diaphragm*.] Pertaining to the mesophragm.

Mesophyll, mesophyll (mes'ō-fil), *n.* [*NL., Gr. μέσος, middle, + φύλλον, a leaf*.] The parenchymatous tissue which lies between the epidermal layers of a flat leaf-lamina; the soft inner tissue of leaves.

Mesophyllum (mes-ō-fil'um), *n.* [*NL., Gr. μέσος, middle, + φύλλον, leaf*.] Same as *mesophyll*.

Mesophytum (me-sōf'i-tum), *n.*; pl. *mesophyta* (-tā). [*NL., Gr. μέσος, middle, + φυτόν, a plant*.] In *bot.*, the line of demarcation between the internode and the petiole. *Lindley*.

Mesopic (me-sōp'ik), *a.* [*Gr. μέσος, middle, + ὤψ (ὤψ), face*.] Having a nasomalar index of from 107.5 to 110, as the negroid races; having small and moderately retreating malar bones: as, a *mesopic face*.

Mesoplastic (mes-ō-plas'tik), *a.* [*Gr. μέσος, middle, + πλαστικός, verbal adj. of πλάσσειν, form, mold*.] Nuclear protoplasm; endoplast; a cell-nucleus.

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Mesoplastron (mes-ō-plas'trōn), *n.* [*Gr. μέσος, middle, + E. plastron*.] A median and anterior bone or plate of the plastron developed in certain of the pleurodirous tortoises.

Mesopleural (mes-ō-plō'rāl), *a.* [*Gr. μέσος, middle, + E. pleura*.] Intermediate and lateral, as a part of the mesothorax; of or pertaining to the mesopleuron.

Mesopleuron (mes-ō-plō'rōn), *n.*; pl. *mesopleura* (-rā). [*NL., Gr. μέσος, middle, + πλευρά, a rib: see pleura*.] The lateral or pleural part of the mesothorax of an insect; a mesothoracic pleuron, following the propleuron and preceding the metapleuron. Each mesopleuron, right and left, is divided into three sclerites — an episternum, an epimeron, and a parateron.

Mesopodion (me-sōp'ō-di-on), *n.* [*NL., Gr. μέσος, middle, + πούς (πούς), foot: see podium*.] A genus of cetaceans: same as *Ziphius*.

Mesopodont (me-sōp'ō-dōnt), *a.* [*Gr. μέσος, middle, + δούς (δούς), armed: see podium*.] Armed with a tooth in the middle of each side of the lower jaw: said specifically of whales of the genus *Mesopodion*.

Mesopodia, n. Plural of *mesopodium*.

Mesopodial (mes-ō-pō'di-āl), *a.* and *n.* [*Gr. μέσος, middle, + πούς (πούς), foot: see podium*.] 1. Of or pertaining to the mesopodium of a mollusk. — 2. Of or pertaining to the mesopodialia.

II. *n.* A mesopodial bone; one of the mesopodialia.

Mesopodialia (mes-ō-pō'di-ā'li-ā), *n. pl.* [*NL. (Marsh, 1880): see mesopodium*.] The bones of the carpus and tarsus, taken together, as mutually corresponding, and as forming morphological segments of the limbs intervening between the epipodialia and the metapodialia. See *epipodialia*.

Mesopodium (mes-ō-pō'di-um), *n.*; pl. *mesopodia* (-i). [*NL., Gr. μέσος, middle, + πούς (πούς), foot: see podium*.] The middle one of the three parts into which the foot of some mollusks, as gastropods and pteropods, may be divided, between the propodium and the metapodium. See *epipodium*.

Mesopostscutellar (mes'ō-post-skū'te-lār), *a.* [*Gr. μέσος, middle, + πούς (πούς), foot: see podium*.] Of or pertaining to the mesopostscutellum.

Mesopostscutellum (mes-ō-post-skū'tel'um), *n.*; pl. *mesopostscutella* (-i). [*NL., Gr. μέσος, middle, + πούς (πούς), foot: see podium*.] The postscutellum of the mesonotum; the postscutellar sclerite of the mesothorax.

Mesopotamian (mes'ō-pō-tā'mi-an), *a.* [*Gr. μέσος, middle, + ποταμός, river*.] Pertaining to Mesopotamia, the region between the rivers Tigris and Euphrates in Asia, north of Babylonia. The name is sometimes extended to include Babylonia also. — **Mesopotamian art**, a convenient general name including the kindred arts of ancient Chaldaea, Babylonia, and Assyria — though these arts were not definitely limited to Mesopotamia proper. They constitute together one of the chief divisions of art development, and exerted an important influence upon Greek art, and hence upon succeeding arts for all time. See *Assyrian, Babylonian, and Chaldean*.

Mesopræscutal (mes'ō-prē-skū'tal), *a.* [*Gr. μέσος, middle, + πούς (πούς), foot: see podium*.] Of or pertaining to the mesopræscutum.

Mesopræscutum (mes'ō-prē-skū'tum), *n.*; pl. *mesopræscuta* (-tā). [*NL., Gr. μέσος, middle, + πούς (πούς), foot: see podium*.] The præscutum of the mesothoracic segment of an insect.

Mesoprosopic (mes-ō-prō-sōp'ik), *a.* [*Gr. μέσος, middle, + πρόσ, face*.] In *craniom.*, intermediate between chamæprosopic and leptoprosopic — that is, with a face of moderate width; with a facial index of about 90.

Mesopsyche (mes-ōp-si'kē), *n.* [*Gr. μέσος, middle, + ψυχή, spirit*.] Haeckel's name for the midbrain or mesencephalon.

Mesopterygial (mes-ōp-te-rij'i-āl), *a.* [*Gr. μέσος, middle, + πτερύξ (πτερύξ), wing: see pterygium*.] Of or pertaining to the mesopterygium.

Mesopterygium (mes-ōp-te-rij'i-um), *n.*; pl. *mesopterygia* (-i). [*NL., Gr. μέσος, middle, + πτερύξ (πτερύξ), wing: see pterygium*.] A mesopterygial bone; one of the mesopterygia.

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NL. *pterygium*.] The middle one of several basal cartilages which the pterygium of a fish, as an elasmobranch, may present, between the propterygium and the metapterygium. See *pterygium*.

mesopterygoid (mes-op-ter'i-goid), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μέσος*, middle, + NL. *pterygoid*, *q. v.*] That part of the pterygoid which in birds articulates with the palatal bone or with the basipterygoid process of the sphenoid, or with both.

mesopycni (mes-ō-pik'ni), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *μέσος*, middle, + *πυκνός*, close.] In *medieval music*, modes based upon a tetrachord having its half-step in the middle.

mesorchial (mes-ōr'ki-al), *a.* [*mesorchium* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to the mesorchium.

mesorchium (mes-ōr'ki-um), *n.*; *pl. mesorchia* (-iā). [NL., < Gr. *μέσος*, middle, + *ὄρχις*, a testicle.] In *anat.*, the fold of peritoneum supporting the testis while in the abdomen, or as it descends into the scrotal sac.

mesorectal (mes-ō-rek'tal), *a.* [*mesorectum* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to the mesorectum.

mesorectum (mes-ō-rek'tum), *n.*; *pl. mesorecta* (-tā). [NL., < Gr. *μέσος*, middle, + NL. *rectum*, *q. v.*] The mesentery of the rectum; the fold of peritoneum which is reflected over part of the rectum, holding this gut in place.

mesoretina (mes-ō-ret'i-nā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μέσος*, middle, + NL. *retina*, *q. v.*] The middle stratum, or mosaic layer, of the retina, composed of the rod and cone and nuclear layers. *J. Leidy, Anat.*, 1889.

mesorhinal (mes-ō-rī'nal), *a.* [*mesorhine* + *-al*.] Internasal; internal; situated between the nostrils: said specifically of the mesorhinium.

mesorhine (mes-ō-rin), *a.* [Properly *mesorrhine* (cf. Gr. *μεσέρριν*, having a middling nose), < Gr. *μέσος*, middle, + *ῥίς* (*rh-*), nose.] Having an index ranging from 48 to 53: applied to the nose, or to a person having such a nose.

Nose small, *mesorhine* or *leptorhine*. *W. H. Flower.*

mesorhinian (mes-ō-rīn'i-an), *a.* [*mesorhine* + *-ian*.] Same as *mesorhine*. *Nature*, XXXV. 357.

mesorhinium (mes-ō-riū'i-um), *n.*; *pl. mesorhinia* (-iā). [NL., < Gr. *μέσος*, middle, + *ῥίς* (*rh-*), the nose.] In *ornith.*, the part of a bird's beak which is situated between the external nostrils; the basal or internal part of the culmen. In some birds it runs up on the forehead, magnified or otherwise diversified, giving rise to the frontal shield or casque. See cuts at *antææ* and *shield*.

mesoscapula (mes-ō-skāp'ū-lā), *n.*; *pl. mesoscapulae* (-læ). [NL., < Gr. *μέσος*, middle, + NL. *scapula*, *q. v.*] The spine of the scapula, considered as a median element of that bone. *W. K. Parker. — Delta mesoscapulae.* See *delta*.

mesoscapular (mes-ō-skāp'ū-lār), *a.* [*mesoscapula* + *-ar*.] Of or relating to the mesoscapula.

At the scapular extremity of the clavicle there is often a piece of cartilage, considered to be segmented off from the end of the mesoscapula, and hence called *mesoscapular segment*. *W. H. Flower.*

mesoscuta, *n.* Plural of *mesoscutum*.

mesoscutal (mes-ō-skū'tal), *a.* [*mesoscutum* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to the mesoscutum.

mesoscutellar (mes-ō-skū'te-lār), *a.* Of or pertaining to the mesoscutellum.

mesoscutellum (mes-ō-skū'tel'um), *n.*; *pl. mesoscutella* (-ā). [NL., < Gr. *μέσος*, middle, + NL. *scutellum*, *q. v.*] In *entom.*, the scutellum of the mesonotum; the scutellar sclerite of the mesothorax.

mesoscutum (mes-ō-skū'tum), *n.*; *pl. mesoscuta* (-tā). [NL., < Gr. *μέσος*, middle, + NL. *scutum*, *q. v.*] In *entom.*, the scutum of the mesonotum; the scutal sclerite of the mesothorax.

mesoseme (mes-ō-sēm), *a.* [*mesoscutum*, middle, + *σημα*, a sign, mark, token.] In *craniom.*, having an orbital index between 84 and 89.

Mesosemia (mes-ō-sē'mi-ā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μέσος*, middle, + *σημα*, a sign, mark, token.] A genus of South American butterflies of the family *Erycinidae*. It contains many brown or blue species, striped with black, and usually having a large round black spot in the middle of the fore wing.

mesosiderite (mes-ō-sid'e-rit), *n.* [*mesosiderite*, middle, + *σίδηρος*, of iron: see *siderite*.] A name given by G. Rose (1864) to one of three subdivisions made by him in the classification of meteoric irons, these divisions being founded on the comparative amount of iron and stony matter present. As defined by Brezina, in one of the most recent systematic classifications of the meteorites,

mesosiderite is a network of iron inclosing olivine and bronzite with more or less plagioclase, these minerals having so coarsely crystalline a texture that the characteristic structure is obscured. It forms a passage from the iron to the chondrites. The meteorite which fell at Estherville, Iowa, in 1879 is of this class. See *meteorite*.

mesosigmoid (mes-ō-sig'moid), *n.* [*mesosigmoid*, middle, + *E. sigmoid*.] The mesentery of the sigmoid flexure of the intestine, between the mesocolon and the mesorectum.

mesosoma (mes-ō-sō'mā), *n.*; *pl. mesosomata* (-mā-tā). [NL., < Gr. *μέσος*, middle, + *σῶμα*, the body.] In lamellibranchiate mollusks, a middle region of the body, which gives rise to the foot and is situated between the prosoma and the metasoma.

mesosomatic (mes-ō-sō-mat'ik), *a.* [*mesosoma* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to the mesosoma of a mollusk.

mesosperm (mes-ō-spērm), *n.* [*mesosperm*, middle, + *σπέρμα*, seed.] In *bot.*, a membrane of a seed; the secundine, or second membrane from the surface.

mesospore (mes-ō-spōr), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μέσος*, middle, + *σπόρος*, seed.] The middle coat or layer of a spore when it is possible to distinguish three layers, as in the spores of *Onoclea Struthiopteris*.

mesosporic (mes-ō-spō'rik), *a.* [*mesosporic* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to the mesospore.

mesostaphyline (mes-ō-staf'i-lin), *a.* [*mesostaphyline*, middle, + *σταφυλή*, the uvula.] In *craniom.*, intermediate between leptostaphyline and brachystaphyline—that is, with a palate of median width; having a palatal index of from 80 to 85.

mesostate (mes-ō-stāt), *n.* [*mesostate*, middle, + *E. state*.] In *biol.*, an intermediate substance or product in a series of metabolic changes.

We are thus led to the conception that the specific material of a secretion, such as the trypsin of pancreatic juice, comes from the protoplasm of the cell, through a number of intermediate substances, or *mesostates* as they are called. *M. Foster, Encyc. Brit.*, XIX. 19.

mesosterna, *n.* Plural of *mesosternum*.

mesosternal (mes-ō-stēr'nal), *a.* [*mesosternum* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to the mesosternum: as, a *mesosternal sternite*.

mesosterner (mes-ō-stēr'ne-bēr), *n.* [*mesosterner*, middle, + *NL. sternebra*, *q. v.*] In *anat.*, the part of the intermediate sternites or pieces of the breast-bone which intervene between the manubrium of the sternum and the xiphoid or ensiform appendage. There are usually several such bones in mammals and various reptiles, as the four composing the gladiolus in man.

mesosternebra (mes-ō-stēr'ne-brē), *n.*; *pl. mesosternebrae* (-brē). [NL.] Same as *mesosterner*.

mesosternal (mes-ō-stēr'ne-bral), *a.* [*mesosterner* + *-al*.] Pertaining to a mesosterner.

mesosternum (mes-ō-stēr'nūm), *n.*; *pl. mesosterna* (-nī). [NL., < Gr. *μέσος*, middle, + NL. *sternum*, *q. v.*] 1. In *anat.*, the piece or pieces of a breast-bone which has several segments lying between the presternum and the xiphisternum: said chiefly of the segmented sternum of mammals. In man it is the gladiolus or body of the sternum proper, as distinguished from the manubrium and the xiphoid cartilage. 2. In *entom.*, the ventral or sternal sclerite of the mesothorax; the under side of the mesothorax, opposite the mesonotum.

mesostethium (mes-ō-stē'thi-um), *n.*; *pl. mesostethia* (-iā). [NL., < Gr. *μέσος*, middle, + *στέθος*, dim. of *στήθος*, the breast.] In *entom.*, the metasternum, or large piece between the bases of the middle and the posterior legs. It is conspicuous in beetles. *Kirby.*

mesostylous (mes-ō-stī'lus), *a.* [*mesostylous*, middle, + *στυλος*, a pillar: see *style*.] Same as *mid-styled*. See *heterostylism*.

Mesosuchia (mes-ō-sū'ki-ā), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *μέσος*, middle, + *σούχος*, a crocodile (a local name in Egypt).] A division of crocodiles having amphiceolous vertebrae: contrasted with *Eusuchia* and *Parasuchia*.

mesosuchian (mes-ō-sū'ki-an), *a.* [*Mesosuchia* + *-an*.] Of or pertaining to the *Mesosuchia*.

Crocodylians have developed into the *Mesosuchian* type. *Günther, Encyc. Brit.*, XX. 465.

mesosuchious (mes-ō-sū'ki-us), *a.* [*Mesosuchia* + *-ous*.] Same as *mesosuchian*.

mesotarsus (mes-ō-tār'sus), *n.*; *pl. mesotarsi* (-si). [NL., < Gr. *μέσος*, middle, + NL. *tarsus*, *q. v.*] In *entom.*, the whole tarsus of the second or middle leg of a six-footed insect, coming between the metatarsus of the hind leg and the protarsus of the fore leg.

mesothelial (mes-ō-thē'li-al), *a.* [*mesothelium* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to mesothelium.

mesothelium (mes-ō-thē'li-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μέσος*, middle, + NL. *(epi)thelium*, *q. v.*] The epithelium lining the entire primitive coelom or body-cavity of the embryo; the coelarium.

Mesotheriidae (mes-ō-thē-rī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Mesotherium* + *-idae*.] A family of extinct quadrupeds from the Pliocene of South America, representing a very generalized type, allied on the one hand to the rodents and by some made a suborder, *Hebidentata*, of *Rodentia*, by others referred to the *Subungulata* or polydaetyl ungulates. There are clavicles, as in no other known ungulates, and four lower incisors, as in no known rodents; the mandibular condyle is transverse, and the maxillaries articulate with the nasals. There are in each upper half-jaw 1 incisor, no canines, 2 premolars, and 3 molars, and in each lower half-jaw 2 incisors, no canines, 1 premolar, and 3 molars—in all, 24 teeth.

Mesotherium (mes-ō-thē'ri-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μέσος*, middle, + *θηρίον*, a wild beast.] A genus of fossil rodent-like ungulate quadrupeds, typical of the family *Mesotheriidae*, upon which is based the prime division *Hebidentata*. *M. cristatum* is the type species. *Typotherium* is a synonym.

mesotherm (mes-ō-thērm), *n.* [= *F. mésotermie*. < Gr. *μέσος*, middle, + *θερμός*, hot, *θερμ*, heat.] In Alphonse de Candolle's classification of plants with regard to their geographical distribution, a plant of his third "physiological group." The plants of this group require a moderate degree of heat, from 15° to 20° C. They are very numerous, including most of the plants of the warmer parts of the temperate zones of both hemispheres exclusive of the mountainous districts.

mesothesis (me-sō'th'e-sis), *n.* [*mesothesis*, middle, + *θεσις*, a putting, proposition: see *thesis*.] Middle place; mean. [Rare.]

Imitation is the *mesothesis* of likeness and difference. *Coleridge.*

mesothoracic (mes-ō-thō-ras'ik), *a.* [*mesothorax* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to the mesothorax of an insect.—**Mesothoracic case.** Same as *mesothoracotheca*.

mesothoracotheca (mes-ō-thō'ra-kō-thē'kā), *n.*; *pl. mesothoracothecae* (-sē). [NL., < *mesothorax* + *-ac* + Gr. *θήκη*, a case.] In *entom.*, the mesothoracic case, or that part of the integument of a pupa covering the mesothorax. In the *Lepidoptera* and *Diptera* the other thoracic cases are indistinguishable from this, and it is then called the *thoracotheca*.

mesothorax (mes-ō-thō'raks), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μέσος*, middle, + *θώραξ*, chest: see *thorax*.] In *entom.*, the second or middle one of the three divisions of the thorax, situated between the prothorax and the metathorax, and bearing the second pair of legs and the first pair of wings. When very large, as in dipterous insects, it is simply called the *thorax*.

mesotrocha (me-sot'rō-kā), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *μέσος*, middle, + *τροχός*, anything round or circular: see *trochee*.] Ciliated embryos of polychaetous annelids in which one or many bands of cilia encircle the middle of the body. See *atrocha*, *teleotrocha*.

mesotrochal (me-sot'rō-kal), *a.* [*mesotrocha* + *-al*.] Pertaining to or resembling mesotrocha; mesotrochous.

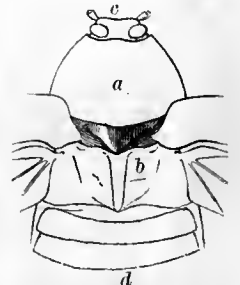
The actively locomotive embryo of *Slipunculus* . . . resembles a Rotifer or a *mesotrochal* annelid larva. *Huxley, Anat. Invert.*, p. 217.

mesotrochous (me-sot'rō-kus), *a.* [As *mesotrocha* + *-ous*.] Same as *mesotrochal*.

mesotympanic (mes-ō-tim-pan'ik), *a.* and *n.* [*mesotympanic*, middle, + *τύμπανον*, a drum (see *tympanum*), + *-ic*.] 1. *a.* Situated in the



Sternum of Pig, showing *ms*, mesosternum or gladiolus; *ps*, presternum or manubrium; *xs*, xiphisternum, or xiphoid appendage.



Mesothorax, shaded, between prothorax (*a*) and metathorax (*b*); *c*, head; *d*, two abdominal segments.

midst of the bones forming the tympanic pedicle of a fish; symplectic: correlated in Owen's nomenclature with *epitympanic*, *hypotympanic*, and *pretympanic*.

II. n. The mesotympanic bone, now called the *symplectic*. See *ent* under *palatoquadrate*.

The pterygoid abutting upon the hypotympanic, between this and the epitympanic are the *mesotympanic* and the *pretympanic*. Owen, *Anat. Vert.* (1886), I, 105.

mesotype (mes'ō-tīp), *n.* [NL., < Gr. μέσος, middle, + τύπος, impression, type: see *type*.] In mineral, a name early given to several minerals of the zeolite group which are now recognized as distinct species. It included natrolite or soda-mesotype, scolecite or lime-mesotype, mesolite or lime-soda mesotype, and also thomsonite.

mesovarian (mes-ō-vā'ri-an), *a.* [*< mesovarium* + *-an*.] Of or pertaining to the mesovarium.

mesovarium (mes-ō-vā'ri-um), *n.*; pl. *mesovaria* (-i). [NL., < Gr. μέσος, middle, + NL. *ovarium*, ovary: see *ovary*. Cf. *mesourium*.] The mesentery of the ovary; a fold of peritoneum holding the ovary in place, and representing in the female the mesorchium of the male.

mesoventral (mes-ō-ven'tral), *a.* [*< Gr. μέσος, middle, + E. ventral*.] Median and ventral in position; situated on the ventrimeson.

mesoventrally (mes-ō-ven'tral-i), *adv.* In a mesoventral position or direction; ventrimesad.

mesoxalate (me-sok'salāt), *n.* [*< mesoxalic* + *-ate*.] A combination of mesoxalic acid with a base.

mesoxalic (mes-ok'sal'ik), *a.* [*< Gr. μέσος, middle, + E. xalic*.] Of, pertaining to, or derived from oxalic acid: as, *mesoxalic acid*, C(OH)₂(CO₂H)₂, a crystalline solid which readily breaks up into carbonic acid and oxalic acid.

Mesozoa (mes-ō-zō'zō), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *mesozoön*.] A provisional primary division of animals, considered intermediate between the *Protozoa* and the *Metazoa*, and based upon the characters of the *Dicemida* alone. These animals have no mesoderm, yet develop metazoic embryos by epiboly. Huxley, *Anat. Invert.*, p. 578.

Mesozoic (mes-ō-zō'ik), *a.* [*< Gr. μέσος, middle, + ζωή, life*.] In *geol.*, lying, as a part of the geological series so designated, between the Paleozoic and the Tertiary rocks. It is a synonym of *Secondary* as that term is employed by geologists. The whole series of fossiliferous rocks is divided into Paleozoic, Mesozoic or Secondary, and Cenozoic or Tertiary. The principal subdivisions of the Mesozoic are the Trias or Triassic, the Jura or Jurassic, and the Cretaceous. (See these terms.) The Mesozoic is distinguished for the great development of the *Reptilia*, and its period has hence been called the "Age of Reptiles." In the Mesozoic occur the first traces of mammals, of birds, and of fishes with bony skeletons, as well as the first palms and angiosperms.

mesozoön (mes-ō-zō'ōn), *n.* [NL., < Gr. μέσος, middle, + ζῷον, animal.] One of the *Mesozoa*.

Mespilus (mes'pi-lus), *n.* [NL. (Tournefort, 1700), < L. *mespilus*, also *mespila*, *mespilum*, < Gr. μέσπιλον, medlar-tree, a medlar, μεσπίλη, medlar-tree: see *medlar*.] Agents of rosaceous plants of the tribe *Pomeae*, characterized by the bony endocarp of the fruit and the expanded mouth of the leafy calyx. They are shrubs or small trees, which are more or less thorny when wild, and have undivided, nearly sessile leaves, and large white or pinkish flowers, solitary and sessile on short leafy branches. The fruit is nearly globular or pear-shaped, and is crowned by a broad, hairy disk, from which the five bony cells slightly protrude. The genus includes one (or perhaps two) species, found in various parts of Europe and western Asia. *M. Germanica* is the common medlar, cultivated in many varieties for its fruit. See *medlar*.

mespriset, *n.* See *misprize*.

mesquit, *n.* [Also *mesquite*, *meskit*, *meskite*, *meschit*, *mesquite*; < Sp. *mesquite*, *mezquite*, < Ar. *masjid*, a mosque: see *mosque* and *masjid*.] A mosque.

The *Mesquit* (for many of them are Mahometanes) is of brick.

This foresaid late prince Ismael lieth buried in a faire *Meskit*, with a sumptuous sepulchre in the same.

The very Mahometans . . . have their sepulchres near the *Mesquite*; never in it.

Sp. Hall, Works, V. 414. (Davies.)

mesquit², mesquite² (mes'kēt or mes-kēt'), *n.* [Also *mezquite*, *meskit*, etc.; < Sp. *mesquite*; of Mex. (?) origin.] 1. An important leguminous tree, or often shrub, *Prosopis juliflora*, growing from Texas to southern California, and thence southward to Chili. It reaches a height of 30 or 40 feet, but is often scrubby, forming dense clumps of chaparral. Under the action of prairie fires it is reduced to a low shrub, developing then an enormous mass of roots, locally known as *underground forest*, of great value as fuel. The wood is heavy and very hard, almost indestructible in contact with the ground; it is used for the

beams and underpinnings of adobe houses, for posts and fencing, for fuel, and for furniture. It is of a brown or red color, handsome when polished, but difficult to work. The bean-like pods, before maturity, become pulpy and exceedingly rich in grape-sugar. They are eaten by the Indians as well as by whites, and furnish a valuable fodder for horses. The shrub also exudes a gum resembling gum arabic, which in Texas and Mexico is collected in considerable quantities for export. Also called *honey-mesquit*, *honey-locust*, *honey-pod*, and *July-flower*. The Spanish name is *algarroba*.

2. Same as *mesquit-grass*.—**Screw-pod mesquit**, a tree, *Prosopis pubescens*, similar to *P. juliflora*, found from New Mexico to southern California, and in Mexico. Its pods are twisted into spiral cylinders, whence the above name, and that of *screw-bean*. They are ground into meal and used as food by the Indians, also serving as fodder. The Mexican name is *toronilla*.

mesquit-bean (mes'kēt-bēn), *n.* The fruit of the mesquit-tree.

mesquite¹, *n.* See *mesquit¹*.

mesquite², *n.* See *mesquit²*.

mesquit-grass (mes'kēt-grās), *n.* A grass, properly of the genus *Bouteloua*, growing on the plains east of the Rocky Mountains, and forming a rich wild pasture. *B. oligodachya* is the most useful species. *Buchloe dactyloides*, included under the name, is sometimes distinguished as *false mesquit*. Also called *buffalo-grass* and *grama-grass*.

mesquit-gum (mes'kēt-gum), *n.* See *mesquit²*.

mesquit-tree (mes'kēt-trē), *n.* Same as *mesquit²*.

Mesropian (mes-rō'pi-an), *a.* [*< Mesrob* (see *def.*) + *-ian*.] Of or pertaining to Mesrob or Miesrob (fifth century A. D.), patriarch of Armenia, a reputed founder of Armenian literature, who devised the Armenian alphabet of thirty-six letters, to which after his time two more were added, and the Georgian alphabet of thirty-nine or forty letters, still in use.

In 406 A. D. the *Mesropian* alphabet was adopted by an edict of the Armenian king.

Isaac Taylor, *The Alphabet*, II. 271.

mess¹ (mes), *n.* [*< ME. mes, mess, messe*, < OF. *mes* (F. *mes*—a bad spelling), a portion of food, a dish, a course at table, = It. *messio*, m., also *messia*, f., a course at table, < ML. *missum* (found only as *messum*, after OF., a portion of land), prop. neut. of L. *missus*, sent, pp. of *mittere*, send: see *mission*. Cf. AS. *sand*, *sand*, early ME. *sand*, a mess, dish, lit. a sending: see *send*. The word *mess* (ME. *mes*) may have been partly confused in ME. with *mēs*, *messe*, a dinner: see *messe¹*.] 1. A supply or provision of anything to be eaten at one meal; a quantity of food sufficient for one or more persons for a single occasion: as, a *mess* of peas for dinner; a *mess* of oats for a horse.

And he took and sent *messes* unto them from before him: but Benjamin's *mess* was five times so much as any of theirs.

Of herbs, and other country *messes*, Which the neat-handed Phillis dresses.

Milton, *L'Allegro*, I. 85.

'Tis only a page that carols unseen, Crumbling your hounds their *messes*.

Browning, *Pippa Passes*, II.

2. In *fishing*, the amount or number of fish taken; the take or haul of fish.

I got a rare *mess* of golden and silver and bright cupreous fishes.

Thoreau, *Walden*, p. 338.

3. A number of persons who eat together at the same table; especially, a group of officers or men in the army or navy who regularly take their meals in company.

Also the meyre of London, notable of digneite, And of Queneborow the meire, no thynge like in degre. At one *messe* they ewght in no wise to sitt ne be.

Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 192.

With your brode knyfe properly unclose the napkyn that the bread is in, and set the bread all beneath the salt towards the seconde *messe*.

Leland, *Collectanea*, Inthronization of Abp. Neville.

That student was in luck who found himself in the same *mess* with Burke.

Contemporary Rec., I. 30.

4. A set of four; any group of four persons or things: originally as a convenient subdivision of a numerous company at dinner, a practice still maintained in the London inns of court.

There lacks a fourth thing to make up the *mess*.

Latimer, *Sermons*, v.

You three fools lack'd me fool to make up the *mess*.

Shak., *L. L. L.*, IV. 3. 207.

Lower *mess*, those persons who formerly sat at table below the salt. See *salt*.

Nor should there stand any great, cumbersome, uncouth piles at the nether end [of the table], filled with mess and stones, partly to make a show with, and partly to keep the lower *mess* from eating.

Beau. and Fl., *Woman-Hater*, I. 2.

To lose the number of one's *mess*. See *loset*.

mess¹ (mes), *v.* [*< mess¹, n.*] I. *intrans.* To share a mess; eat in company with others or

as a member of a mess; take a meal with any other person: as, I will *mess* with you to-day.

Now that we are in harbour I *mess* here, because Mrs. Trotter is on board.

I told him to bring up the dinner, and we would *mess* on deck.

II. trans. 1. To supply with a mess: as, to *mess* cattle.—2. To sort in messes for the table, as meat.

mess² (mes), *n.* [A var. of *mess²*, which is a var. of *mash¹*, a mixture: see *mash¹*. Cf. *mess¹*.]

1. A disorderly mixture or jumble of things; a state of dirt and disorder: as, the house was in a *mess*. [Colloq.]

They make it a rule when they receive neither beer nor money from a house to make as great a *mess* as possible the next time they come.

Mayhew, *London Labour and London Poor*, II. 193.

What a *mess* they made of it! I had no place for the sole of my foot.

J. W. Palmer, *After his Kind*, p. 91.

2. A situation of confusion, disorder, or embarrassment; a muddle: as, to get one's self into a *mess*.

Neither battle I see, nor arraying, nor king in Israel. Only infinite jumble and *mess* and dislocation.

Clough, *Booth of Toberna-Vuolich*, ix.

mess² (mes), *v. t.* [*< mess², n.*] 1. To make a mess of; disorder, soil, or dirty.

It *messes* one's things so to pick them to pieces.

C. Reade, *Love me Little*, i.

2. To muddle; throw into confusion: as, he *messes* the whole business. [Prov. Eng. and U. S.]

mess³, *n.* An obsolete form of *mess¹*.—**Mess John**, a domestic chaplain; a priest or clergyman: contemptuous or jocular.

I should only stipulate that these new *mess Johns* in robes and coronets should keep some sort of bounds in the democratic and levelling principles which are expected from their titled pulpits.

Burke, *Rev. in France*.

An' syne *Mess John*, beyond expression,

Fell foul o' me.

Burns, *To a Tailor*.

Syne for *Mess John* they quickly sent,

Wha tied them to their hearts' content,

And now she's Lady Gowrie.

The *Lass o' Gowrie* (modern version).

mess³, *interj.* *Mass*. See *by the mass*, under *mass¹*.

mess⁴, *n.* An obsolete form of *maer³*.

mess⁴ di voce (mes'sä dē vō'cho). [It., lit. a setting of the voice; *mess⁴*, fem. of *mess⁴*, pp. of *mettere*, put, set; *di*, of; *voce*, voice.] In *singing*, the production of a single tone with a gradual change of force from soft to loud and then back to soft again; a combination of a slow crescendo with a slow diminuendo.

message (mes'āj), *n.* [*< ME. message, massage*, < F. *message* = Pr. *messatge* = Sp. *mensaje* = Pg. *mensagem*, *mensagem* = It. *messaggio*, < ML. *missatium* (also, after Rom., *missagium*, *messagium*), a message, a notice sent, < L. *mittere*, pp. *missus*, send: see *mission*. Cf. *missive*, of same origin and similar meaning; and *mess¹*, of same origin. Hence *messenger*, *messenger*.] 1. A communication transmitted; a notice sent; information or opinion or advice communicated through a messenger or other agency: as, a verbal or written *message*; a telegraphic *message*.

And after this, biforn the hye bord He with a manly vois seith his *message*.

Chaucer, *Squire's Tale*, I. 91.

If case ye be of *message* sent, know you the same through-out.

Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 104.

Ehud said, I have a *message* from God unto thee.

Judges lit. 20.

2. In U. S. politics, an official communication of information, opinion, or advice from a chief executive to a legislative body, or a formal statement of matters requiring legislative consideration or action, sent by the hands of a messenger: as, the President's or governor's *message*; an annual or a special *message* (that is, the *message* regularly presented at the opening of an annual legislative session, or one relating to some special matter subsequently arising).

The change from the address delivered in person, with its answer, to the *message* sent by the private secretary, and no answer, was introduced by Mr. Jefferson and considered a reform.

T. H. Benton, *Thirty Years*, II. 52.

3. A company of messengers; an embassy.

That we make vs a *message* of men of astate,

Duly to Delphon denotely to wende.

Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), I. 4233.

4. A messenger.

Thus sente the kynge his *messages* thorough all the londe, and a-noon as thei were fro hym departed.

Martin (E. E. T. S.), III. 574.

messenger (mes'āj), *v. t.* [*< message, n.*] To deliver in the manner of a messenger; announce.

He dyd in expressed command to me *message* his errand.
Stanishurst, Æneid, iv. 377.
messageri, *n.* A Middle English form of *messenger*.

messagery, *n.* [ME., < OF. *messengerie*, F. *messagerie* = Pr. *messataria*, *messataria* = Sp. *mensajería* = It. *messengeria*: see *message* and *-ry*.] The carrying of messages; the going between two persons with a message; procuring.

Fool-hardynesse, and Flaterye, and Desir,
Messagerye, and Meede, and other three.
Chaucer, Parliament of Fowls, l. 223.

Messalian (me-sā'li-an), *n.* Same as *Euchite*. Also written *Massalian*.

messallt, *n.* An obsolete form of *missal*.

messan, *n.* and *a.* See *messin*.

messandewt, *n.* See *measondue*.

messan-dog, *n.* See *messin-dog*.

mess-chest (mes'chest), *n.* *Naut.*, on board a man-of-war, one of the covered chests belonging to each mess of the crew, in which small articles of mess-gear are kept.

A mess-chest is rigged to hold the knives, forks, cana, etc.
T. Roosevelt, The Century, XXXV. 851.

mess-cloth (mes'klôth), *n.* *Naut.*, in a man-of-war, a tarpaulin spread on deck to serve as a table-cloth.

mess-deck (mes'dek), *n.* *Naut.*, the deck on which the crew mess.

messe, *n.* A Middle English form of *mease*¹.

messe, *n.* An obsolete form of *mass*¹.

messel, *n.* See *mesel*, *meseled*.

messel, *n.* [OF. *mesel*, < L. *mensa*, a table: see *mensal*.] A table.

messelinet, *n.* See *maslin*².

messelite (mes'el-it), *n.* [OF. *Messel* (see def.) + *-ite*.] A hydrous phosphate of calcium and iron occurring in groups of small tabular crystals in the brown-coal beds near Messel in Hesse.

messenger (mes'en-jér), *n.* [ME. *messenger*, *messyngere* (with unorig. medial *n* as also in *passenger*, *porringer*, etc.), for *messenger*, *messagier*, < OF. *messagier*, F. *messager* (= Pr. *messatgiar* = OSp. *messagero*, Sp. *mensajero* = Pg. *mensageiro* = It. *messaggero*, *messaggiere*), a messenger, < *message*, a message: see *message*.] 1. One who bears a message or goes on an errand; the bearer of a verbal or written communication, notice, or invitation; in the civil service, one employed in conveying official despatches.

When men holden Sege abouten Cytee or Castelle, and thei with innen dur not senden out *Messagers* with Lettres, from Lord to Lord, for to aske Sokour.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 118.

The blye lark, *messenger* of daye,
 Salueth in hire song the mornye graye.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 633.

The *messengers* departed two and two together, and passed thourgh many londes and contris in to a tyme that hij of hem sodeynly metten to-geder.
Martin (E. E. T. S.), i. 30.

Joy touch'd the *messenger* of heav'n; he stay'd
 Entranced.
Pope, Odyssey, v. 97.

2. One who or that which foreruns; a har-binger; a precursor; a forerunner.

The Angel answerde and seyde that sche scholde have no drede of him, for he was very *Messenger* of Jesu Crist.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 133.

Down to short repose they lay,
 Till radiant rose the *messenger* of day.
Pope, Odyssey, xv. 534.

3. A light scudding cloud regarded as the precursor of a storm or gale of wind.

A southwest wind is blowing over the plains. It drives the *messengers* over the sky, and the sails of the windmill, and makes the dead leaves dance.
Mrs. J. H. Irving, Jan of the Windmill.

4. *Naut.*, an endless rope or chain turned around the capstan, formerly used to unmoor or heave up a ship's anchors, by transmitting the power of the capstan to the cable. The messenger is gripped to the cable by means of nippers, which are shifted from the capstan to the hawse-hole as the cable is hauled in.

5. In *law*, a person appointed to perform certain ministerial duties under bankrupt and insolvent laws, such as to take temporary charge of the assets, and to perform some other duties in reference to the proceedings.—6. A piece of stiff paper, or the like, set upon the end of a kite-string held in the hand, to be blown up the string to the kite.—*Corbie messenger*. See *corbie*.—*Cuckoo's messenger*, the wryneck.—*Messenger sword*, a sword-like implement, constituting a credential of the royal messengers of Ashantee. Two of these were brought to England in 1874; they are partly of gold and partly of iron, and are elaborately ornamented in conventional patterns.—*Queen's (or king's) messenger*, an officer of the British government, em-

ployed under the secretaries of state, appointed or held in readiness to carry official despatches both at home and abroad.—*Syn.* 1. Carrier, intelligencer, courier, herald, emissary.

messenger-at-arms (mes'en-jér-at-ármz'), *n.* In *Scots law*, an officer appointed by and under the control of the Lyon king-at-arms. He executes all summonses and letters of diligence conected with the Courts of Session and Courts of Justiciary.—*Execution by a messenger-at-arms*. See *execution*.

messetti, *n.* [Cf. *messin*.] A cur; a messin.

Dame Julia's *messet*. *Hall, Poems (1646).* (*Hallivell*.)

mess-gear (mes'gér), *n.* *Naut.*, the outfit of a mess, such as pots, pans, cans, spoons, knives, forks, etc.; mess-traps.

Messiah (me-si'ä), *n.* [= F. *Messie* = Sp. *Mesias* = Pg. *Messias* = It. *Messia* = D. G. Dan. Sw. *Messias*, < L. *Messias*, < Gr. *Messias*, < Heb. *Māshia'h*, anointed, < *māshach*, anoint.] A designation of Jesus as the Saviour of the world; the Hebrew equivalent of Christ, the Anointed, but used more frequently as a descriptive title (*the Messiah*) than as a name: from prophetic passages in the Hebrew Scriptures (where, except in two instances in Daniel, it is translated *Anointed*, often as a noun) interpreted by Jesus and by Christians as referring to him and universal in scope, but regarded by the Jews as promising a divinely sent deliverer for their own race. This belief in a coming Messiah is still held as a doctrine by many Jews; and at various periods of the Christian era impostors have assumed the name and character, and have had many adherents. The title is also applied figuratively to historical characters who have been great deliverers. Sometimes written, after the Greek of the New Testament, *Messias*.

We have found *Messias*, which is, being interpreted, the Christ.
John i. 41.

In the High Church of Jerusalem, the Christians were but another Sect of Jews, that did believe the *Messias* was come.
Selden, Table-Talk, p. 33.

At thy nativity, a glorious quire
 Of angels, in the fields of Bethlehem, sung
 To shepherds, watching at their folds by night,
 And told them the *Messiah* now was born.
Milton, P. R., l. 245.

Messiahship (me-si'ä-ship), *n.* [OF. *Messiah* + *-ship*.] The character, state, or office of Jesus Christ as the Saviour of the world: also used of pretenders to a similar office or mission.

Christ . . . gave as strong a proof of his *Messiahship* as infinite power, joined with equal veracity, could give.
South, Works, III. 382. (*Latham*.)

One of the chief candidates for the *Messiahship* [among the Mohammedans] has already reached Assuan.
The Century, XXIV. 738.

Messianic (mes-i-an'ik), *a.* [= F. *Messianique* = Sp. *Mesánico*; as *Messiah* + *-an* + *-ic*.] Relating or pertaining to the Messiah, or to any one supposed to exercise the office of a Messiah: as, the *Messianic* prophecies or psalms; *Messianic* pretensions.

Messias (me-si'as), *n.* Same as *Messiah*.

Messidor (mes-si-dór'), *n.* [F., one of the fanciful names concocted to adorn the Revolutionary calendar; < L. *messis*, harvest, + Gr. *δῶρον*, a gift.] The tenth month of the year in the calendar of the first French republic, commencing (in 1794) June 19th and ending July 18th.

messin (mes'in), *n.* and *a.* [Also *messan*, formerly irreg. *messoun*; a var. of **messin*, *masin*, < OF. *masin*, F. *masin*, a mastiff: see *mastiff*.] 1. *n.* A mongrel dog; a cur. [Scotch.]

We hounds slew the hair, quoth the *messoun*.
Ray's Proverbs (1678), p. 394.

But wad hae spent an hour caressin',
 E'en wi' a tinkler-gypsy's *messin*.
Burns, The Two Dogs.

II. *a.* Mongrel; currish. [Scotch.]

messin-dog (mes'in-dog), *n.* [Also *messan-dog*; < *messin* + *dog*.] Same as *messin*.

mess-kettle (mes'ket'l), *n.* A camp-kettle used in cooking for a mess.

The richly chased vessels of gold and silver which served the Roman household have been displaced by the canteen and the *mess-kettle* of the garrison of the Crescent.
The Century, XXXVIII. 51.

mess-kit (mes'kit), *n.* The cooking- and table-utensils of a camp, with the chest in which they are kept and transported.

mess-locker (mes'lok'ér), *n.* A small locker on shipboard for holding mess-gear.

messmaking (mes'mā'king), *n.* The act of clubbing together, or messing in company.

This friendship began by *messmaking* in the Temple hall.
Roger North, Lord Guilford, I. 62.

messmate (mes'māt), *n.* 1. An associate in a mess, especially in a ship's mess; one who eats ordinarily at the same table with another.

Messmates, hear a brother sailor
 Sing the dangers of the sea.
G. A. Stevens, The Storm.

2. In *zool.*, a commensal.—3. In *bot.*, same as *messmate-tree*.

messmate-gum (mes'māt-gum), *n.* See *gum*², 3. **messmate-tree** (mes'māt-trē), *n.* One of the stringy-barked eucalypts, *Eucalyptus obliqua*. It is a large tree forming extensive forests in Australia and Tasmania, and furnishing an abundance of cheap fissile timber for all kinds of rough work above the ground.

mess-table (mes'tā'bl), *n.* The table at which a mess eat together.

mess-traps (mes'traps), *n. pl.* The articles which compose a mess-gear.

messuage (mes'wāj), *n.* [ME. *mesuage*, < OF. *mesuage*, *maissage*, *mesnage* (ML. reflex *mes-suagium*), < ML. *mansionaticum*, a dwelling-house, manor-house: see *menage*, which is a doublet of *messuage*.] In *law*: (a) A dwelling-house.

I give unto my said son John all that *messuage* wherein I now dwell.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, II. 437.

(b) A dwelling-house with the adjacent buildings and curtilage, including garden and orchard, appropriated to the use of the household; a manor-house and its appendages.

There were then greater number of *mesuages* and mansions almost in every place.
Harrison, Descrip. of Eng., xxii.

They wedded her to sixty thousand pounds,
 To lands in Kent, and *mesuages* in York.
Tennyson, Edwin Morris.

messy (mes'i), *a.* [OF. *mess* + *-y*.] In a state of mess, confusion, or dirtiness; making a mess; littered or littering; untidy. [Rare.]

The floor of the room[s] . . . in which *messy* work has to be done is of asphalt.
Science, III. 351.

mesti, *a.* A Middle English form of *most*.

mestee (mes'tē'), *n.* [Also *mustee*; short for *mestizo*. Cf. OF. *mestis*, F. *métis*, mongrel.] The offspring of a white and a quadroon. [West Indian.]

mester, *n.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *master*¹, *mister*¹.

mester, *n.* A variant of *mister*².

mestful, *a.* [Var. of *mestive*, with substituted suffix *-ful*.] Sad; gloomy. [Rare.]

Emong all other birds
 Most *mestful* bird am I:
 Emong all feathered foules
 I first complain and crie.

Kendall, Flowers of Epigrammes (1577). (*Nares*.)

mestift, *n.* An obsolete variant of *mastiff*.

mestive (mes'tiv), *a.* [OF. *maestus*, *maestus*, sad, mournful (< *maere*, *maere*, be sad, mourn), + E. *-ive*. Cf. *mestful*.] Sad; sorrowful; gloomy; dismal.

The Melancholy 'a *mestive*, and too full
 Of fearful thoughts, and cares virequist.
Davies, Microcosmos, p. 31. (*Davies*.)

mestizo (mes-tē'zō), *n.* [= G. *mestice*, < Sp. *mestizo* = OF. *mestis*, F. *métis*, mixed, mongrel: see *mastiff*.] The offspring of a person of mixed blood; especially, a person of mixed Spanish and American Indian parentage.

To Mexico there is such a great resort, that all the towns thereabout which were formerly of Indians are now inhabited by Spaniards and *Mestizos*.
S. Clarke, Geographical Description, etc. (1671), p. 261.

He [Mr. Werner] also saw something of Tippoo Tip during the expeditions between the Falls and Bartlett's camp on the Aruwin; but was not very favourably impressed by that wily *mestizo*.
The Academy, June 23, 1839, p. 441.

mestling, *n.* See *maslin*¹.

mestling, *n.* See *maslin*².

mestlion, *n.* See *maslin*².

mestome (mes'tōm), *n.* [NL. (Schwendener), appar. < Gr. *μέστωμα*, fullness, < *μέσος*, full.] In *bot.*, that part of a fibrovascular bundle whose function is mainly conduction.

To the elements which impart strength to a bundle Schwendener has given the name *stereome*; to the other parts of the bundle, *mestome*.

Goodale, Physiological Botany, p. 191.

Mesua (mes'ū-ä), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1737), named after *Musuah*, an Arabian physician of the 8th and 9th centuries.] A genus of dicotyledonous polypetalous plants of the natural order *Guttifera* and the tribe *Calophylleæ*, characterized by an ovary which is two-celled and contains four ovules, and by a shield-shaped stigma. They are shrubs or trees with very narrow leaves and large axillary solitary flowers. Eight species have been enumerated, all from tropical Asia, but the number is probably reducible to three. *M. ferrea*, one of the ironwoods, is common in the East Indies, wild and cultivated. It is a straight, erect tree with elegant foliage and large four-petaled flowers, pure white and fragrant. They afford a native dye and perfume, and are exported, mostly for the latter purpose, under the name *nagkassar*. The seeds yield a dark thick oil (*nagkassar*- or *nahor*-oil), used in lamps and medicinally. The hard reddish-brown wood is suitable for machinery, railroad-ties, etc.; it is also used for tool-handles and the like.

mesuaget, *n.* An obsolete form of *message*.
mesurable, *a.* A Middle English form of *measurable*.

mesure, *n.* and *v.* A Middle English form of *measure*.

mesymnion (me-sim'ni-on), *n.*; pl. *mesymnia* (-ia). [NL., < Gr. *μεσύνιον* (see def.), < *μέσος*, middle, + *ὑμνος*, hymn; see *hymn*.] In *anc. pros.*, a short colon introduced between lines in the midst of a system or stanza, especially in a hymn. See *epithymium*, *methymnion*, *prothymnion*.

met¹ (met). Preterit and past participle of *meet¹*.

met², *n.* [See *metel¹*.] A measure of any kind; a bushel; a barrel. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

meta (mē'tā), *n.*; pl. *metæ* (-tē). [L.] In *Rom. antiq.*, a conical column or post, or, usually, a group of three such posts, at each end of the spina of a circus, serving to mark the place of turning; a turning-post.

On the other side of the figure of the queen-goddess is a tall hippodrome *meta*, enriched with garlands of flowers—probably having reference to the sacred contests at the founding of a new city.

The Academy, June 15, 1889, p. 417.

meta- (met'ā). [L., etc., *meta-*, < Gr. *μετα-*, *μετά*, poet. *μεταί*, Doric *πῆτα* or *πῆδᾱ*, prep., with gen., in the midst of, among, between, along with; with dat. (poetical), among, with, in, besides; with acc., into the midst of, coming among, after, beyond, according to, etc.; in comp., between, after, over (denoting change, like L. *trans-*); = Goth. *mith* = AS. *mid*, ME. *mid*, with; see *mid²*.] A prefix in words of Greek origin or formation, meaning 'among, between, with, after, beyond, over,' etc., often denoting change or transformation (like L. *trans-*), in which denotation it is much used in the formation of new terms in science. In *zool.* it generally denotes 'after' or 'beyond,' in place or time; 'hind' or 'hinder,' of place; 'later,' in time, as if implying changes or transformation which required time to accomplish; generally correlated with *pro-* or *proto-* as, *Protozoa*, *Mesozoa*, *Metazoa*; *prothorax*, *mesothorax*, *metathorax*; *Prototheria* and *Metatheria*; *metacarpus* and *metatarsus* (coming next after the *carpus* and *tarsus*), etc. In *chem.*: (a) It is used to form the names of aromatic compounds in which two radicals which replace hydrogen to the benzene ring are conceived of as attached to alternate carbon atoms; distinguished from *ortho-*, in which the attachment is to adjacent carbon atoms, and from *para-*, in which the attachment is to opposite carbon atoms. (b) It indicates that an oxygen acid has been formed from the corresponding ortho-acid by the withdrawal of one, two, or three molecules of water, forming mono-meta-, di-meta-, or tri-meta-acids. (c) It is somewhat loosely applied to indicate derivation or close chemical relation, as *metachloral*, *metacetone*.

metabasis (me-tab'ā-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μετάβασις*, a passing over, shifting, change, < *μεταβαίνειν*, pass over, < *μετά*, beyond, + *βαίνειν*, go, pass; see *basis*.] 1. In *rhet.*, a passing from one thing to another; transition.—2. In *med.*, a change, as in treatment or remedies, or of air, tissue, disease, etc. Also called *metabola*.

metabatic (met-a-bat'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *μεταβατικός*, able to pass from one place to another, exchanging, < *μετάβασις*, a passing over; see *metabasis*.] Pertaining to the transfer of energy, especially to the passage of heat from one body to another.—**Metabatic function**, a function whose identity for two substances expresses the equilibrium of actual energy between them.

metabola¹ (me-tab'ō-lā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μεταβολή*, change, exchange, < *μεταβάλλειν*, throw round, turn about, change, < *μετά*, beyond, + *βάλλειν*, throw.] Same as *metabasis*.

Metabola² (me-tab'ō-lā), *n.* pl. [NL., neut. pl., < Gr. *μεταβόλος*, changeable.] Insects which undergo complete or entire metamorphosis or transformation, as the *Diptera*, *Lepidoptera*, *Coloptera*, and *Hymenoptera*; in contradistinction to the *Heterometabola*. In some systems the *Metabola* are regarded as a subclass of *Insecta*, correlated with *Hemimetabola* and *Ametabola*. They are also called *Heteromorpha* and *Holometabola*. The three stages of such insects are those of the larva, pupa, and imago. The *Metabola* are divided by some into the *Mandibulata* and *Hausellata*.

Metabolia (met-a-bō'li-ā), *n.* pl. [NL.] Same as *Metabola²*.

metabolian (met-a-bō'li-an), *n.* [< *Metabola²* + *-ian*.] A metabolic insect; one of the *Metabola*.

metabolic (met-a-bol'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *μεταβολικός*, changeable, < *μεταβόλος*, changeable, *μεταβολή*, change; see *metabola¹*.] 1. In *zool.*: (a) Undergoing complete metamorphosis, as an insect; or of pertaining to the *Metabola*. Also *metabolous*. (b) Changeable in form; assuming different characters; polymorphic: applied by

Cohn to the *Infusoria*.—2. In *biol.*, exhibiting or affected by metabolism: as, *metabolic processes*; *metabolic changes*.

metabolism (me-tab'ō-lizm), *n.* [As *metabol-y* + *-ism*.] 1. In *theol.*, the consensus of views of some of the early fathers in regard to the eucharist, favoring an objective union of the sensible with the supersensible, or the real with the symbolical presence.—2. In *poetry*, a change from one meter into another.—3. In *entom.*, metamorphosis; transformation; metaboly; transition from larva to pupa, or from pupa to imago.—4. In *biol.*: (a) The sum of the chemical changes within the body, or within any single cell of the body, by which the protoplasm is either renewed or changed to perform special functions, or else disorganized and prepared for excretion. Thus, the formation of the colorless blood-corpuscles, the elaboration of the digestive ferments, and the breaking up of proteins into urea and other products are examples of metabolism. Compare *anabolism*, *catabolism*.

To the assemblage of chemical processes, or rather to the assemblage of transformations which a constituent of the organism such as a proteid undergoes in its passage through the body, the term *metabolism* has been applied.

Gamble, *Physiol. Chem.*, I. 5.

(b) Especially, retrograde metamorphosis; catabolism.

metabolite (me-tab'ō-lit), *n.* [As *metabol-y* + *-ite²*.] A product of or substance resulting from metabolism, especially from retrograde metabolism, or catabolism.

If by disease or by artificial removal this metabolism is prevented, the incompletely metabolized pigments circulate in the blood, and staining of skin and mucous membrane, as in Addison's disease, may take place. In the urine of Addison's disease such an imperfect *metabolite* occurs.

Dr. C. A. MacMunn, *Proc. Roy. Soc.*, XXXIX. 251.

metabolize (me-tab'ō-liz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *metabolized*, ppr. *metabolizing*. [As *metabol-y* + *-ize*.] In *biol.*, to subject to metabolism; transform by either assimilation or decomposition.

Occasionally an omnivore can take in everything, and digest and so *metabolize* it as to organize it into healthy mental tissue. They are, however, the few.

Science, IX. 264.

metabolous (me-tab'ō-lus), *a.* [< Gr. *μεταβόλος*, changeable; see *Metabola²*.] In *entom.*, same as *metabolic*. *Huxley*, *Anat. Invert.*, p. 366.

metaboly (me-tab'ō-li), *n.* [< Gr. *μεταβολή*, later also *μεταβολία*, change, exchange; see *metabola¹*.] Same as *metabolism*.

metabranial (met-a-brang'ki-al), *a.* [< Gr. *μετά*, behind, + *βράγχια*, gills; see *branchial*.] Situated behind the gills; specifically applied to a posterolateral subdivision of the branchial region of the carapace of a crab, behind and to one side of the mesobranchial division, called the *metabranial lobe*. See cut under *Brachyura*.

metabrushite (met-a-brush'it), *n.* [< Gr. *μετά*, along with, + E. *brushite*.] In *mineral.*, a calcium phosphate allied to brushite, found in the guano of Sombro, West Indies.

Metacanthidae (met-a-kan'thi-dē), *n.* pl. [NL. (Douglas and Scott, 1865), < *Metacanthus* + *-idae*.] A family of heteropterous insects, typified by the genus *Metacanthus*. They have the head long, the crown quadrangular, the sides lobe-like, the first antennal joint clavate, the fourth fusiform, and the corium opaque with large transverse depressions between the strong veins.

Metacanthus (met-a-kan'thus), *n.* [NL. (Costa, 1848), < Gr. *μετά*, beyond, + *κανθός*, the corner of the eye; see *canthus*, *cant¹*.] The typical genus of *Metacanthidae*, containing a few European bugs. They are chiefly characterized by the small triangular vertical face, globose eyes, and large distant ocelli.

metacarpal (met-a-kär'pal), *a.* and *n.* [< *metacarpus* + *-al*.] 1. *a.* Of or pertaining to the metacarpus or a metacarpal.—**Metacarpal saw**, a narrow-bladed saw for dividing the metacarpal (or metatarsal) bones.

II. *n.* One of the bones of the metacarpus. They are not more than five in number, and are reckoned as first, etc., from the radial or thumb side to the other. When reduced in number they always disappear from the sides, so that when but three are left the first and fifth are gone; when there is but one it is the third or middle metacarpal. Two or more may fuse into one bone, as in the metacarpus of a cloven-footed quadruped, as the ox. In recent birds, all of which have three ankylous metacarpals, the compound bone is further complicated by fusion with it of certain carpal bones, constituting a carpometacarpus, like the tarsometatarsus of the foot.

metacarpale (met'a-kär-pä'le), *n.*; pl. *metacarpalia* (-li-ä). [NL.; see *metacarpal*.] A metacarpal bone; one of the metacarpals.

metacarpophalangeal (met-a-kär'pō-fā-lan'-jē-äl), *a.* [< *metacarpus* + *phalanges* + *-al*.]

Pertaining to the metacarpus and the phalanges.

metacarpus (met-a-kär'pus), *n.*; pl. *metacarpi* (-pi). [NL. (cf. Gr. *μετακάρπιον*, the part of the hand between the wrist and the fingers), < Gr. *μετά*, beyond, + *καρπός*, the wrist.] In *anat.*, the second segment of the manus or terminal division of the fore limb of a vertebrate, considered with reference to its bony structure; the segment which comes between the carpus and the phalanges, corresponding to the metatarsus of the foot. In man the metacarpus corresponds to the part of the hand between the wrist and the fingers or thumb, and has five metacarpal bones. In the horse it is the part of the fore leg between the so-called knee and the fetlock-joint, and has but one functional bone.

metacellulose (met-a-sel'ū-lōs), *n.* [< Gr. *μετά*, beyond, + E. *cellulose*.] Same as *fungus-cellulose*.

metacenter, metacentre (met-a-sen'tēr), *n.* [< F. *metacentre*, < Gr. *μετά*, beyond, + *κέντρον*, center.] The point at which an upward thrust could be equivalent to the pressure of water upon a floating body which has received a slight rotational displacement about one of the principal axes of its section of flotation. The equilibrium is stable or unstable according as the metacenter is above or below the center of gravity. The term is specifically applied to the point where the vertical line passing through the center of buoyancy of a ship, in the position of equilibrium, meets the vertical drawn through the new center of buoyancy when the ship is slightly listed to one side or the other. The term was introduced into hydrostatics by Pierre Bouguer, a French geodesist (1698–1758). Also called *center of cavity*.

metacentric (met-a-sen'trik), *a.* [< *metacenter* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to the metacenter.

Generally speaking, decrease in *metacentric* height is accompanied by a lengthening of the period of an oscillation.

Encyc. Brit., XXI. 813.

metacetone (me-tas'e-tōn), *n.* [< Gr. *μετά*, along with, + E. *acetone*.] A substance (C₆H₁₀O) obtained by acting on acetone with sulphuric or hydrochloric acid. It is a colorless liquid having an odor of peppermint. Also called *mesityl oxide*.

metachemistry (met-a-kem'is-tri), *n.* [< Gr. *μετά*, beyond, + E. *chemistry*; formed after the analogy of *metaphysics*.] Transcendental chemistry; the chemistry or analysis of the most obscure or abstruse things, physical or spiritual.

It [the genesis of idealism] seems an affair of race, or of *metachemistry*; the vital point being, how far the sense of unity, or instinct of seeking resemblances, predominates.

Emerson, *Literature*.

metachloral (met-a-klō'ral), *n.* [< Gr. *μετά*, along with, + E. *chloral*.] A white tasteless solid body, insoluble in water, formed when chloral is kept for some time in contact with strong sulphuric acid. It is a polymerid of chloral. It seems to resemble chloral hydrate in its pharmacodynamic properties.

metachaoanite (met-a-kō-a-nit), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *Metachaoanites*, q. v.] 1. *a.* Having retrorse septal funnels, as a nautiloid; belonging to the *Metachaoanites*.

II. *n.* A cephalopod of the group *Metachaoanites*.

Metachaoanites (met-a-kō-a-ni'tēz), *n.* pl. [NL., < Gr. *μετά*, behind, + *χῶαν*, a funnel; see *choana*, *choanite*.] A group of holochaoanoid nautiloid cephalopods whose septal funnels are retrorse; contrasted with *Prochoanites*. *Hyatt*, *Proc. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist.*, 1883, p. 260.

metachronism (me-tak'rō-nizm), *n.* [= F. *metachronisme*; < Gr. *μετέχρονος*, after the time, < *μετά*, beyond, + *χρόνος*, time. Cf. *anachronism*.] An error committed in chronology by placing an event after its real date.

metachrosis (met-a-krō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μεταχρᾶνναι*, change the color of a thing, < *μετά*, beyond, + *χρᾶνναι*, later form of *χρᾶζειν*, tinge, stain (> *χρᾶσις*, a coloring, tinting), < *χρῶς*, *χρῶς*, surface, skin, color.] Color-change, as that of a chameleon.

metacinnabarite (met-a-sin'a-bär-it), *n.* [< Gr. *μετά* (see *meta-*) + E. *cinnabar* + *-ite²*.] Native mercuric sulphid, crystallizing in tetrahedral crystals, resembling those of the zinc sulphid sphalerite, also occurring massive of a black or grayish-black color. It is found with the red mercuric sulphid cinnabar in California.

metacism (met'a-sizm), *n.* See *myticism*.

metacelle (met'a-sel), *n.* Same as *metacelia*.

metacelia (met-a-sē'li-ä), *n.*; pl. *metacelliae* (-ē). [NL., < Gr. *μετά*, beyond, + *κοιλία*, a hollow (ventricle).] The fourth ventricle of the brain, especially its posterior portion. *Wilder and Gage*, *Anat. Tech.*, p. 482.

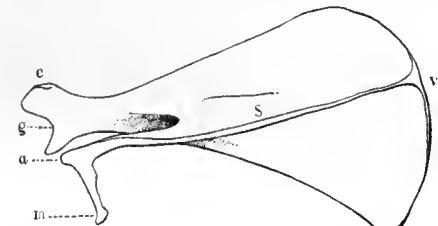
metacolian (met-a-sē'li-an), *a.* [*< metacolia* + *-an.*] Of or pertaining to the metacolia.

meta-compounds. See *meta-*.

metacresol (met-a-kre'sol), *n.* [*< Gr. μετά*, along with, + *E. cresol.*] A phenol isomeric with cresol.

metacromion (met-a-kro'mi-al), *a.* [*< metacromion* + *-al.*] Of or pertaining to the metacromion: as, a metacromial process of the scapula.

metacromion (met-a-kro'mi-on), *n.*; pl. *metacromia* (-i). [*NL., < Gr. μετά*, behind, + *ἀκρόμιον*, a by-form of *ἀκρωτήρ*, the point of the shoulder-



Dorsal view of Left Scapula of Rabbit, showing Metacromion. (About two thirds natural size.) *a*, acromion; *m*, metacromion; *g*, glenoid fossa; *c*, coracoid process; *v*, vertebral border; *s*, spine.

blade: see *acromion*.] The posterior one of two processes in which the distal end of the spine of the scapula terminates in some mammals, as the shrews and rabbits.

metacyclic (met-a-sik'lik), *a.* [*< Gr. μετά*, along with, beyond, + *κύκλος*, circle: see *cyclic*.] Relating to a permutation of a number of elements in one cycle.—**Metacyclic group.** See *group*¹.

metæ, n. Plural of *meta*.

metæsthetic, metæsthetism. See *metesthetic, metesthetism*.

metafacial (met-a-fā'shal), *a.* [*< Gr. μετά*, behind, + *L. facies*, the face: see *facial*.] Situated behind or at the back of the face or facial region of the skull.—**Metafacial angle of Serres.** See *craniometry*.

metagaster (met-a-gas'tēr), *n.* [*NL., < Gr. μετά*, behind, + *γαστήρ*, the belly: see *gaster*².] The after-intestine; the secondary and in any way differentiated alimentary canal or digestive tube which is derived from an original primary intestinal cavity, or protogaster. It is the ordinary intestinal canal of vertebrates except *Amphioxus*.

metagastral (met-a-gas'tral), *a.* [*< metagaster* + *-al.*] Pertaining to the metagaster.

metagastrula (met-a-gas'trō-lī), *n.*; pl. *metagastrulae* (-lē). [*NL., < Gr. μετά*, behind, + *NL. gastrula*, *q. v.*] A secondary modified gastrula, of variable form, resulting from any keno-genetic mode of egg-cleavage in which a primitive or paligenetic process is vitiated. See cuts under *gastrulation*.

Three forms at least of *metagastrulae* are recognized—the amphigastrula, the discogastrula, and the perigastrula; they are all collectively distinguished from the archigastrula. *Haeckel.*

metage (mē'tāj), *n.* [*< mete*¹ + *-age*.] 1. Measurement, especially of coal.

Acts have very lately passed in relation to the admeasurement or *metage* of coals for the city of Westminster. *DeJofe*, Tour through Great Britain, II. 145. (*Davies*.)

2. Charge for or price of measuring.

Metageitnion (met-a-git'ni-on), *n.* [*< Gr. Μεταγειτνιών*, the second month of the Athenian year, said to be so called because it was the moving-month, when people 'changed their neighbors,' *< μετά*, over, + *γειτόν*, neighbor.] The second month of the Athenian calendar, having twenty-nine days, and corresponding to the last part of July and the first part of August.

metagelatin, metagelatine (met-a-jel'a-tin), *n.* [*< Gr. μετά*, along with, + *E. gelatin*.] In *photog.*, a substance which has been used as a preservative in a certain dry collodion process, consisting of a strong solution of gelatin boiled and cooled several times till it ceases to gelatinize and remains fluid.

metagenesis (met-a-jen'e-sis), *n.* [*NL., < Gr. μετά*, beyond, after, + *γένεσις*, production: see *genesis*.] In *biol.*, that modification of parthenogenesis or alternate generation which is exhibited when an organism passes from the egg to the imago through a series of successively generated individuals differing from one another in form: distinguished by Owen from *metamorphosis*, or the transformation of any one individual by the modification of its form as a whole. Metagenesis of one or another kind is exhibited by some insects, as aphids, in which the process

is commonly called *parthenogenesis*; by various internal parasites, as *Distoma* (see cuts under *cercaria*); and strikingly by various hydrozoans. In the last the cycle includes (1) the free-swimming impregnated ovum; (2) the fixation of this ovum to some submerged object and its development into an organism; (3) the formation by such organism of various zooids, as nutritive and generative zooids, unlike each other and unlike the parent, the whole forming a hydroid colony; and (4) the formation by generative zooids of ova, which on being set free complete the cycle. Thus, in a sertularian polyp the ovum is a free-swimming ciliated body, which on fixation develops a mouth and tentacles, and by continued gemmation produces two sets of buds, of which the generative set reproduce the free-swimming ciliated ova. In other polyps, as *Corynidae*, the set of generative buds themselves become detached as free medusoids like jelly-fish (see cut under *medusoid*), whose eggs develop not into bodies like the parent medusoid, but into the polypide or polypidom of the hydroid colony on which they were produced. In the *Lucernaria* a similar metagenesis occurs by fission. Herbert Spencer adopts Owen's metagenesis as one of three kinds of his agamogenesis, and considers it as (1) *external*, where new individuals bud from unspecialized parts of the parent, and (2) *internal*, as in the case of the transformations of *Distoma*. See *metamorphosis*.

metagenetic (met'a-jē-not'ik), *a.* [*< metagenesis*, after *genetic*.] 1. In *zool.*, pertaining to, characterized by, or resulting from metagenesis. *Owen*.—2. In *mineral.*, subsequent in origin: said of certain twin crystals. See *twin*.

metagenetically (met'a-jē-net'i-kal-i), *adv.* In a metagenetic manner; by means of metagenesis. *Darwin*, Animals and Plants, p. 363.

metagenic (met-a-jen'ik), *a.* [*< Gr. μεταγενής*, born after, *< μετά*, after, + *γενής*, born: see *-genesis*. Cf. *metagenetic*.] Same as *metagenetic*.

metagnathism (me-tag'nā-thizm), *n.* [*< metagnath-ous* + *-ism*.] In *ornith.*, the condition of a bird's bill when the points of the mandibles cross each other. See cut under *crossbill*.

metagnathous (me-tag'nā-thus), *a.* [*< Gr. μετά*, beyond, + *γνάθος*, the jaw.] In *ornith.*, having the tips of the mandibles crossed: as, the *metagnathous* bill of the red crossbill, *Loxia curvirostra*. See quotation under *epignathous*.

metagnostic (met-ag-nos'tik), *a.* and *n.* [*See metagnostics*.] I. *a.* Metaphysical; in recent use, transcending present knowledge both within and beyond the sphere of sense.

II. *n.* One who believes in the reality of an absolute being transcending knowledge. [*Recent*.]

The essayist would substitute the title of *Metagnostics* instead of *Agnostics*. *J. A. Skilton*, in *Evolution*, p. 227.

metagnosticism (met-ag-nos'ti-sizm), *n.* [*< metagnostic* + *-ism*.] The philosophical doctrine that there is a positive (not merely negative) consciousness of the Absolute: distinguished from *agnosticism* regarded as maintaining the opposite ground. [*Recent*.]

metagnostics (met-ag-nos'tiks), *n.* [*< Gr. μετά*, beyond, + *γνώσις*, knowing (*γνώσις*, knowledge): see *gnostic* and *-ics*.] Knowledge transcending ordinary knowledge; metaphysics. *Krug*.

metagrammatism (met-a-gram'a-tizm), *n.* [*< Gr. μεταγραμματισμός*, alteration of letters, *< μεταγραμμιστέιν*, alter letters, *< μετά*, over, + *γράμμα* (-τ), a letter: see *gram*².] The transposition of the letters of a name so as to form a word or words having some reference to the person named; anagrammatism. *Camden*.

metagraphy (me-tag'rā-fi), *n.* [*< Gr. μεταγράφειν*, write differently, rewrite, transcribe, *< μετά*, over, + *γράφειν*, write: see *graphic*.] Transcription; transliteration.

His belief in the system of *metagraphy* as applied to non-European alphabets. *Athenaeum*, No. 3151, p. 340.

metairie (me-tā'rē), *n.* [*< F. métairie*, *< métayer*, one who farms on shares: see *metayer*.] A farm or piece of land cultivated for a share of its produce.

metal (met'al, often met'l), *n.* [Formerly *metall*, *mettal*, *mettall* (and *mettle*, now differentiated in use); *< ME. metal*, *< OF. metal*, *F. métal* = *Pr. metal*, *metalh* = *Sp. Pg. metal* = *It. metallo* = *MLG. metal*, *metāl* = *MD. metael*, *D. metaal* = *G. metall* = *Sw. metall* = *Dan. metal* = *W. mettel* = *Gael. meiteal*, *metal*, *< L. metallum*, a mine, a metal, any mineral, stuff, kind, *< Gr. μέταλλον*, a mine, a pit or cave where minerals are sought, a quarry, later (only in the deriv. *μεταλλικός*, metallic) a mineral, metal, ore; origin uncertain; in one view orig. 'ore,' as that which is combined 'with another' substance, *< μετά*, with, + *ἄλλος*, another; in another view (and according to the record) orig. a mine or pit as 'a place explored,' *< μετὰ λαν*, search after, explore, *< μετά*, after, + *ἄλ-λος*, other. Hence *medal*, *mettle*.] 1. An elementary substance, or one which in the present state of chemical science is undecompos-

able, and which possesses opacity, luster of a peculiar kind (commonly called *metallic*, because very characteristic of the metals), conductivity for heat and electricity, and plasticity, or capability of being drawn, squeezed, or hammered with change of shape but no loss of continuity. Examples of metals possessing all these qualities, although in varying degree, are gold, silver, copper, iron, lead, and tin, all of which have been known from remote antiquity; and on the characters which they possess the idea of a metal was, and mainly still is, founded. These metals also have a high specific gravity, the lightest of them (tin) being over seven times as dense as water. Of the prehistorically known metals, gold, silver, and copper occur more or less abundantly in the native or metallic form, and must have been noticed, and in all probability utilized, in the most remote antiquity, by various nations and over widely extended areas. Iron also occurs native, especially in the form of meteoric iron, and in this way may have first become known and utilized. But iron is now, and has been from time immemorial, smelted from its ores in countries which, from almost every other point of view than the metallurgical, might properly be regarded as uncivilized. The use of iron other than meteoric was not, however, known in the New World before the advent of Europeans. Tin and lead do not occur in the metallic form in nature, unless in very minute quantity; hence, where used, these metals must have been obtained by the metallurgical treatment of their ores. In the case of tin and zinc, as well as of other metals not occurring native, it was not until long after some knowledge had been attained in regard to the practical use of their ores, either by themselves or as ingredients in various alloys, that any accurate idea was obtained of the metals themselves. Thus, brass was certainly made long before anything definite had been learned in regard to the metal zinc, and it is not at all unlikely that the same was the case with bronze and one of its constituents, tin. In addition to the six metals already mentioned, quicksilver was known to the Greeks and Romans in classical times; and this metal also occurs not infrequently in the metallic form, so that its early discovery is not a matter to excite surprise. The anomalous occurrence of quicksilver as a liquid at the ordinary temperature was the reason why neither Pliny nor Isidore nor Geber included it among the metals; nor was it so included by writers on chemistry and metallurgy until after it had been discovered that this fluid could be frozen at a not very low temperature, and that when frozen it was malleable. It was not until the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries that antimony, bismuth, and zinc became known; but their ores had long been in use, although, in the case of the two former metals, only to a very limited extent. The discovery of these metals considerably enlarged the scope of the word *metallic*, since it became necessary to admit that metals could be brittle; this was still further exemplified in the case of the metal arsenic, discovered in 1664 (its oxidized combinations had long been known and utilized), which, although having a metallic luster, is decidedly brittle. This brittleness of substances otherwise metallic in appearance led to their being placed in a class by themselves as "semi-metals," the idea that malleability was a necessary attribute of a metal having come down from the Arabian chemists, and maintaining its hold for many centuries. About the middle and in the latter half of the eighteenth century the number of known metals was greatly increased. In 1741 platina was discovered, but the metals which are always associated with it—osmium, iridium, rhodium, ruthenium, etc.—were not detected until much later. At about the same time as platina, nickel and cobalt were recognized as elements—that is, were first separated and distinguished from their ores, which had been long known and (in the case of cobalt, at least) utilized to a limited extent. Toward the end of the eighteenth century manganese, molybdena, tellurium, uranium, titanium, and chromium became known. About the beginning of the nineteenth century several of the metals of the platina family—palladium, iridium, osmium, rhodium—were separated from the complex alloy known as *native platina*. Up to this time all the known substances to which the name *metal* was applied were much heavier than water, and also decidedly heavier than those considered as non-metallic. Hence, as the old and long-prevailing idea that all metals were malleable had been done away with, a high specific gravity began to be considered as their most important characteristic. Thus we find Cronstedt, who was one of the earliest systematic writers on mineralogy (the first edition of his work was published in 1758), defining metals as "those mineral bodies which with respect to their volume are the heaviest of all hitherto known bodies." With the discovery, by Davy, in 1807, of the metallic nature of the bases of the alkalis a great change took place in this respect, for these substances, metallic from many points of view, especially with reference to their chemical affinities, are lighter than water, and at first, on this account, were by some chemists not admitted to rank as metals. The discovery of the metallic bases of the alkalis was followed by that of the bases of the earths—calcium, barium, and strontium, 1807; zirconium, 1824; aluminum, glucinum, and yttrium, 1828. These metals are all light as compared with the older metals, but heavy in comparison with the metallic bases of the alkalis, the lightest of which—lithium, discovered in 1818—has only a little more than half the specific gravity of water. Cadmium, another heavy metal associated with zinc in its mode of occurrence, and of some importance in the arts, was also separated from its oxid in 1818. Many metals have been discovered within the past few years, all of great interest from the scientific point of view, but no one of them of economical importance, or occurring in sufficient quantity to be utilized to any extent even if possessing valuable properties. So doubtful and difficult are the chemical reactions of some of these elements that their exact number cannot be stated. Several have been worked over by chemists for years without any definite conclusion having been reached; several, after having been accepted for a while, have been dropped from the list. There are about seventy generally recognized elements (see *element*), although some three or four of these may still be considered as more or less doubtful. Of the seventy thirteen are decidedly non-metallic; these

are sulphur, phosphorus, fluorine, chlorine, iodine, bromine, silicon, boron, carbon, nitrogen, hydrogen, oxygen, and selenium; all the other elements are considered to be metals, and aelenium was formerly generally so considered, but latterly it has been decidedly included among the non-metals, and the name has been changed by some to *selenium*, to make it correspond with *carbon*, *boron*, and *silicon*, with which elements it is to a certain extent chemically affiliated. Tellurium, on the other hand, although closely related chemically to sulphur and aelenium, has always been classed among the metals, chiefly because, although brittle, it has a decided metallic luster. The names of the metals, so far as is possible, all end in *-um*; even platinum is frequently written *platinum*. A division of the elements into metals and non-metals is recognized by chemists at the present time as being rather a matter of convenience from the popular point of view than as one capable of exact scientific definition. The words *metallic* and *metal*, however, cannot be dispensed with in common life and the arts, and their use can very rarely lead to any confusion. The exceptions to this general statement that the metals have a "metallic" luster, and that the non-metals do not, are, on the whole, extremely insignificant. Only in the case of selenium and phosphorus in certain of their allotropic forms could there be any question as to whether the term *metallic luster* could properly be used with reference to a non-metal.

2. In *printing* and *type-founding*. See *type-metal*.—3. The material of glass, pottery, etc., in a state of fusion.

If no tongues of flame make their appearance, the calcination is complete. The contents of the pot are then shovelled out, and allowed to cool and harden into what is technically called *metal* or "prussiate cake."

Spenser's Eneide, *Manuf.*, I. 270.

White glass or enamel is made by adding either arsenic or the oxide of tin to the melted metal.

Workshop Receipts, 1st ser., p. 54.

4. *pl.* The rails of a railway. [*Colloq.*]

He stood obstinately on the *metals* until the train came up and cut him to pieces.

C. Marvin, *Gates of Herat*, p. 95.

5. In *her.*, one of the two tinctures or and argent—that is, gold and silver.—6. Materials for roads; especially, the broken stones used as ballasting on a road-bed or railway.—7. The aggregate number, mass, or effective power of the guns carried by a ship of war.

Oblige me by looking that British man-of-war well over. Does she carry more *metal* than the President?

Joshua Quincy, *Figures of the Past*, p. 232.

8. That of which anything is composed; formative material; hence, constitution; intrinsic quality, as of a person.

As his mind is tempered and qualified, so are his speeches and language at large, and his inward conceits be the *metall* of his mind, and his manner of utterance the very warp and woof of his conceits.

Puttenham, *Arte of Eng. Poesie*, p. 124.

Sir, I am made
Of the self-same *metal* that my sister is.
Shak., *Lear*, I. I. 71.

9. Courage; spirit; mettle. In this sense now always *mettle*.

Being glad to find their companions had so much *metal*, after a long debate the major part carried it.

Clarendon, *Civil War*.

10. A mine. *Darvies*.

It was impossible to live without our king but as slaves live: that is, such as are visibly dead, and persons condemned to *metals*.

Jer. Taylor, *Ductor Dubitantium*, Ep. Ded.

Aich metal, or **Aich's metal**, an alloy of about two parts of zinc with three of copper, to which about two per cent. of iron is added. This alloy is very malleable at a red heat, and can be hammered, rolled, or drawn into fine wire. It has been used in Austria for cannon, and is believed to have been known to the Chinese.—**Antifriction metals**. See *antifriction*.—**Babbitt metal**. [Named from Isaac Babbitt, the inventor (1799–1862).] An alloy of tin with copper and antimony, used for bearings, bushings, or pillow-blocks. This alloy consists of 83 per cent. of tin, the remaining 17 per cent. being made up of the two other metals. Sometimes called *babbitting*.—**Base metals**, in *metall.*, the metals not classed as noble, especially lead, zinc, copper, and iron.—**Bath metal**. [Named from Bath, England.] A white brass consisting of 55 parts of copper and 45 of zinc. The name is also given to other combinations of the same metals.—**Blue metal**. (a) A well-sinkers' name for blue clay. (b) See *blue*.—**Bowl-metal**, a name given to antimony in the second stage of the English smelting process of that metal.—**Britannia metal**, an alloy containing tin, antimony, and copper, to which bismuth, zinc, and lead are occasionally added. The essential metal is tin, which usually constitutes nine tenths or more of the mass, the antimony and copper being added to give the desired hardness. This alloy is extensively used for table-ware, being usually, for that purpose, covered with a thin coating of silver, and sold as silver-plate. In the best plated ware, however, the silver is laid on a body of German silver.—**Coarse metal**, the technical name of the product of the second operation in the process of smelting mixed cupriferos ores in Great Britain, especially at Swansea. The product of this operation, which is performed in a reverberatory furnace, is a matte or regulus containing iron and copper in combination with sulphur in about the same proportion to which they are present in copper pyrites, together with slag.—**Composition metal**. See *composition*.—**Dutch metal**. See *Dutch*.—**Fusible metal**, a metallic alloy that fuses at a very low temperature. Such alloys are usually composed of lead, tin, and bismuth. Among those best known are—Newton's metal, containing 8 parts of bismuth, 5 of lead,

and 3 of tin, which fuses at 202°; Rose's metal, 2 parts of bismuth, 1 each of tin and lead, fusing at 201°; and an alloy of 5 parts of bismuth, 3 of lead, and 2 of tin, fusing at 197°. The addition of cadmium to alloys of bismuth, tin, and lead lowers their fusing-point considerably. Thus, if from 8 to 10 per cent. of cadmium is added to Rose's metal, the melting-point is reduced to 167°. The alloys known as Wood's and Wood and Lipinsky's metals are such alloys of cadmium, bismuth, tin, and lead. One of these, containing cadmium 4 parts, and tin, lead, and bismuth each 5 parts, melts at 150°. The addition of mercury to fusible alloys like Newton's and Rose's metals is said also to lower their fusing-point considerably.—**Gathered metal**. See *laden metal*, under *laden*.—**Gedges's metal**. Same as *Aich metal*.—**Heavy metal**. See *heavy*.—**Kier's metal**, a gun-metal composed of 100 parts of copper, 75 of zinc, and 10 of iron.—**Laded metal**. See *laden*.—**Light metal**, any metal of which the specific gravity is less than 5.—**Magnetic metals**, iron, nickel, cobalt, chromium, and manganese.—**Muntz's metal**. [Named from Mr. Muntz of Birmingham, the inventor.] Yellow metal; an alloy of 3 parts of copper and 2 of zinc, differing from common brass in being malleable when hot. It is cheaper and can be more easily rolled than copper, and has taken its place as the material used for sheathing, formerly one of the most important uses to which copper was put. *Yellow metal* is its general commercial name. Also called *patent metal*.—**Newton's metal**. See *fusible metal*, above.—**Noble or perfect metals**, gold, silver, and platinum; so called because when exposed to the air they do not oxidize like other metals, but retain their metallic luster.—**Organ- or pipe-metal**, an alloy of tin and lead, with or without zinc, used for the construction of organ-pipes. The value of the metal depends principally upon the proportion of tin used, less than 50 per cent. making poor metal. A fair percentage of tin is indicated by a spotted surface, hence good metal is also called *spotted metal*.—**Patent metal**. Same as *Muntz's metal*.—**Pimple-metal**. See *white metal*.—**Point of fusion of metals**. See *fusion*.—**Prince's metal**, an alloy said to have been so called because first prepared by Prince Rupert (1619–82), nephew of Charles I. of England, who invented, or at least introduced into England, the so-called "Prince Rupert's drops." There is no certainty in regard to the composition of the alloy called prince's metal. By most writers it is said to have been a kind of brass; others describe it as an alloy of copper and arsenic.—**Rose's metal**. See *fusible metal*, above.—**To burn metals together**. See *burn*.—**White metal**, the product of the fourth operation in the smelting of mixed cupriferos ores (according to the English process). The object of this stage of the process is to remove the iron, and the work is done in a reverberatory furnace, the third stage having been a calcination of the coarse metal, with the object of converting the sulphuret of iron into an oxide. The product of the fourth operation is variously designated as *blue*, *schite*, or *pimple-metal*, according to the percentage of copper contained and the peculiar appearance exhibited. Portions having a smooth lustrous fracture, and containing from 60 to 70 per cent. of copper, are designated as *blue metal*; those of grayish white color, with granular fracture, and containing from 75 to 78 per cent. of copper, are called *white metal*. *Pimple-metal* is that which contains more than 78 per cent. of copper, and has its surface pimpled from the escape of sulphurous acid gas.—**Wood's metal**. See *fusible metal*, above.—**Yellow metal**. Same as *Muntz's metal*.

metal (met'al), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *metaled* or *metalled*, pp. *metaling* or *metalling*. [*< metal*, *n.*] To put metal on; cover, as roads, with broken stones or metal.

metal. An abbreviation of *metallurgy*.

metal-bath (met'al-bath), *n.* See *bath*.

metal-casting (met'al-kas'ting), *n.* 1. The act or process of producing casts in metal by pouring it when in a state of fusion into a mold.

—2. A piece of cast metal having a form that adapts it for use in machinery, manufactures, etc.

metalddehyde (me-tal'dē-hīd), *n.* [*< Gr. μετά, with, + E. aldehyde*.] A substance into which aldehyde is partially converted in contact with acids at a low temperature. It is a white crystalline solid.

metaled, metalled (met'ald), *v.* 1. Covered with metal, especially with road-metal or ballast; macadamized; as, newly *metaled* roads.

—2. Full of fire or ardor; mettled; dazzling; glancing. See *mettled*.

I hate such measur'd, give me *metall'd* fire.
That trembles in the blaze, but then mounts higher.
B. Jonson, Epigram to William Earle of Newcastle
[on Fencing.]

metalepsis (met-a-lep'sis), *n.* [*< Gr. μετάληψις, participation, assumption, alternation, < μεταλαμβάνειν, partake in, < μετά, among, + λαμβάνειν, take*.] A rhetorical figure or trope assumed by some ancient writers, and supposed to consist in substituting a word for a synonym or homonym, which latter is at the same time understood in a metaphorical or transferred sense: as, "sable caverns" for "black caverns," this in its turn meaning "dark or gloomy caverns."

The sense is much altered & the hearers conceit strangely entangled by the figure *Metalepsis*, which I call the farlet.

Puttenham, *Arte of Eng. Poesie*, p. 152.

metalepsy (met'a-lep-si), *n.* [*< Gr. μετάληψις, alternation: see metalepsis*.] In *chem.*, change or variation produced by the displacement of an element or radical in a compound by its chemical equivalent: same as *substitution*.

metaleptic (met-a-lep'tik), *a.* [*< Gr. μεταληπτικός, capable of partaking (cf. μεταλήψις, participation), < μεταλήπτω, partaken in: see metalepsis and metalepsy*.] 1. Pertaining to a metalepsis or participation; transitive.—2. Transverse: as, the *metaleptic* motion of a minuscule.—3. In *chem.*, pertaining to, resulting from, or characterized by metalepsy, or the substitution of one substance for another which has been displaced.

metaleptical (met-a-lep'ti-kal), *a.* [*< metaleptic + -al*.] Same as *metaleptic*.

metaleptically (met-a-lep'ti-kal-i), *adv.* In a metaleptical manner; by transposition.

The name of promises may *metaleptically* be extended to commitments. *Ep. Sanderson*, *Promissory Oaths*, I. § 9.

metal-gage (met'al-gāi), *n.* A gage used for determining the thickness of sheet-metal. *E. H. Knight*.

metaline (met'al-in), *n.* [*< metal + -ine*.] 1. A kind of thread for sewing leather, made of twisted strands of linen and brass, copper, or steel wire.—2. A compound for forming a lubricating-surface in journal-boxes. It is made up of metallic oxides, organic materials, wax, and fatty matters.

metaling, metalling (met'al-ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *metal*, *v.*] The material which forms the road-bed of a macadamized road or of a railway, chiefly broken stones; road-metal.

The air is filled with a choking precipitate of the kunker, or carbonate of lime nodules, which form the *metaling* of the road. *W. H. Russell*, *Diary in India*, I. 145.

metallist, *n.* See *metallist*.

metallie (me-tal'ik), *a.* [= *F. métallique* = *Sp. metálico* = *Pg. It. metallico* (cf. *D. metallisch*, *metallisch* = *G. metallisch* = *Dan. Sw. metallisk*), *< L. metallicus*, *< Gr. μεταλλικός, of or concerning mines or metal*, *< μέταλλον, a mine (metal)*: see *metal*, *n.*] 1. Consisting of or having the characters of a metal; made up of metal or of an alloy. This word is used to indicate the condition of a metal (see *metal*) in which it exists by itself, and not mineralized or combined with those substances which take away its metallic character and convert it into an ore, in which the elementary substance exists, but often with characters greatly differing from those which it has when separated from its mineralizers, or reduced to the metallic form.

She said; and lo! a palace towering seems,
With Parian pillars and *metallie* beams.
W. King, *Rufinus*, or the Favourite.

Among the most *metallie* of the metals is a gas.
J. N. Lockyer, *Spect. Anal.*, p. 167.

2. Characteristic of a metal: as, a *metallie* luster.—3. Having one or more properties resembling those of metals: as, a *metallie* voice.

A distinct, hollow, *metallie*, and clangorous, yet apparently muffled, reverberation.

Poe, *Fall of the House of Usher*.

Metallie-adamantine luster, a variety of luster intermediate between submetallic and adamantine, characteristic of pyrrhotite, some cerussite and octahedrite, etc.—**Metallie ammunition, bur, currency, dust, feather**. See the nouns.—**Metallie beetles**, a collectors' name for coleopterous insects of the family *Buprestidae*. See *cut* under *Buprestis*.—**Metallie lath**. See *lathing*.—**Metallie oxid**, a compound of metal and oxygen.—**Metallie paper**, paper the surface of which is washed over with a solution of whiting, lime, and size. Writing done with a pewter pencil upon such paper is almost indelible.—**Metallie salts**, those salts which have a metal or metallic oxid for their base, as lead carbonate.—**Metallie scales**. See *metallie feather*, under *feather*.—**Metallie standard**. See *standard*.—**Metallie tinkling**, in *pathol.*, a high pitched tinkle heard in the lungs in pneumothorax, or in the case of a lung cavity under certain conditions.—**Metallie-tissue loom**. See *loom*.

metallically (me-tal'i-kal-i), *a.* [*< metallie + -al*.] Same as *metallie*.

Now, by electrical bodies, I understand not such as are *metallically*, mentioned by Pliny and the Antients.

Sir T. Browne, *Vulg. Err.*, II. 4.

metallically (me-tal'i-kal-i), *adv.* As a metal; by means of or by the use of metal; with a metal; as regards metallie properties.

They [two plates of different metals] are *metallically* connected together. *Precece and Sivewright*, *Telegraphy*, p. 8.

Let us conceive a *metallically* pure cylinder of wrought or cast iron.

Pop. Sci. Mo., XXXIV. 299.

metallicity (met-a-lis'i-ti), *n.* [*< metallie + -ity*.] The condition of being a metal; metallie character or constitution.

They [the alchemists] held that mercury enters into the composition of all metals, and is the very cause of their *metallicity*.

Encyc. Brit., XVI. 32.

metallifacure (met'al-i-fak'tūr), *n.* [*< L. metallum, a metal, + factura, a making: see facture*.] The manufacture of metals. [*Rare*.]

metalliferous (met-a-lif'e-rus), *a.* [= *F. metallifère* = *Sp. metalífero*; *< L. metallifer, yielding metals, < metallum, a metal, + ferre = E. bear*.] 1.]

Producing or yielding metal: as, *metalliferous* deposits or veins; a *metalliferous* district.

metalliform (me-tal'i-fôrm), *a.* [= F. *métalliforme*; < L. *metallum*, a metal, + *forma*, form.] Having the form or properties of metal; like metal.

metallify (me-tal'i-fi), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *metallified*, ppr. *metallifying*. [*< metal + -fy.*] To convert into metal.

The Angustin process of silver extraction is only a peculiar mode of *metallifying* and collecting the silver of an ore after it has been by some preliminary operation converted into chloride or sulphate. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXII. 70.

metallikon (me-tal'i-kon), *n.* [*< Gr. μεταλλικόν*, neut. of *μεταλλικός*, of metal, metallic: see *metallite*.] An English architectural surface-decoration, consisting of glass plates on which are cemented ornaments of glass, terra-cotta, etc.

metalline (met'al-in), *a.* [= F. *métallin* = It. *metallino*; as *metal + -ine*.] Of a metallic nature or quality; consisting of or like metal; containing metal: as, *metalline* water.

The quicksilver . . . [was] by this means brought to appear a very close and lovely *metalline* cylinder, not interrupted by interspersed bubbles as before.

Boyle, Works, I. 49.

metalling, *n.* See *metaling*.

metallist, metallist (met'al-ist), *n.* [*< metal* (L. *metallum*) + *-ist*.] 1. A worker in metals, or one skilled in the knowledge of metals.

The skilful *metallist*, that findeth and refineth those precious veins for public use, is rewarded, is honoured.

Ep. Hall, Epistles, v. 7.

2. An advocate of the use of metal (silver or gold) as currency. Compare *bimetallist*, *monometallist*.

Perhaps for this reason he has recently reaped a golden harvest by carrying out the principles of the silver *metallists*.

Science, VIII. 75.

metallization (met'al-i-zā'shon), *n.* [= F. *métallisation* = Sp. *metallización* = Pg. *metallização*; as *metallize + -ation*.] The act or process of metallizing, or forming or transforming into a metal. Also spelled *metallisation*.—**Metallization of wood**, the impregnation of wood with an inorganic substance, by which the pores become so completely filled that the wood acquires, to a certain extent, the qualities of a mineral.

metallize (met'al-iz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *metallized*, ppr. *metallizing*. [= F. *métalliser* = Sp. *metallar* = Pg. *metallar*; as *metal + -ize*.] To form or transform into metal; render metallic. Also spelled *metallise*.—**Metallized glass**. See *glass*.

metallochrome (me-tal'ô-krôm), *n.* [*< Gr. μέταλλον*, a metal, + *χρῶμα*, color.] A beautiful prismatic tinting imparted by electrolytic action to polished steel plates by depositing on them a thin film of oxid of lead.

metallochromy (met'al-ô-krô'mi), *n.* [As *metallochrome + -y*.] The art or process of coloring metals.

Metallochromy is used to produce decorative effects upon objects of copper, tombac, and brass, previously treated to a thin electro-gilding.

W. H. Wahl, Galvanoplastic Manipulations, p. 407.

metallographic (met'al-ô-graf'ik), *a.* [*< metallograph-y + -ic*.] Of or pertaining to metallography.

metallographist (met-a-log'ra-fist), *n.* [*< metallograph-y + -ist*.] A writer on metallography.

metallography (met-a-log'ra-fi), *n.* [= F. *métallographie* = Sp. *metalografía* = Pg. *metalografia*; < Gr. *μέταλλον*, a metal, + *-γραφία*, < *γράφειν*, write.] 1. An account of metals, or a treatise on metallic substances; the science of metals. 2. A process of decorating metals. It consists of a simple system of printing from wooden blocks in acids, in such manner as to produce an imitation of the grain of the wood.

3. A method of engraving, allied to lithography, in which metallic plates are substituted for stones.

metalloid (met'al-oid), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *métalloïde*; < Gr. *μέταλλον*, metal, + *εἶδος*, form.] 1. *a.* Relating to metalloids; like metal; having the form or appearance of a metal.

II. *n.* In *chem.*, a term which has been variously applied: as, (a) to the metallic bases of the fixed alkalis and alkaline earths, probably in consequence of their low specific gravity; and (b) to all the non-metallic elementary substances. In the latter sense it is now used by chemists. The metalloids are thirteen in number: oxygen, hydrogen, nitrogen, carbon, chlorine, bromine, iodine, fluorine, sulphur, selenium, phosphorus, boron, and silicon. The distinction between a metal and a metalloid is, however, purely artificial, being based on physical rather than chemical criteria; but, broadly, a metal may be said to differ from a metalloid in being an excellent conductor of heat and electricity, in reflecting light more or less powerfully, and in being electropositive. Though a metalloid may possess one or more of these characters, it will not be

found to unite them all. Berzelius, in his classification, restricts the term *metalloid* to the inflammable non-metallic elements—sulphur, phosphorus, carbon, and boron. See *element*, 3, and *metal*, 1.

metalloidal (met-a-loi'dal), *a.* [*< metalloid + -al*.] Of or pertaining to a metalloid or metalloids; of the nature of a metalloid.

Long heat-waves in their action upon *metalloidal* molecules only produce bands and fluted spaces.

J. N. Lockyer, Spect. Anal., p. 175.

metallophone (me-tal'ô-fôn), *n.* [*< Gr. μέταλλον*, a metal, + *φωνή*, a sound.] 1. A pianoforte with graduated metal bars instead of strings. 2. An instrument like the xylophone, but with metallic instead of wooden bars.

metalloplastic (met'al-ô-plas'tik), *a.* [*< Gr. μέταλλον*, metal, + *πλασσειν*, mold, form.] Pertaining to the arts of depositing metals or obtaining metal casts by either electric or chemical methods.

metalloscopic (met'al-ô-skop'ik), *a.* [*< metalloscop-y + -ic*.] Of or pertaining to metalloscopy.

Metalloscopic phenomena are most analogous to those here described.

Amer. Jour. Psychol., 1. 503.

metallurgy (met'al-ô-skô'pi), *n.* [*< Gr. μέταλλον*, metal, + *σκοπεῖν*, view.] The art of determining by external application what metals or metallic substances act most easily and favorably upon a given person. *Buck's Handbook of Med. Sciences*, IV. 749.

metallotherapeutic (met'al-ô-ther-a-pū'tik), *a.* Pertaining to metallotherapy.

metallotherapy (met'al-ô-ther'a-pi), *n.* [*< Gr. μέταλλον*, metal, + *θεραπεία*, medical treatment.] The treatment of disease by the external application of metals. First formulated as a system by Burq in 1848, and hence often called *Burgism*, it has been recently revived by Charcot. Simple disks of various metals are employed in contact with the external parts of the body, from which different therapeutic results are claimed. Other observers assert that all the phenomena described as following the application of metals may be produced by disks of wood, and that whatever curative results are attained are due to mental effects, rather than to any special virtues emanating from the metals themselves.

metallurgic (met-a-lér'jik), *a.* [= F. *métallurgique* = Sp. *metallúrgico* = Pg. *metallurgico*; < NL. *metallurgicus*, < *metallurgia*, metallurgy; see *metallurgy*.] Pertaining to metallurgy, or the art of working metals.—**Metallurgic chemistry**, that part of chemistry which teaches the combinations and analyses of metals.

metallurgical (met-a-lér'ji-kal), *a.* [*< metallurgic + -al*.] Relating to or connected with metallurgy; belonging to the working of metals: as, *metallurgical* investigations or pursuits.

metallurgically (met-a-lér'ji-kal-i), *adv.* By metallurgical methods; as regards metallurgy.

metallurgist (met'al-ér-jist), *n.* [= F. *métallurgiste* = Sp. *metallurgista* = Pg. *metallurgista*; as *metallurg-y + -ist*.] One who is versed in the science of metallurgy; one who scientifically studies the operations of the smelter.

metallurgy (met'al-ér-ji), *n.* [= F. *métallurgie* = Sp. *metallurgia* = Pg. It. *metallurgia*; < NL. *metallurgia*, < Gr. *μέταλλουργός*, working metals, a miner, < *μέταλλον*, a mine (metal), + *ἐργον*, work.] The science of smelting. In smelting the metals are separated by known methods from the mineralizing substances with which, with few exceptions, they naturally occur combined. Thus, the common ore of lead is galena, a combination of sulphur with that metal. The smelter treats this combination in the furnace, and the result is metallic lead. The treatment of some ores is simple and easy; that of others is difficult and complex. Smelting implies the use of fire, or separation of the metal in the dry way, but processes carried on in the humid way are not unfrequently employed in the treatment of metalliferous ores. This is not ordinarily called smelting, but metallurgical treatment. The ores of many mining regions are treated at or near the place where they are mined, but it is not at all uncommon for ores to be carried to a great distance to be smelted. Thus, until within a few years, a large part of the copper used in the world was smelted at Swansea, in Wales, from ores brought from various countries, metallurgical skill and the command of cheap fuel making it desirable to have the ore treated there rather than at the place where it was mined. Abbreviated *metall.*

metalmant (met'al-man), *n.* [*< metal + man*.] A worker in metals; a coppersmith or tinman.

A smith, or a *metalmant*, the pot a never from his nose.

Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 110.

metalogic (met-a-loj'ik), *n.* [*< Gr. μετά*, after, + *E. logic*.] The part of metaphysics which concerns logic.

metalogical (met-a-loj'i-kal), *a.* [As *metalogic + -al*.] Beyond the province of logic; transcending the sphere of logic.

metal-plane (met'al-plân), *n.* A form of plane used to face soft metal plates by taking fine shavings from them. The angle of the cutter

with the sole is adapted to the hardness of the metal to be worked.

metal-saw (met'al-sâ), *n.* A hard steel saw with fine teeth, stretched in a frame and used for sawing metal.

metal-wheel (met'al-hwêl), *n.* In *grinding* and *polishing*, a lap.

metal-work (met'al-wêrk), *n.* Work, especially artistic work, in metal.

metamathematics (met-a-math-ê-mat'iks), *n.* [*< Gr. μετά*, after, + *μαθηματικά*, mathematics.] The metaphysics of mathematics; the philosophy of non-Euclidean geometry and the like.

metamer (met'a-mêr), *n.* [See *metamere*.] A compound which is metameric, or exhibits the property of metamorphism.

The two methyl and ethyl *metamers* seem distinguishable.

Philos. Mag., XXV. 235.

metamera, *n.* Plural of *metameron*.

metameral (met'a-mê-ral), *a.* [*< metamere + -al*.] 1. Pertaining to or comprising metameres; having correspondence or agreement between parts. 2. In *zool.*, same as *metameric*.

metamere (met'a-mêr), *n.* [Also *metameron*; < Gr. *μερά*, after, + *μέρος*, a part.] In *zool.*, one of a longitudinal series of parts which are serially homologous with one another. See *metameric*, *metamerism*.

The construction of bilaterally symmetrical bodies by metamorphism is common and usual in the animal kingdom, and is exhibited in such diversity of details that metameres have received several different names. The most general name is *segment*; but, since several morphologically distinct metameres may coalesce in one segment, the stricter term for an individual metamere, such as each morphological segment or ring of an annelid, crustacean, insect, or other articulate animal, is *somite* or *arthromere*. A morphological metamere of a vertebrate has been called a *diarthromere*. Compare *actinomere* and *antimer*.—**Ambulacral metameres**. See *ambulacral*.

metameric (met-a-mêr'ik), *a.* [As *metamere + -ic*.] 1. In *chem.*, pertaining to or characterized by metamorphism. 2. In *zool.*, of or pertaining to a metamere or metamorphism; being a metamere, or resulting from metamorphism; situated in the long axis of the body as one of a longitudinal series of like parts; segmental; somitic.

metamerically (met-a-mêr'i-kal-i), *adv.* So as to be metameric; in or by way of metamorphism; as a metamere.

metamerism (met'a-mê-rizm), *n.* [As *metamere + -ism*.] 1. In *chem.*, a form of isomerism, that property of certain compound bodies by which they have the same chemical elements combined in the same proportion and with the same molecular weight, while differing in chemical properties. Thus, aldehyde and ethylene oxide have their elements in the same proportion, C₂H₄O, and the same molecular weight, 44, but are very different in their chemical properties. 2. Metameric bodies do not, however, belong to the same class or series of compounds. See *isomerism*, *polymerism*.

2. In *zool.*, a metameric condition; the state of being metameric; segmentation of the body of an animal along the primary or longitudinal axis, resulting in a series of more or less similar consecutive parts which are serially homologous. See *metamere*, *antimer*.

metamerization (met-a-mêr-i-zā'shon), *n.* [*< metamere + -ation*.] Division into metameres.

A very regular internal *metamerization*.

Encyc. Brit., XVII. 528.

metamerize (met'a-mê-riz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *metamerized*, ppr. *metamerizing*. [*< metamere + -ize*.] To make metamorous; divide into metameres.

Although the vertebrate body is a metameric one, this archinephric duct is not a *metamerized* organ.

Gegenbaur, Comp. Anat. (Iraus.), p. 602.

metameron (me-tam'ê-ron), *n.*; pl. *metamera* (-râ). [NL.: see *metamere*.] Same as *metamere*.

metamorous (met'a-mêr-us), *a.* [As *metamere + -ous*.] Same as *metameral* and *metameric*.

A. A. W. Hubrecht, Micros. Science, XXVII. 613.

metamery (met'a-mê-ri), *n.* [As *metamere + -y*.] The condition of being metameric; metamorphism. A. A. W. Hubrecht, Micros. Science, XXVII. 610.

metamorphic (met-a-môr'fik), *a.* [= F. *métamorphique*; as Gr. *μετά*, among (denoting interchange), + *μορφή*, form, + *-ic*. Cf. *metamorphosis*.] 1. Producing metamorphism; changing the form or structure; transforming: as, a *metamorphic* cause or agency; *metamorphic* action.

2. Exhibiting metamorphism or metamorphism; changed in form or structure; metamorphosed.—**Metamorphic rocks**, in *geol.* See *metamorphism*.

metamorphism (met-a-môr'fizm), *n.* [As *metamorphic + -ism*.] The process of metamor-

phosing, or changing the form or structure; specifically, chemical change and rearrangement of the constituents of a rock by which they are made to assume new forms and enter into new combinations, the most important result of these changes being that the rock becomes harder and more crystalline in structure. Thus, the metamorphic states are crystalline schists. The sedimentary rocks, especially those made up of the debris of feldspathic minerals, are those most liable to undergo metamorphism; hence it is that the argillaceous rocks offer the most conspicuous examples of this process, and it is these which are most altered in external characters by it, foliation and slaty cleavage being often highly developed in the process. Volcanic rocks also are subject to metamorphic changes, although the results are usually much less conspicuous to the eye unaided by a microscope than in the case of the sedimentary deposits. Examples of metamorphism are the conversion of ordinary earthy limestone into crystalline marble, of argillaceous shales into various kinds of schists (mica-schist, talc-schist, etc.), and of sandstone into quartzite. Closely connected with the phenomena of metamorphism is the development in a rock of a slaty cleavage or of a foliated structure. Metamorphic agencies and the results which they have brought about have been much studied of late years by geologists, and the modern methods of lithological research have been most important aids in this direction. The most obvious and generally accepted classification of metamorphic action is into "contact" and "regional" metamorphism. In the case of contact metamorphism the changes observed are apparently due—in large part, at least—to the presence of an adjacent mass of rock, usually of an intrusive character, as when the strata are seen to have been altered along the walls of a dike. In the case of regional metamorphism, when large masses of rock are found to have been affected and rendered crystalline without any special cause being visible in the form of adjacent intrusive or igneous material, the phenomena are more difficult of explanation than in the case of contact metamorphism. In the course of the numerous discussions of this subject a great number of new terms have been introduced, the meaning of which is, owing to the complexity of the phenomena and the imperfection of the observations, often rather obscure; some of these terms may here be cited. As synonyms of "regional" metamorphism, the epithets "normal" and "general" have been used by some authors, while others have indicated a desire to specialize in their application. Thus, Prestwich limits "normal metamorphism" to the changes due to central heat, and "regional metamorphism" to changes effected by the heat produced locally within the crust of the earth by transformation into heat of the mechanical work of compression or of crushing of parts of the earth. Bonney desires to reserve the phrase "regional metamorphism" for those ancient rocks occupying extensive areas of the earth's surface "which, whatever be their history, are in all probability by no means in their original condition." Dana prefers "local" to "contact," but does not use the two exactly as synonyms, since he makes local "include changes due to heated emanations and other conditions where there are no contacts"—in other words, he uses "local" rather as the opposite of "general," ignoring the idea embodied in the term "contact," namely that a visible cause of the observed metamorphism is present in the form of an adjacent mass of intrusive or heterogeneous rock. Kinahan proposes "metapessis" and "paropthesis" as the synonyms of regional and contact metamorphism. "Why we need go to the Greek for [the] two words is not clear." (Dana.) Many geologists are of the opinion that the movements which the rocks composing the earth's crust have undergone in certain regions, which movements must necessarily have been accompanied by pressure, stress, shearing, or "flow," have been among the most important causes of metamorphic change. The most comprehensive term by which metamorphism originating in conditions of this kind has been designated is that introduced by Rosenbusch, "dynamical." Other writers on this subject have used as being nearly or quite synonymous with "dynamical" the following: "pressure," "compression," "mechanical," "friction," "dislocation." Judd has introduced the term "static metamorphism" as indicating changes which may have taken place in deep-seated rocks quite independently of any movement to which they have been subjected. As designating and discriminating between various kinds of metamorphic changes, with special reference to the character of the results produced, Dana has introduced the terms "crystalline," "paramorphic," and "metachemic." The first of these implies a simple development of a crystalline condition in the original material, such, for instance, as takes place in the conversion of limestone into marble ("marmarosis" of Geikie); the second, a change from one paramorphic state to another, as from augite to hornblende; the third, a change through chemical transformations, as of chrysothite to serpentine. "Metasomatic metamorphism" (or, in one word, "metasomatosis") and "methylosis" are terms which have been suggested in this connection, but which have met with little favor; they were apparently intended by their authors to include chemical changes similar to those which take place in the formation of pseudomorphs, and are allied to the "metachemic" of Dana. "Metastasis" and "metacrisis" are terms which have been coined, but have not become current—the one to denote changes somewhat similar to those included by Dana under "crystalline," the other (as defined by that author) to "denote changes like the conversion of a mass of mud into a mass of quartz with mica and other silicates."

metamorphize (met-a-môr'fîz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *metamorphized*, ppr. *metamorphizing*. [As *metamorph-ic* + *-ize*.] To change; transform; metamorphose. *De Quincey.*

metamorphology (met-a-môr-fol'ô-jî), *n.* [Gr. μεταμορφωσις, a transformation (see *metamorphosis*), + *-λογία*, *lógia*, *lógein*, speak: see *-ology*.] In *biol.*, the science of the metamorphoses or changes which an individual undergoes from

the time it ceases to be an embryo to the time it ceases to live as a bodily organism. Metamorphology and embryology together constitute ontogeny.

As soon as the organism has left [the egg-coverings], it is no longer an embryo. The later changes of this form the subject of the science of metamorphoses, or metamorphology. *Haeckel, Evol. of Man* (trans.), II. 460.

metamorphopsia (met-a-môr-fop'si-ä), *n.* [Gr. μεταμορφωσις, a transformation (see *metamorphosis*), + *ὥψ*, eye.] A pathological condition of the eyes in which objects appear elongated, irregular, or confused.

metamorphoscope (met-a-môr-fô-skôp), *n.* [Gr. μεταμορφωσις, a transformation (see *metamorphosis*), + *σκοπεῖν*, view.] A toy in which pictured forms of human beings or other animals are made to interchange heads, bodies, legs, or wearing-apparel. The pictures are drawn or painted on a series of bands of muslin or paper, each having independent motion on rollers in a box, and each of a different length from the others. The bands are arranged with their edges as near together as possible, and the figures are painted across the entire series. The motion of the bands is made constantly to displace the parts of the different figures and recombine them in ludicrous fashion at a slot in the cover of the box.

metamorphose (met-a-môr-fôz), *n.* [F. *métamorphose* = Sp. *metamorfosis* or *metamorfosis* = Pg. *metamorphose* = It. *metamorfosi*, < Gr. μεταμορφωσις, a transformation: see *metamorphosis*.] A transformation in shape or character; metamorphosis.

My *metamorphose* is not held unfit.

Middleton, Family of Love, iv. 2.

metamorphose (met-a-môr-fôz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *metamorphosed*, ppr. *metamorphosing*. [= F. *métamorphoser*; < *metamorphose*, *n.*, *metamorphosis*.] To change into a different form; alter or modify the shape or character of; transfigure; transmute.

Thus men (my lord) be *metamorphosed*.

From scemely shape, to byrds, and ongly beasts.

Gascogne, Complaint of Philomene.

Thou, Julia, thou hast *metamorphosed* me.

Shak., T. G. of V., i. 1. 66.

The priest was *metamorphosed* into knight.

Browning, Ring and Book, I. 186.

=Syn. *Transmute*, etc. See *transform*.

metamorphoser (met-a-môr-fô-zér), *n.* One who or that which metamorphoses.

What shall I name this man but a beastly *metamorphoser*, both of himself and of others?

Gascogne, Delicate Diet for Dronkards.

metamorphosic (met-a-môr-fô-sik), *a.* [Metamorphose + *-ic*.] Causing metamorphosis; transforming; relating to or depicting metamorphoses.

All the *metamorphosic* fables of the ancients, turning poeiled and commercial people into horrid and savage monsters, will, like clouds before the sun, dispel and evaporate before the light of truth.

Pownall, On Antiquities, p. 69. (*Latham*.)

metamorphosis (met-a-môr-fô-sis), *n.*; pl. *metamorphoses* (-sêz). [Formerly also *metamorphose*, *q. v.*; < L. *metamorphosis*, < Gr. μεταμορφωσις, a transformation, < μεταμορφοῦσθαι, be transformed, < μετά, over, + μορφή, form, shape.] 1. Change of form or structure; transmutation or transformation. Used most frequently in literature with reference to the old or poetic conception of a miraculous transmutation of a person, animal, or thing into a different and often antagonistic or contrasting form, either with or without a corresponding change of nature.

With Severne she along doth go,

Her *Metamorphosis* to show.

Drayton, Polyolbion, vi., Arg.

I wondered at such a *Metamorphosis* in so short a time; he told me it was for the Death of his Wife that Nature had thus antedated his Years. *Hovell, Letters*, I. iv. 28.

Where is the gloriously decisive change,

The immeasurable *metamorphosis*

Of human clay to divine gold?

Browning, Ring and Book, II. 217.

2. A marked change in the form or function of a living body; a transformation resulting from development; specifically, in *zool.*, the course of alteration which an animal undergoes after its exclusion from the egg, and which modifies extensively the general form and life of the individual; particularly, in *entom.*, the transformations of a metabolous insect.

The term *metamorphosis*, in its technical entomological sense, is applied only to that succession of changes of which . . . a definite pupal condition forms the middle term. *Huxley, Anat. Invert.*, p. 361.

3. In *chem.*, that chemical action by which a given compound is caused, by the presence of a peculiar substance, to resolve itself into two or more compounds, as sugar, by the presence of yeast, into alcohol and carbonic acid.—4. In *bot.*, the various changes that are brought

about in plant-organs, whereby they appear under changed or modified conditions, as when stamens are metamorphosed into petals, or stipules into leaves. Metamorphosis does not imply that the petal, for example, has ever been a stamen, but it implies an alteration in the organizing force, which took effect at a very early period in the life of the organ, at or before the time when the primitive aggregation of cells became differentiated into the several parts of which it is normally composed. It is due merely to the fact that the development of the organ has pursued a different course from what is usual. The various kinds of metamorphoses are described under the names of *chlorosis*, *petalody*, *phyllody*, *stipulody*, *sepalody*, *staminody*, etc. (which see). — **Coarctate metamorphosis.** See *coarctate*. — **Complete metamorphosis.** See *holometaboly* and *complete*. — **Imperfect or incomplete metamorphosis.** See *hemimetaboly* and *imperfect*. — **Metamorphosis of organs, in bot.**, the progressive adaptation of one organ to several different purposes, connected with which are changes in size, color, and other particulars. Thus, all the parts of a plant are reducible to the axis and its appendages, the other parts developing themselves from these. See *morphology*. — **Progressive metamorphosis**, transformation from a lower or more simple to a higher or more complex substance; anabolism. — **Retrospective metamorphosis**, transformation from a higher or more complex to a lower or more simple substance; catabolism. Often called *retrograde metamorphosis*. =Syn. 1. See *transforma*, *v. t.*

metamorphostical (met-a-môr-fô-s'tî-kal), *a.* [Irreg. < *metamorphosis* + *-ic* + *-al*.] Pertaining to or effected by metamorphosis. *Pope.* **metamorphotic** (met-a-môr-fot'ik), *a.* [Metamorphosis + *-ot* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of metamorphosis; consisting in transformation.

The epithelial cells lining the uriniferous tubules undergo *metamorphotic* changes. *N. Y. Med. Jour.*, XL. 402.

Metamorphotic system, in entom., a scheme of classification first proposed by Swammerdam, based on the characters of the metamorphoses and the condition of the larva and pupa, whether resembling the adult or differing from it more or less widely. This scheme, improved by subsequent authors and combined with characters drawn from the study of perfect insects, is the basis of the best modern systems of entomological classification.

metamorph (met-a-môr-fi), *n.* [Gr. μετά, beyond, + μορφή, form.] Same as *metamorphosis*, 4.

metanauplius (met-a-nû'pli-us), *n.*; pl. *metanauplii* (-î). [NL., < Gr. μετά, after, + NL. *nauplius*, *q. v.*] A later stage in the development of some crustaceans, after the first nauplius form, and before the zoea stage is reached; a crustacean of this later naupliiform character.

metanephron (met-a-nef'ron), *n.*; pl. *metanephra* (-rî). [NL., < Gr. μετά, behind, + νεφρός, kidney: see *nephritis*.] The most posterior and latest-formed segment of an embryonic renal organ, or section of the Wolffian body from which the permanent kidney is derived, and whose duct becomes a ureter: distinguished from *pronephron* and *mesonephron*.

metanotal (met-a-nô'tal), *a.* [Metanotum + *-al*.] Situated on or pertaining to the metanotum: as, a *metanotal* sclerite.

metanotum (met-a-nô'tum), *n.*; pl. *metanota* (-tî). [NL., < Gr. μετά, behind, + νῶτον, *vōtos*, the back.] The dorsal part of the metathorax of an insect, succeeding the mesonotum and preceding the abdomen; the third and last segment of the notum. It is divided typically into four sclerites, called *proscutum*, *scutum*, *scutellum*, and *postscutellum*, most of which are usually distinguishable. — **Lateral callosities of the metanotum.** See *lateral*.

metapapapteron (met-a-pa-rap'te-ral), *a.* [Metapapapteron + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to the metapapapteron.

metapapapteron (met-a-pa-rap'te-ran), *n.*; pl. *metapapaptera* (-rî). [NL., < Gr. μετά, with, + NL. *papapteron*.] In *entom.*, the papapteron of the metathoracic segment; the third sclerite of the metapleuron.

metapepsis (met-a-pep'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. μετά, beyond, + πέψις, a cooking (boiling), < πέπειν, cook, boil: see *peptic*.] In *lithol.*, a term suggested by G. H. Kinahan, but not generally adopted, as a synonym for what is generally called *regional metamorphism*. See *metamorphism*.

One kind of Metamorphism is Regional, or extends over large areas. The rocks affected by it seem to have been under the influence of intensely heated water or steam, which, as it were, stewed them, from which the action may be called *metapepsis*.

G. H. Kinahan, *Geol. of Ireland*, p. 175.

metaph. An abbreviation of *metaphysics*.

metaphery (me-taf'ê-ri), *n.* [Gr. μεταφέρω, carry over, transfer: see *metaphor*. Cf. *periphery*.] In *bot.*, the transposition or displacement of various floral organs, as when petals that are normally alternate with the sepals are placed in front of them, as rarely occurs in *Fuchsia*.

metaphor (met'ā-for), *n.* [= F. *métaphore* = Sp. *metáfora* = Pg. *metáfora* = It. *metafora*, < L. *metaphora* < Gr. *μεταφορά*, a transfer to one word of the sense of another (L. *translatio*), < *μετα-φέρειν*, carry over, transfer, < *μετά*, over, + *φέρειν*, carry, = E. *bear*!.] A figure of speech by which, from some supposed resemblance or analogy, a name, an attribute, or an action belonging to or characteristic of one object is assigned to another to which it is not literally applicable; the figurative transfer of a descriptive or affirmative word or phrase from one thing to another; implied comparison by transference of terms: as, the ship spread its wings to the breeze; "Judah is a lion's whelp," Gen. xlix. 9. If Jacob had said, "is like or resembles a lion's whelp," the expression would have been a simile instead of a metaphor. A simple metaphor is contained in a single word or phrase, like those in italics above; a continued metaphor is one in which the figurative description or characterization is maintained throughout a variety of phrases or applications. See *simile* and *trope*.

What els is your *Metaphor* but an inuersion of sence by transport; your allegorie by a duplicitie of meaning or dissimulation vnder couert and darke intendments?

Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 123.

Whatever here seems beauteous, seem'd to be
But a faint *Metaphor* of Thee.

Cowley, The Mistress, Not Fair.

A *metaphor* is no argument, though it be sometimes the gunpowder to drive one home and imbed it in the memory.

Lovell, Democracy.

Mixed metaphor, a figurative expression in which two or more metaphors are confused, as in the following quotation:

Where—still to use your lordship's tropes—
The level of obedience slopes
Upward and downward, as the stream
Of hydra faction kicks the beam!

T. Moore, To Lord Castlereagh.

=Syn. *Comparison*, *Allegory*, etc. See *simile*.

metaphoric (met-ā-for'ik), *a.* [= F. *métaphorique* = Sp. *metafórico* = Pg. *metáforico* = It. *metaforico*, < L. **metaphoricius* (in adv. *metaphorice*), < Gr. *μεταφορικός*, relating to metaphor, < *μεταφορά*, metaphor: see *metaphor*.] Same as *metaphorical*.

metaphorical (met-ā-for'i-kal), *a.* [*< metaphoric + -al*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of metaphor; consisting of or abounding in metaphor; not literal: as, a *metaphorical* expression; a *metaphorical* use of words.

How dangerous it is in sensible things to use *metaphorical* expressions unto the people, and what absurd conceits they will swallow in their literals.

Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., iv. 10.

metaphorically (met-ā-for'i-kal-i), *adv.* In a metaphorical manner or sense; by way of metaphor: not literally.

metaphoricalness (met-ā-for'i-kal-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being metaphorical.

metaphorist (met'ā-for-ist), *n.* [*< metaphor + -ist*.] One who coins or uses metaphors.

Let the poet send to the *metaphorist* for his allegories.

Martinus Scriblerus.

metaphosphate (met-ā-fos'fāt), *n.* [*< metaphosphoric + -ate*.] A salt formed by the union of metaphosphoric acid with a base.

metaphosphoric (met'ā-fos-for'ik), *a.* [*< Gr. μετά*, with, + E. *phosphoric*.] Pertaining to, produced from, or resembling phosphorus or phosphoric acid.—**Metaphosphoric acid**, HPO_3 , an acid obtained by burning phosphorus under a bell-glass filled with air or oxygen and absorbing the fumes in water, or by heating orthophosphoric acid to redness. When the water is evaporated, the acid is left as a soft, very deliquescent mass. The glacial phosphoric acid of commerce is metaphosphoric acid with soda as an impurity.

metaphragm (met'ā-fram), *n.* [*< NL. metaphragma*, partition, < Gr. *μετά*, over, + *φράγμα*, fence, screen: see *diaphragm*.] In entom., the metapostscutellum, which is visible exteriorly in some insects, but in others is internal, forming a transverse partition at the base of the abdomen.

metaphragma (met-ā-frag'ma), *n.*; pl. *metaphragmata* (-mā-tā). [NL.] Same as *metaphragm*.

metaphrase (met'ā-frāz), *n.* [= F. *métaphrase* = Sp. *metáfrasis* = Pg. *metáfrase*, < NL. *metaphrasis*, < Gr. *μετάφρασις*, a translation or paraphrase, < *μεταφράζειν*, change from one style to another, as from poetry to prose, < *μετά*, over, + *φράζειν*, speak: see *phrase*. Cf. *paraphrase*, *periphrase*.] 1. A translation; specifically, a verbal translation; a close version or translation from one language into another: opposed to *paraphrase*.

His *metaphrase* of the Psalms is still in our hands.

Ep. Hall, To Mr. S. Burton.

2. A responding phrase; a repartee.

I'm somewhat dull, still, in the manly art
Of phrase and metaphrase.

Mrs. Browning, Aurora Leigh, viit.

metaphrase (met'ā-frāz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *metaphrased*, ppr. *metaphrasing*. [*< metaphorise, n.*] To translate literally; turn into exactly corresponding words: as, to *metaphrase* Latin poetry.

metaphrasis (me-taf'rā-sis), *n.* [NL.: see *metaphrase*.] Same as *metaphrase*.

Metaphrasis is to take some notable place out of a good Poete, and turn the same sense into meter, or into other words in Prose.

Ascham, The Scholemaster, p. 93.

metaphrast (met'ā-frast), *n.* [= F. *métaphraste* = Sp. *metafrasta* = Pg. *metáfrastes*, < Gr. *μεταφράστης*, one who changes from one style to another, < *μεταφράζειν*, change from one style to another: see *metaphrasis*.] A person who translates literally from one language into another.

George Sandys, Esq., the famous traveller and excellent poetical *metaphrast*.

Wood, Fasti Oxon., p. 1235.

metaphrastic (met-ā-fras'tik), *a.* [*< metaphrast + -ic*.] Close or literal in translation.

Maximus Planudes, who has the merit of having familiarised to his countrymen many Latin classics of the lower empire, by *metaphrastic* versions.

Warton, Hist. Eng. Poetry, II. 169.

metaphractical (met-ā-fras'ti-kal), *a.* [*< metaphrastic + -al*.] Same as *metaphrastic*.

metaphysic (met-ā-fiz'ik), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *métaphysique* = Sp. *metafisico* = Pg. *metafísico* = It. *metafisico*, < ML. *metaphysicus*, adj., from the earlier noun *metaphysica*, neut. pl.; as a noun, formerly also *metaphysique*, < F. *métaphysique* = Sp. *metafisica* = Pg. *metafísica* = It. *metafisica*, < L. *metaphysica*, neut. pl. (later *metaphysica*, fem. pl.) as a noun, a transfer of the Greek title τῶν μετὰ τὰ φυσικά, A-N, 'the (books) after the Physics, 1-50,' applied first probably by Andronicus of Rhodes, in the 1st century B. C., to certain books of Aristotle, which were not intended to form one treatise, but which all relate to what he called πρῶτη φιλοσοφία, first philosophy: μετά, after; φυσικά, physics: see *physic*, *physics*. The preposition or prefix came to be regarded as meaning 'beyond,' 'above,' and the title *metaphysica* as the name of a science 'that is above or transcends physics.' Hence mod. formations like *metachemistry*, *metalogic*, *metamathematics*, etc.] 1. *a.* Same as *metaphysical*.

By any *metaphysick* book.

N. Grew, Cosmologia Sacra, iv. 8.

He knew what's what, and that's as high
As *metaphysic* wit can fly.

S. Butler, Hudibras, I. i. 150.

II. *n.* Same as *metaphysics*.

The one part, which is *physic*, inquireth and handleth the material and efficient causes; and the other, which is *metaphysic*, handleth the formal and final causes.

Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii.

When I say *metaphysic*, you will be pleased to remember that all general reasoning, all politics, law, morality, and divinity, are merely *metaphysic*.

Horne Tooke, Diversions of Purley, II. iv.

The full treatment of the whole mass of empirical detail is impossible without a more thorough *metaphysic*.

Adamson, Fichte, p. 222.

metaphysicist (met-ā-fiz'ik), *v. t.* [= F. *métaphysiquer* = Pg. *metafísicar* = It. *metafisicare*, discourse metaphysically; from the noun: see *metaphysic*, *n.*] To make metaphysical. Walpole, Letters (1782), IV. 306. (Davies.)

metaphysical (met-ā-fiz'i-kal), *a.* [*< metaphysic + -al*.] 1. Of or pertaining to metaphysic or metaphysics; in a loose sense, philosophical; hence, highly abstruse; apart from ordinary or practical modes of thought.

Hobbes had, in language more precise and luminous than has ever been employed by any other *metaphysical* writer, maintained that the will of the Prince was the standard of right and wrong.

Macaulay, Hist. Eng., ii.

2. Relating to real being, and not merely to appearance; transcendental; hence, pertaining to unverifiable hypotheses.

Both ideas and words may be said to be true in a *metaphysical* sense of the word "truth," . . . i. e., really to be such as they exist.

Locke, Human Understanding, II. xxii. 2.

3. Pertaining to abstractions, or modes thought of as objects, and named as if they were things; abstract.

Truth and Falsehood are odd kind of *Metaphysical* things to them, which they do not care to trouble their heads with.

Stillingfleet, Sermons, II. i.

4. Preternatural or supernatural.

The golden round,
Which fate and *metaphysical* aid doth seem
To have thee crown'd withal.

Shak., Macbeth, i. 5. 30.

Metaphysical abstraction. See *abstraction*.—**Metaphysical category**, a category of real being; a concept of a form of existence.—**Metaphysical cognition.** See *practical cognition*, under *cognition*.—**Metaphysical definition**, a definition by genus and difference.—**Metaphysical hypothesis**, in older writers, a supposition that something really exists, thus comprehending scientific hypotheses generally; by positivist writers used to denote an unverifiable hypothesis, a hypothesis concerning things in themselves as distinguished from phenomena.—**Metaphysical method.** See *method*.—**Metaphysical mode of expression**, the expression of a fact by means of abstract nouns, instead of concrete nouns and adjectives.—**Metaphysical partition**, the mental separation of anything into parts whose separate existence is impossible.—**Metaphysical whole.** (a) A species conceived as compounded of its genus and specific difference. (b) A whole of comprehension, or a logical term conceived as compounded of its predicates. (c) A whole of comprehension in a more general sense; a natural whole; any whole in which the subject is viewed as the whole of which the predicates are parts.

metaphysically (met-ā-fiz'i-kal-i), *adv.* 1. From a metaphysical point of view; by metaphysical methods; as regards metaphysics.—2. Supernaturally.

The eclipse of the sunne that darkened all the earth at Christes passion, happening altogether prodigiously and *metaphysically* in plenilunus.

G. Hervey, Letter to Ed. Spenser (1580).

metaphysician (met'ā-fiz'ian), *n.* [= F. *métaphysicien*; < *métaphysic* + *-ian*.] 1. One who is versed in the science of metaphysics.—2. One who practises the mind-cure. [Recent and vulgar.]

metaphysicist (met-ā-fiz'i-sist), *n.* [*< metaphysic + -ist*.] Same as *metaphysician*.

metaphysics (met-ā-fiz'iks), *n.* [Pl. of *metaphysic*: see *-ics*.] 1. The science of the inward and essential nature of things. (a) As the subject of the books of Aristotle so called, first philosophy; ontology; the analysis of the nature of being in general; the doctrine of first principles. (b) [The prefix *meta-* being understood as meaning 'beyond,'] Supernatural science; the doctrine of that which transcends all human experience. (c) The science of the mind treated by means of introspection and analysis, and not by experiment and scientific observation; rational psychology. (d) Any doctrine based upon presumption and not upon inductive reasoning and observation. (e) An abstract and abstruse body of doctrine supposed to be virtually taken for granted in some science: as, "the *metaphysics* of geometry." [Used frequently with the definite article, and generally connected with unpleasant associations, as being a study very dry and at the same time of doubtful truth.]

The mathematics and the *metaphysics*,

Fall to them as you find your stomach serves you.

Shak., T. of the S., i. 1. 37.

"How," she cried, "you love

The *metaphysics*!"

Tennyson, Princess, iii.]

2. Philosophy in general; especially, the philosophical study of mind; psychology: so used from the time of Descartes, and especially by the Scotch school.

Metaphysics was a word formerly appropriated to the ontology and pneumatology of the schools, but now understood as equally applicable to all those inquiries which have for their object to trace the various branches of human knowledge to their first principles in the human mind.

D. Stewart, Dissertations, II. 475.

3. In the Kantian terminology, the science of God, freedom, and immortality.

Abbreviated *metaph.*

metaphysiological (met-ā-fiz'i-ō-loj'i-kal), *a.* [*< Gr. μετά*, beyond, + *φωσιολογία*, physiology, + *-ic*, *-al*.] Beyond the province of physiology.

metaphysis (me-taf'i-sis), *n.* [*< Gr. μετά*, over, + *φύσις*, nature: see *physic*.] Change of nature; transformation; metamorphosis.

metaplasia (met-ā-plā'si-ā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μετάπλασις*, transformation: see *metaplasia*.] The conversion of an adult tissue directly into another form of adult tissue, as of hyaline cartilage into mucous tissue. This takes place principally, if not exclusively, among the tissues of the connective-tissue group.

metaplasis (me-tap'lā-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μετάπλασις*, transformation, < *μετά*, over, + *πλάσις*, a molding, conformation, < *πλάσσειν*, form, mold. Cf. *metaplasma*.] See the quotation.

This eminent author [Haeckel] regarded the ontogeny of an individual to be divisible into three periods: first, the stages of Anaplasia, or those of progressive evolution; second, the stages of fulfilled growth and development, *Metaplasia*; third, those of decline, *Cataplasia*.

Amer. Nat., XXII. 881.

metaplasma (met'ā-plazm), *n.* [*< L. metaplasma*, < Gr. *μεταπλασμός*, a transformation, the assumption of a present or nominative for the derived tenses of verbs or cases of nouns, < *μεταπλάσσειν*, transform, change, < *μετά*, over, + *πλάσσειν*, form, mold.] In gram.: (a) A change or transmutation in a word by adding, transposing, or retrenching a syllable or letter.

Intercalarius (but it is possible that this latter is simply a *metaplasma* for intercalaris). Amer. Jour. Philol., X. 99.

(b) Formation of an oblique case or cases from a stem other than that of the nominative.

metaplast² (met'-a-plazm), *n.* [*Gr. μετά, after, + πλάσμα, something molded: see plasm.*] In *bot.*, protoplasm containing certain carbohydrates which are eventually separated from it in the formation of cell-walls or as secretions.

The *metaplast* of Haeckel, i. o. that part of the protoplasm which holds the formative material, is colored almost scarlet by Haeckel's aniline violet.

Poulsen, Bot. Micro-Chem. (trans.), p. 82.

metaplast (met'-a-plast), *n.* [*Gr. μετά, over, + πλάστος, verbal adj. of πλάσσειν, form, mold. Cf. metaplastm¹.*] In *gram.*, a word or the stem of a word exhibiting metaplastism.

metaplastic (met-a-plas'tik), *a.* [*Gr. metaplast + -ic.*] Pertaining to, exhibiting, or characterized by metaplastism.

metaplastology (met'-a-plas-tol'-ō-jī), *n.* [*Gr. μετά, over, + πλάστος, verbal adj. of πλάσσειν, form, + Gr. λογία, < λέγειν, speak: see -ology.*] The doctrine or science of metaplastism.

Haeckel used also the term Anaplastology for the physiological relations of the stages of progressive growth and those of the Epacme of groups, *Metaplastology* for those of the adult and the Acme of groups, and *Cataplastology* for those of the senile stages and the Paracme of groups.

Amer. Nat., XXII, 882.

metapleur (met'-a-plör), *n.* [*Gr. μετά, behind, + πλευρά, the side.*] A posterior part or extent of the lateral epipleura or epipleural fold of *Amphioxus*, behind the preoral epipleura; the atrial epipleura, corresponding in extent to the atrial cavity. *Encyc. Brit., XXIV, 184.*

metapleural (met-a-plö'ral), *a.* [*Gr. metapleura + -al.*] 1. In *entom.*, posterior and lateral, as a portion of a metathoracic segment; of or pertaining to the metapleuron. — 2. Of or pertaining to the metapleuron.

metapleuron (met-a-plö'ron), *n.*; pl. *metapleura* (-rā). [*NL., < Gr. μετά, with, + πλευρόν, a rib.*] In *entom.*, the lateral or pleural division of the metathorax; a metathoracic pleuron of an insect. Each metapleuron, right and left, is divided into three sclerites—an episternum, an epimeron, and a parapteron.

metapneustic (met-ap-nūs'tik), *a.* [*Gr. μετά, behind, + πνευστικός, of or for breathing, < πνέειν, breathe: see pneumatic.*] In *entom.*, having a single pair of spiracles or breathing-orifices, situated at the anal end of the body, as certain larvae.

metapodia, *n.* Plural of *metapodium*.

metapodial (met-a-pō'di-āl), *a.* and *n.* [*NL. metapodialis: see metapodialia.*] 1. *a.* Of or pertaining to the metapodialia. — 2. Of or pertaining to the metapodium of a mollusk.

II. *n.* One of the metapodialia; a metacarpal or metatarsal bone.

metapodialia (met-a-pō'di-āl-i-ā), *n. pl.* [*NL. (Marsh, 1880), neut. pl. of metapodialis, < metapodium, q. v.*] The bones of the metacarpus and metatarsus, taken together, and collectively considered as a segment of the fore or hind limb intervening between the mesopodialia and the phalanges. *See epipodialia.*

metapodium (met-a-pō'di-um), *n.*; pl. *metapodia* (-ā). [*NL., < Gr. μετά, behind, + πούς (πόδ-) = E. foot.*] The posterior one of the three sections into which the foot of some mollusks, as gastropods and pteropods, may be divided: correlated with *mesopodium* and *propodium*.

metapolitics (met-a-pol'i-tiks), *n.* [*Gr. μετά, beyond, + πολιτικά, politics: see politics.*] A purely speculative treatment of politics unrelated to practical questions. *Coleridge.*

Metapontine (met-a-pōn'tin), *a.* and *n.* [*L. Metapontinus, < Metapontum, < Gr. Μεταπόντιον, a city in Italy (see def.), orig. neut. of μεταπόντιος, in the midst of the sea, < μετά, amid, + πόντος, sea.*] 1. *a.* Of or pertaining to Metapontum or Metapontium, an ancient city of Magna Græcia in Italy.

Every Athenian coin displays the owl, . . . every Metapontine the corn-ear, as its chief device.

The Academy, Feb. 25, 1883, p. 139.

II. *n.* An inhabitant of Metapontum.

metapophysis (met-ap-ō-fiz'i-āl), *a.* [*Gr. metapophysis + -al.*] Of or pertaining to a metapophysis.

metapophysis (met-a-pōf'i-sis), *n.* [*NL., < Gr. μετά, after, + απόφυσις, a process: see apophysis.*] In *anat.*, a dorsolateral apophysis developed on the prezygapophysis or anterior articular process of a vertebra, especially in the lumbar region. It corresponds to the inner tubercle of the diapophysis of a thoracic vertebra. It is sometimes very highly developed, as in the armadillo, when it assists in

the support of the carapace. In man, in whom it is rudimentary yet is endogenous or enveloped from an independent center of ossification, it is found in the lumbar region, as the mammillary process or mammillary tubercle. *See cut under lumbar.*

metapore (met'-a-pör), *n.* [*NL. metaporus, < Gr. μετά, behind, + πόρος, passage: see pore².*] A small blind pore in the median line of the medulla oblongata immediately behind the pons Varolii; the so-called foramen of Magendie.

metaporus (met-ap'ō-rus), *n.*; pl. *metapori* (-rī). [*NL.*] The metapore. *B. G. Wilder.*

metapostscutellar (met'-a-pōst-skū'tel-är), *a.* [*Gr. metapostscutellum + -al.*] Of or pertaining to the metapostscutellum.

metapostscutellum (met-a-pōst-skū'tel'um), *n.*; pl. *metapostscutella* (-ä). [*NL., < Gr. μετά, behind, + NL. postscutellum, q. v.*] The postscutellum of the metanotum; the postscutellar sclerite of the metathorax of an insect.

metapræscutal (met'-a-præ-skū'tal), *a.* [*Gr. metapræscutum + -al.*] Of or pertaining to the metapræscutum.

metapræscutum (met'-a-præ-skū'tum), *n.*; pl. *metapræscuta* (-tā). [*NL., < Gr. μετά, behind, + NL. præscutum, q. v.*] In *entom.*, the præscutum of the metanotum; the præscutal sclerite of the metathorax.

metapsyche (met-ap-sī'kō), *n.* [*NL., < Gr. μετά, behind, + ψυχή, soul: see Psyche.*] Haeckel's name for the hind-brain or cerebellar segment of the encephalon; the metencephalon or open-encephalon.

metapsychosis (me-tap-si-kō'sis), *n.*; pl. *metapsychoses* (-sēz). [*NL., < Gr. μεταψυχωσις, a transfer of soul from one body to another, < μετά, over, + ψυχή, a giving of life or spirit: see psychosis.*] The supposed action of one mind upon another without any known physical means of communication, or its effect. *See psychosis and telepathy.*

It would be a grave retardation of science were it assumed that this strange *metapsychosis* was a medical curiosity alone.

Proc. Soc. Psych. Research, III, 422.

metapterygium (me-tap-te-rij'i-āl), *a.* [*Gr. metapterygium + -al.*] Of or pertaining to the metapterygium; as, metapterygial basalia.

metapterygium (me-tap-te-rij'i-um), *n.*; pl. *metapterygia* (-i). [*NL. (Huxley, 1871), < Gr. μετά, behind, + NL. pterygium, q. v.*] The hindmost of several basal cartilages which the pterygium of a fish, as an elasmobranch, may present. *See pterygium.*

metapterygoid (met-ap-ter'i-goid), *a.* and *n.* [*Gr. μετά, after, + E. pterygoid.*] 1. *a.* Coming after or situated behind the true pterygoid.

A median or pterygoquadrate portion, which grows forwards in front of the metapterygoid portion.

Mivart, Encyc. Brit., XXII, 114.

II. *n.* A metapterygoid bone.

metaptosis (met-ap-tō'sis), *n.* [*NL., < Gr. μετά, πτώσις, a change, < μεταπίπτειν, change, < μετά, over, + πίπτειν, fall, > πτώσις, a falling.*] In *logic*, the change of a proposition from being false to being true, or the reverse.

metarabin (me-tar'-a-bin), *n.* [*Gr. μετά, beyond, + E. arabin.*] The gum of cherry-plum, and almond-trees. Its chemical relations are not yet determined.

Metarrhiphæ (met-a-rip'tē), *n. pl.* [*NL., < Gr. μεταρρίπτειν, turn over, turn about, < μετά, over, + ρίπτειν, throw.*] An order of acephalous or coneiferous mollusks founded upon the family *Tridacnidae*. In these gigantic bivalves the body is apparently turned half-way round, whence the name. There is a subcentral adductor muscle, and the foot protrudes in front of the beak or umbo of the shell. *Gill.*

metarrhiphtous (met-a-rip'tus), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Metarrhiphæ*, or having their characters.

metascuta, *n.* Plural of *metascutum*.

metascutal (met-a-skū'tal), *a.* [*Gr. metascutum + -al.*] Of or pertaining to the metascutum.

metascutellar (met-a-skū'tel-är), *a.* [*Gr. metascutellum + -al.*] Of or pertaining to the metascutellum.

metascutellum (met'-a-skū'tel'um), *n.*; pl. *metascutella* (-ä). [*NL., < Gr. μετά, beyond, + NL. scutellum, q. v.*] In *entom.*, the scutellum of the metanotum; the scutellar sclerite of the metathorax.

metascutum (met-a-skū'tum), *n.*; pl. *metascuta* (-tā). [*NL., < Gr. μετά, beyond, + NL. scutum, q. v.*] In *entom.*, the scutum or upper division of the metathorax. The name is principally used in descriptions of *Hymenoptera*, *Diptera*, and *Neuroptera*, in which the metascutum generally forms an oblique or vertical surface behind the wings and above the insertion of the abdomen.

metasilicate (met'-a-sil'i-kāt), *n.* [*Gr. metasilicic + -ate.*] A salt of the hypothetical metasilicic acid H_2SiO_3 ; often called in mineralogy a bisilicate; as, calcium *metasilicate* (the mineral wollastonite, CaSiO_3 or $\text{CaO} \cdot \text{SiO}_2$).

metasillicic (met'-a-sil'i-sik), *a.* [*Gr. μετά, with, + E. silicic.*] A word used only in the phrase *metasillicic acid*. *See metasilicate.*

metasoma (met'-a-sō'mā), *n.*; pl. *metasomata* (-mā-tā). [*NL.: see metasome.*] Same as *metasome*.

metasomatic (met'-a-sō-mat'ik), *a.* [*Gr. metasoma (-soma) + -ic.*] 1. Of or pertaining to the metasome of a cephalopod. — 2. Pertaining to or resulting from metasomatism; as, *metasomatic rocks*.

metasomatism (met-a-sō'mā-tizm), *n.* [*As metasomat(osis) + -ism.*] Same as *metasomatosis*.

metasomatosis (met-a-sō-mā-tō'sis), *n.* [*LL., < Gr. μετά, over, + σώμα (σώματ-), body.*] In *lithol.*, a term used by a few writers on chemical geology with various shades of meaning, but chiefly in propounding certain theories of the transformation of one rock into another of a very different kind (as of limestone into granite), changes recognized as possible by but few geologists. *See metamorphism.*

Although the crystalline rocks . . . have been supposed to be occasionally the subject of wide-spread *metasomatosis*, we may properly restrict the title of a general metasomatic hypothesis to that which seeks to explain the derivation of the principal crystalline silicated rocks from limestones.

T. S. Hunt, Min. Physiology and Physiography, p. 105.

metasome (met'-a-sōm), *n.* [*NL. metasoma, < Gr. μετά, after, + σώμα, body.*] The posterior part of the body of a cephalopod, which is enveloped in the mantle and contains the viscera. The name is also given to the posterior part of the body of bivalve mollusks, behind the mesosome and the foot, containing the posterior adductor muscle.

metastannate (met-a-stan'āt), *n.* [*Gr. metastannic + -ate.*] A salt of metastannic acid.

metastannic (met-a-stan'ik), *a.* [*Gr. μετά, beyond, + E. stannic.*] An epithet applied to the hydrate or acid produced by digesting tin in nitric acid. It is isomeric with stannic acid, but quite different in its properties.

metastasis (me-tas'tā-sis), *n.* [*NL., < Gr. μεταστασις, a removal, change, departure, < μεταστέλλειν, put in another place, change, remove, < μετά, over, + στέλλειν, place: see stasis.*] 1. Change of substance; conversion of one substance into another.

He considers what not unfrequently happens in distempered bodies by the *metastasis* of the morbid matter.

Boyle, Works, II, 197.

2. In *pathol.*, the production of local disease in some part of the body from a focus of more or less similarly adjacent in some other part not immediately adjacent. — 3. In *bot.*, metabolism.

metastatic (met-a-stat'ik), *a.* [*Gr. metastasis (-at) + -ic.*] Of or pertaining to metastasis; characterized by or consisting in metastasis.

Those *metastatic* changes which take place in the ordinary growth of plants or the storing of reserve material.

Beesey, Botany, p. 186.

metastatically (met-a-stat'i-kāl-i), *adv.* By metastasis.

metasternal (met-a-stér'nal), *a.* [*Gr. metasternum + -al.*] In *entom.*, metathoracic and sternal or ventral, as a sclerite of an insect's thorax; of or pertaining to the metasternum. — **Metasternal epimera** and **episterna**, the side pieces of the metathorax, adjoining the sternum. — **Metasternal pores**, minute openings at the sides of the metasternum, found in certain beetles of the family *Cerambycidae*. They exhale a musky odor produced by scent-organs within the body. Also called *scent-pores*.

metasternum (met-a-stér'num), *n.*; pl. *metasterna* (-nā). [*NL., < Gr. μετά, behind, + στέρνον, breast.*] 1. In *anat.*, the hindmost segment or last sternite of the breast-bone; the xiphisternum, in man represented by the *xiphoid cartilage* or *ensiform appendage*. — 2. In *entom.*, the sternite of the metathorax; the median part of the postpectus.

metasthenic (met-a-sthén'ik), *a.* [*Gr. μετά, behind, + σθένος, strength, might.*] Strong in the hinder parts; having the strength or weight of organization behind the middle of the body, as a kangaroo.

metastibnite (met-a-stib'nit), *n.* [*Gr. μετά, along with, + E. stibnite.*] Antimony trisulphid, occurring as an amorphous reddish coating upon silicious sinter at the Steamboat Springs, Washoe county, Nevada.

metastoma (me-tas'tō-mā), *n.*; pl. *metastomata* (met-a-stō-mā-tā). [*NL., < Gr. μετά, behind,*

+ στόμα, mouth.] In *Crustacea*, a median development, often bifid, of the ventral part of a somite immediately behind the mouth. It is the so-called labium or under lip, composed of small pieces immediately below or behind the mouth. Also called *hypostoma*. See the quotation, and cut under *cephalothorax*.

On each side of, and behind, the mouth [of the crawfish] are two little elongated oval calcified plates, between which an oval process, setose at its extremity, proceeds downward and forward, and lies in close apposition with the posterior face of the mandible of its side. This is one-half of what is termed by most authors the labium; but, to avoid confusion with the labium of *Insecta*, from which it is wholly different, it may be called the *metastoma*.

Huxley, *Anat. Invert.*, p. 272.

metatarsal (met-a-tār'sal), *a.* and *n.* [*< metatarsus + -al.*] *I. a.* Of or pertaining to the metatarsus, or to one of the bones that form it.

II. n. One of the bones of the metatarsus. They are not more than five in number, reckoned as first, etc., from the inner to the outer side of the foot. When there are fewer than five, it is always the lateral metatarsals which have disappeared, so that an animal with three metatarsals has lost the first and fifth; in one with a single metatarsal the third or middle one remains. Metatarsals may ankylose together, as two do in the metatarsus of the ox, and three in that of any recent bird: in the latter case the compound bone is further complicated by fusion with it of tarsal elements, constituting a tarsometatarsus (which see). See cut at *metatarsus*.—**Accessory metatarsal**, in *ornith.* See *metatarsus*, 1.

metatarsale (met-a-tār-sā'lē), *n.*; pl. *metatarsalia* (-li-ā). [*NL.*: see *metatarsal*.] A bone of the metatarsus; one of the metatarsals.

metatarsalgia (met-a-tār-sal'ji-ā), *n.* [*NL.*, *< metatarsus + Gr. algos*, pain.] In *pathol.*, pain in the metatarsus. *Lancet*, No. 3423, p. 707.

metatarsus (met-a-tār'sus), *n.* [*< NL. metatarsus*, *q. v.*] The metatarsus.

metatarsi, *n.* Plural of *metatarsus*.

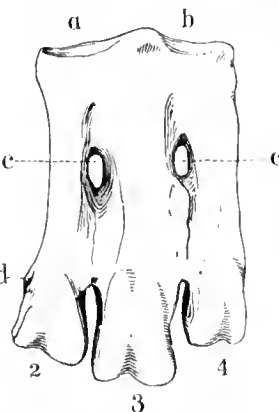
metatarsodigital (met-a-tār-sō-dij'i-tal), *a.* [*< NL. metatarsus + L. digitus*, finger, + *-al.*] Same as *metatarsophalangeal*.

metatarsophalangeal (met-a-tār-sō-fā-lan'jē-al), *a.* [*< NL. metatarsus + phalanges + -al.*] Of or pertaining to the metatarsus and to the phalanges: as, a *metatarsophalangeal* articulation or ligament.

metatarsus (met-a-tār'sus), *n.*: pl. *metatarsi* (-si). [*NL.*, *< Gr. μετά*, beyond, + *τάρσος*, in mod. sense 'tarsus': see *tarsus*.] 1. The middle segment of the three of which the foot, or third division of the hind limb, consists, considered with special reference to its bony structure. It is the part of the foot between the tarsus and the toes, in man corresponding closely with the instep, and composed of five bones. (See cut under *foot*.)

In a horse it is the part of the hind leg between the hock and the fetlock, and has but one functional bone. In birds it is the part popularly called the *shank*, and in descriptive ornithology known as the *tarsus*. In most birds the metatarsus is naked and scaly, and extends from the bases of the toes to the suffrago or first joint above. It usually consists of a single stout bone, representing three metatarsals fused together, and further complicated by the fusion of distal tarsal elements with its proximal end. In birds with four toes the metatarsus includes a small separate bone known as the *accessory metatarsal*, which is the metatarsal bone of the hallux or hind toe, the metatarsus hallucis.

2. In *entom.*: (a) The first one of the joints of the tarsus, when it is large or otherwise distinguished from the rest, which are then called collectively the *dactylus*. Also called *planta*, in which case the other joints are collectively known as the *digitus*. The peculiarly expanded and bristly metatarsus or planta of bees is known as the *scopula*. (b) With some authors, the hind foot; the entire tarsus of each hind leg; each of the third pair of tarsi. When this nomenclature is used, the tarsus of the middle leg is called *mesotarsus* and that of the fore leg *protarsus*. (c) The sixth joint of a spider's leg, being the first of the two which form the foot.—**Flexor metatarsi**. Same as *peroneus tertius* (which see, under *peroneus*).



Front of Left Tarsus (Tarsometatarsus) of Penguin (*Aptenodytes longirostris*), natural size.
a, articular facet for inner condyle of tibia; b, articular facet for outer condyle of tibia; c, c, two foramina, showing incomplete fusion of three metatarsals; d, point of attachment of accessory metatarsal; 2, 3, 4, articular facets for second, third, and fourth toes.

metatartaric (met-a-tār-tar'ik), *a.* [*< Gr. μετά*, with, + *E. tartaric*.] A word used only in the following phrase:—**Metatartaric acid**, an amorphous form of ordinary tartaric acid, prepared by keeping it for some time at its melting temperature.

metatatic (met-a-tat'ik), *a.* [*< Gr. μετά*, with, + *τάσις* (*tasis), tension, intensity, force, *< τάρσις*, verbal adj. of *τείνειν*, stretch: see *tend*.] Relating to a coincidence of directions of stress and strain.—**Metatatic isotropy, plane**, etc. See the nouns.—**Orthogonal** or **principal metatatic axes**. See *axis*.

metatatically (met-a-tat'i-kal-i), *adv.* In a metatatic manner or sense.

metatela (met-a-tē'lā), *n.*; pl. *metatela* (-lē). [*NL.*, *< Gr. μετά*, behind, + *NL. tela*, *q. v.*] The tela of the metencephalon; the inferior choroid tela; in man, a very delicate tissue of the brain, more commonly called *velum medullare posterius*. See *tela*, *velum*. *Wilder and Gage*.

Metatheria (met-a-thē'ri-ā), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, *< Gr. μετά*, between, + *θηρίον*, a wild beast.] A subclass of *Mammalia* including the existing *Marsupialia* and their hypothetical extinct ancestors, as well as other mammals intermediate between marsupials and placental mammals. The marsupials are the only known examples, the term being thus equivalent to *Didelphia*. It is correlated with *Prototheria* and *Eutheria*.

metatherian (met-a-thē'ri-an), *a.* and *n.* *I. a.* Pertaining to the *Metatheria*, or having their characters: as, a *metatherian* mammal; the *metatherian* type.

II. n. A member of the *Metatheria*.

metathesis (me-tath'e-sis), *n.* [*L.*, *< Gr. μετά*, transposition, metathesis, *< μετατίθεμαι*, put over, transpose, *< μετά*, over, + *τίθεμαι*, put: see *thesis*.] 1. In *gram.*, transposition, more especially of the letters, sounds, or syllables of a word, as in the case of Anglo-Saxon *æscian*, *ascian*, English *ax*, *ask*; Anglo-Saxon *brid*, English *bird*.

The transposition of vowels and liquids—*metathesis*—is an ordinary and familiar phenomenon of language.

J. Hadley, *Essays*, p. 159.

2. In *surg.*, a change in place of a morbid substance; an operation removing a morbid agent from one part to another, as in couching for cataract.—3. In *logic*, same as *conversion*.

metathetic (met-a-thet'ik), *a.* [*< metathesis* (-thet-) + *-ic*.] Of the nature of or containing metathesis.

metathetical (met-a-thet'i-kal), *a.* [*< metathetic + -al*.] Same as *metathetic*.

metathoracic (met-a-thō-ras'ik), *a.* [*< metathorax + -ic*.] Of or pertaining to the metathorax of an insect.—**Metathoracic case**, the metathoracotheca.—**Metathoracic legs**, the third pair of legs of any hexapod; the hind legs.—**Metathoracic wings**, the posterior or lower wings.

metathoracotheca (met-a-thō-ra-kō-thē'kā), *n.*; pl. *metathoracothecae* (-sē). [*NL.*, *< metathorax + θήκη*, a case.]

In *entom.*, the metathoracic case, or that part of the integument of a pupa covering the metathorax. It is generally indistinguishable in the *Lepidoptera* and *Diptera*.

metathorax (met-a-thō-raks), *n.* [*NL.*, *< Gr. μετά*, beyond, + *θώραξ*, the chest.] In *entom.*, the third and last segment of the thorax, succeeding the mesothorax, preceding the abdomen, and bearing the third pair of legs and the second pair of wings.—**Declivity of the metathorax**. See *declivity*.

metatome (met-a-tōm), *n.* [*< Gr. μετά*, among, between, + *τομή*, a cutting, *< τέμνω*, *ταίνομαι*, cut.] In *arch.*, the space between two dentils. *Gwilt*.

metaxin (me-tak'sin), *n.* [*< Gr. μεταξύ*, between (*< μετά*, between, + *-in*²).] A distinct proteid substance entering into the composition of the fibrillar structure of chloroplastids.

metaxite (me-tak'sit), *n.* [*< Gr. μεταξύ*, between, + *-ite*².] In *mineral.*, a variety of serpentine occurring in fibrous or columnar forms with a silky luster.

metayage (me-tā'yāj; F. pron. mā-tā-yāzh'), *n.* [*< F. metayage*; as *metay(er)* + *-age*.] The cultivation of land on shares; the metayer system of agriculture.

Metayage—that is to say, a kind of temporary partnership or joint venture, in which the proprietor supplies the

land and the seed, and the peasants do all the work with their own horses and implements.

D. M. Wallace, *Russia*, p. 519.

metayer (me-tā'yēr; F. pron. mā-tā-yā'), *n.* [*< F. metayer*, *< ML. mediētarius*, one who tills land for half the produce, *< L. medieta* (-t-s), middle place, half: see *moiety*, *mediety*.] A cultivator who tills a farm or piece of ground for the owner, on condition of receiving a share of the produce, generally a half, the owner generally furnishing the whole or a part of the stock, tools, etc. This system of cultivation, called *metayage* or the *metayer system*, prevails in the central and southern parts of France and in most of Italy, and is practised to a considerable extent in the southern United States.

The principle of the *metayer system* is that the labourer or peasant makes his engagement directly with the landowner, and pays, not a fixed rent, either in money or in kind, but a certain proportion of the produce, or rather of what remains of the produce after deducting what is considered necessary to keep up the stock. The proportion is usually, as the name imports, one-half; but in several districts in Italy it is two-thirds. Respecting the supply of stock, the custom varies from place to place; in some places the landlord furnishes the whole, in others half, in others some particular part, as for instance the cattle and seed, the labourer providing the implements.

J. S. Mill, *Pol. Econ.*, II. viii. § 1.

The *metayer* has less motive to exertion than the peasant proprietor, since only half the fruits of his industry, instead of the whole, are his own.

J. S. Mill, *Pol. Econ.*, II. viii. § 2.

metaynt, *n.* A Middle English form of *mitten*.

Metazoa (met-a-zō'ā), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, pl. of *metazoön*, *q. v.*] All those animals which are above the *Protozoa*, and which in the course of their development undergo certain metamorphoses, consisting of the primary segmentation of a true egg or ovum, and the subsequent passage through an embryonic condition in which they possess at least two distinct germinal layers; animals exhibiting cellular differentiation. The *Metazoa* are distinguished from the *Protozoa* in that the substance of the body is differentiated into histogenic elements—that is to say, into cells. In all the *Metazoa* the ovum has the form of a nucleated cell, the first step in the process of development being the production of a blastoderm by the subdivision of that cell, the cells of the blastoderm giving rise in turn to two layers of cells, endoderm and ectoderm, between which, in most cases, a mesoderm appears, to be itself split in two layers; such a four-layered germ developing finally all the histological elements of the adult body. With the exception of certain parasites, and the extremely modified males of a few species, all these animals possess a permanent alimentary cavity lined by a special layer of endodermal cells. Sexual reproduction is the rule, and very generally the male element has the form of filiform spermatozoa. The lowest term in the series of the *Metazoa* is represented by the *Porifera* or sponges. Those of the *Metazoa* which possess a notochord, and in the adult state have the trunk divided into segments or myotomes, constitute the subkingdom *Vertebrata*; the rest are the several subkingdoms of invertebrates. Compare *Protozoa*. See *Mesozoa*, and cuts under *gastrulation*.

metazoan (met-a-zō'an), *a.* and *n.* [*< Metazoa + -an*.] *I. a.* Of or pertaining to the *Metazoa*.

The *Metazoan* segmentation of the ovum.

Encyc. Brit., XX. 419.

II. n. A member of the *Metazoa*; a *metazoön*.

metazoic (met-a-zō'ik), *a.* [*< Metazoa + -ic*.] Pertaining to the *Metazoa*, or having their characters.

metazoön (met-a-zō'on), *n.* [*NL.*, *< Gr. μετά*, after, + *ζῷον*, an animal.] One of the *Metazoa*; any animal which has a gastrula stage, or which undergoes in the course of its development a process of delamination or of gastrulation, whether by emboly or by epiboly.

If we employ the term gastrula in the broad sense, . . . it may be truly said that every *metazoön* passes through the gastrula stage in the course of its development.

Huxley, *Anat. Invert.*, p. 584.

mete¹ (mēt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *meted*, ppr. *meting*. [*< ME. meten*, *< AS. metan* (pret. *māton*, pl. *māton*, pp. *meten*), measure, = *OS. metan* = *OFries. meta* = *D. meten* = *MLG. LG. meten* = *OHG. mezan*, *mezzan*, MHG. *mezzan*, G. *messen*, measure, = Icel. *meta*, value, = Sw. *māta* = Dan. *made*, measure, = Goth. *mītan*, measure; cf. the secondary verb, OHG. *mezzōn*, *mezzōn*, regulate, = Goth. *mītōn*, consider; Teut. *√ met* = *L. and Gr. √ med*, in *L. modus*, measure (*> E. model*, moderate, modest, etc.), *modus*, a certain measure, Gr. *μέτρον*, a certain measure, *μέδομαι*, consider, etc. The *L. metiri* (*√ met*), measure (whence ult. *E. measure*, *mensurate*, etc.), is not exactly cognate with *AS. metan*, but appears to be from the same ult. root, namely *√ ma* (Skt. *√ mā*), measure, whence also ult. *E. meter*², *metric*³, *metric*², etc.] *I. trans.* 1. To ascertain the quantity, dimensions, extent, or capacity of, by comparison with a standard; measure.

First forth she we high mesure, that es to say howe any thyng that has heght may be met howe heght it es, and this may be done in many maneres.

MS. Sloane, 213. (Halliwell.)

She [the Soul] counts their Stars, she metes their distances And differing pases.

Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, l. 6.

A fair dial to mete out the day.

B. Jonson, Sad Shepherd, l. 2.

2. To distribute or apportion by measure; measure or deal (out); dole.

I will divide Shechem, and mete out the valley of Succoth.

Pa. ix. 6.

For with the same measure that ye mete withal it shall be measured to you again.

Luke vi. 38.

1 mete and dole

Unequal laws into a savage race.

Tennyson, Ulysses.

3. To be a measure of; serve for determining or expressing the extent, quantity, or capacity of.

What word metes absolute loss?

Mrs. Browning, Drama of Exile.

II.† intrans. To take measure or line; aim.

Let the mark have a prick in 't to mete at.

Shak., L. L. L., iv. 1. 134.

mete¹ (mēt), *n.* [(a) < ME. *mete* (*mēte*) (not found in AS., where the expected form **māte* is represented by the related *māth*, *f.*) (= OFries. *mete*, *meta* = MD. *maete*, D. *maat* = MLG. *mate* = OHG. *māza*, MHG. *māze*, G. *maas*, *f.*, also MHG. *māz*, G. *mass*, *n.*), measure; mixed in E. with (b) the related form, now dial., *met*, < ME. *met*, *mette*, < AS. *gemet*, measure (= OS. *gimet*, measure, = Icel. *met*, pl., weights of scales); < *metan*, measure, *mete*: see *mete*¹, *v.*] 1. Measure.

Give thou trewe woyghte, *mete*, & measure, And then shall grace with the Indure.

Booke of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), l. 68.

A XL foote of *mette*

Teche elme away from oth'r must be borne.

Palladius, Husbandrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 68.

2†. Computation; estimate; measure.

To take thy neighebores catel [property] agayn his wyl, be it by force or by sleighte, be it by *mete* [var. *mette*] or by mesure.

Chaucer, Parson's Tale.

3. Limitation; limit; in the phrase *metes and bounds* (rarely in the singular *mete* and *bound*).

The aggrieved party stood on his right and demanded that the frontier should be set out by *metes* and *bounds*.

Macaulay, Hist. Eng., xviii.

The Eternal order circles round,

And wave and storm find *mete* and *bound*

In Providence. Whittier, Anniversary Poem.

mete², *v.* [ME. *meten* (pret. *mette*), < AS. *mētan*, dream.] I. intrans. 1. To dream: often used impersonally: as, *me mette*, I dreamed.

And in a launde as ich lay, lenede ich and slepte,

And mercuriously *me mette*. Piers Plowman (C), l. 9.

This nyght thrye—

To goode *mete* it tome!—of yow I *mette*.

Chaucer, Troilus, II. 90.

Hence—2. To lose the use of one's senses; be out of one's mind.

I swor hir this . . .

Never to false yow, but [unless] I *mette*.

Chaucer, Death of Blanche, l. 1234.

II. trans. To dream.

Thanne gan I to *meten* a meruellouse awenene [dream].

Piers Plowman (B), ProL., l. 11.

mete³, *v. t.* [ME. *meten*, *meten*, < AS. *mētan*, paint.] To paint.

mete⁴, *v.* An obsolete form of *meet*¹.

mete⁵, *a.* An obsolete form of *meet*².

metegavel, *n.* [ME. *mete*, food, & *gavel*, a

tax.] A tribute, charge, or rent paid in vicu-

etals.

meteli, *n.* [ME., also *meetles*; < *meten*, dream:

see *mete*².] A dream.

And Ioseph *mette metels* ful iserullous also,

How the sonne and the mone and enleuene sterres

Falden bi-fore his feet and helleden him alle.

Piers Plowman (A), viii. 145.

meteles, *a.* A Middle English form of *meet-*

less.

metely, *a.* See *meetly*.

metembryo (me-tem-'bri-ō), *n.* [Gr. *metá*, after, + *embryon*, embryo: see *embryo*.] The gastrula stage of the metazoan embryo, parallel with the adult of some sponges, as acoelous. Hyatt, Proc. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist., 1887. See ent under *gastrula*.

metembryonic (me-tem-bri-on'ik), *a.* [Gr. *metembryo(n)* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to a metembryo.

metempiric (met-em-pir'ik), *n.* [Gr. *metá*, beyond, + *empeiria*, experience: see *empiric*.] One who believes in the metempirical or transcendental philosophy. Also *metempiricist*.

metempirical (met-em-pir'i-kal), *a.* [Gr. *metempiric* + *-al*.] In *metaph.*, beyond or outside of experience; not based on experience; transcendental; a priori: opposed to *empirical* or *experiential*.

The *metempirical* region is the void where Speculation roams unchecked, where Sense has no footing, where Experiment can exercise no control, and where Calculation ends in impossible Quantities.

G. H. Leves, Probs. of Life and Mind, L. I. § 15.

metempiricism (met-em-pir'i-sizm), *n.* [Gr. *metempiric* + *-ism*.] In *metaph.*, a system of philosophy based on a priori reasoning; transcendentalism.

metempiricist (met-em-pir'i-sist), *n.* [Gr. *metempiric* + *-ist*.] Same as *metempiric*.

metempsychose (me-temp'si-kōz), *r. t.*; pret. and pp. *metempsychosed*, ppr. *metempsychosing*. [Gr. *metempsychosis*.] To transfer from one body to another, as the soul; cause to undergo metempsychosis.

The souls of usurers after their death Lucian affirms to be *metempsychosed*, or translated into the bodies of asses, and there remain certain years for poor men to take their pennyworth out of their bones. Peacock, Blazoning.

metempsychosis (me-temp-si-kō'sis), *n.* [L.L. *metempsychosis* (rare), < Gr. *μετεμψύχωσις*, the transference of the soul from one body into another, < *μετεμψύχω*, make the soul pass from one body into another, < *μετά*, over, + *ἐμψύχω*, put a soul into, animate, *ἐμψυχος*, having life, < *ἐν*, in, + *ψυχή*, soul, life: see *Psyche*, and cf. *psychosis*, *metapsychosis*.] Transmigration of the soul; the passing of the soul of a person after death into another body, either that of a human being or that of an animal: a doctrine held by various ancient peoples and by Pythagoras and his followers, and still maintained by Brahmins and some others: also loosely used of such a transfer of the soul of a living person.

I cannot believe the wisdom of Pythagoras did ever positively, and in a literal sense, affirm his *metempsychosis*, or impossible transmigration of the souls of men into beasts.

Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, l. 37.

The Mollah and the Christian dog

Change place in mad *metempsychosis*.

Whittier, The Haschish.

metempsychosize (me-temp-si-kō'siz), *r. t.*; pret. and pp. *metempsychosized*, ppr. *metempsychosizing*. [Gr. *metempsychosis* + *-ize*.] To cause to pass after death into the body of some other living thing: said of the soul.

Izaak Walton . . . *metempsychosized* into a frog.

Southey, Doctor, cxxii. (Davies.)

metempsychosis (met-em-pi-tō'sis), *n.* [Gr. *μετά*, beyond, + *ἐμψύχωσις*, a falling upon, < *ἐμψύχω*, fall upon or in, < *ἐν*, in, + *πύχω*, fall.] In *chron.*, the solar equation which would be necessary to prevent the calendar new moon from happening a day too late, or the suppression of the bissextile once in 134 years. The opposite to this is the *proempsychosis*, or the addition of a day every 300 years and another every 2,400 years.

metencephalic (met-en-se-fal'ik or -sef'a-lik), *a.* [Gr. *metencephalon* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to the metencephalon, in either sense.

metencephalon (met-en-sef'a-lon), *n.* pl. *metencephala* (-lā). [NL., < Gr. *μετά*, after, + *ἐν-κεφαλος*, the brain: see *encephalon*.] 1. The afterbrain; the medulla oblongata as far as the pons Varolii: synonymous with *metencephalon* of Huxley and others, and *macromyelon* of Owen. Quain; Wilder and Gage.—2. The cerebellar segment of the brain, the chief parts of which are the cerebellum and pons Varolii. Huxley. See cuts under *brain* and *encephalon*.

metensomatosis (met-en-sō-ma-tō'sis), *n.* [L.L., < Gr. *μετεσώματος*, a putting into another body, < *μετεσώματιν*, put into another body, < Gr. *μετά*, over, + *ἐσώματος*, put into a body, embody, < *ἐσώματος*, in the body, < *ἐν*, in, + *σώμα*, body.] The transference of the elements of one body into another body and their conversion into its substance, as by decomposition and assimilation.

Is it not indisputable that man's body . . . is composed of the very same materials, the same protein, and fats, and salines, and water, which constitute the inorganic world—which may unquestionably have served long ago as the dead material which was vivified and utilized in the bodies of extinct creatures, and which may serve in endless *metensomatosis* (if the word, which has the authority of Clemens Alexandrinus, and which is now imperiously demanded by the wants of science, may be pardoned on the score of necessity) for we know not what organisms yet to come?

Farrar.

metenteron (met-en-tē-ron), *n.*; pl. *metentera* (-rā). [NL., < Gr. *μετά*, after, + *έντερον*, intestine: see *enteron*.] The enteron, in any secon-

dary, differentiated, or specialized state occurring from modification of its primary condition of archenteron.

metenteronic (met-en-tē-ron'ik), *a.* [Gr. *metenteron* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to the metenteron.

meteogram (mō-tē-ō-gram), *n.* [Short for **meteorogram*, < Gr. *μετέωρον*, a meteor (see *meteor*), + *γράμμα*, a writing: see *gram*.] A diagram composed of the tracings made by several self-recording meteorological instruments, as the thermograph and the barograph.

meteograph (mē-tē-ō-gráf), *n.* [Short for *meteorograph*.] Same as *meteorograph*.

The *meteograph*, with the anemograph.

R. Abercromby, Nature, XXXVI. 519.

meteor (mō-tē-ōr), *n.* [OF. *meteore*, F. *météore* = Sp. Pg. *meteoro* = It. *meteora*, < NL. *meteorum*, < Gr. *μετέωρον*, a meteor (def. 1), usually in pl. *μετέωρα*, lit. 'things in the air,' neut. of *μετέωρος*, lifted up, on high, in air, < *μετά*, beyond, + *αίρειν*, lift up, raise (> *εἶρα*, another form of *αἶρα*, a being lifted up or suspended on high, hovering, anything suspended).] 1. Any atmospheric phenomenon.

Hail, an ordinary *meteor*; murrain of cattle an ordinary disease, yet for a plague to obdure Pharaoh miraculously wrought.

Bp. Hall, Invisibile World, l. § 6.

Except they be watered from higher regions, and fruitfully *meteors* of knowledge, these weeds must so lose their alimantal sappe, and wither of themselves.

Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., Pref.

In starry flake, and pellicle,

All day the hoary *meteor* fell.

Whittier, Snow-Bound.

Specifically—2. A transient fiery or luminous body seen in or through the atmosphere, usually in its more elevated region; a shooting-star. If it reaches the surface of the earth, it is called a *meteorite*, formerly *aérolite*, and also (very rarely) *uranolite*.

And all their silver crescents then I saw
Like falling *meteors* spent, and set for ever
Under the cross of Malta.

Beau. and Fl., Knight of Malta, II. 1.

The imperial ensign; which, full high advanced,
Shone like a *meteor*, streaming to the wind.

Milton, P. L., l. 537.

3. A small body moving in space, and of the same nature as those which become visible by encountering our atmosphere. There is reason to suppose that such bodies are very numerous, and that a large proportion of them are concentrated in swarms: it is considered very probable that a comet is only such a meteoric swarm.

meteor. An abbreviation of *meteorology*, *meteorological*.

meteor-cloud (mē-tē-ōr-klood), *n.* 1. A flock of small meteoroids moving in space. Also called *meteoric swarm*.—2. A cloud-like train left by a meteor in the upper air. [Rare.]

meteor-dust (mō-tē-ōr-dust), *n.* Matter in infinitesimal particles supposed to be floating throughout free space, and gradually settling upon the surfaces of the heavenly bodies.

Sir W. Thomson . . . shows that *meteor-dust*, accumulating at the rate of one foot in 4,000 years, would account for the remainder of retardation.

Huxley, Lay Sermons, p. 248.

meteoric (mē-tē-ōr'ik), *a.* [= F. *météorique* = Sp. *meteórico* = Pg. It. *meteorico*, < NL. *meteoricus*, pertaining to meteors, ML. in the air, on high, < NL. *meteorum*, a meteor: see *meteor*.] 1†. Of the upper air; ethereal; empyreal.

The fiery particles ascended to the most meteoric or highest regions. Sharon Turner, Sacred Hist. of World (tr. of Diod. Siculus), p. 23.

2. Pertaining to or of the nature of a meteor: consisting of meteors: as, *meteoric* stones; *meteoric* showers.

Our nature is *meteoric*, we respect (because we partake so) both earth and heaven.

Donne, Letters, xxxvii.

3. Flashing like a meteor; transiently or irregularly brilliant.

Anthony Ashley Cooper, third earl of Shaftesbury (grandson of the first earl, the famous *meteoric* politician of the reign of Charles II.), was born in 1671 and died in 1713.

Craik, Hist. Eng. Lit., II. 235.

Meteoric astronomy, that branch of science which treats of meteors and meteoroids in their astronomical relations.—**Meteoric iron.** See *iron* and *meteorite*.—**Meteoric ring**, a swarm of meteoroids more or less thickly scattered along the entire orbit in which they circulate about the sun or other central body, so as to form a ring around it. The rings of Saturn are probably thus constituted.—**Meteoric showers**, showers of meteors or shooting-stars occurring periodically, and especially in the months of August and November. The maximum brilliancy occurs every thirty-three years, and then sometimes for four years in succession there are showers of unusual magnitude. They are now known to be connected with comets.—**Meteoric stones**, *aérolites*. See *meteorite*.—

Meteoric swarm. Same as *meteor-cloud*.—**Meteoric waters**, waters which accrue from condensation of the vapors suspended in the atmosphere. *Thomas, Med. Dict.*
meteorical (mē'tē-ōr'ī-kāl), *a.* [*< meteoric + -al.*] Same as *meteoric*. [*Rare.*]

I see a resemblance of that *meteorological* light which appears in moorish places, that seems fire, but is nothing but a flimsy glittering exhalation. *Bp. Hall, Soliloquies, xii.*

Meteorinae (mē'tē-ō-rī-nē), *n. pl.* [*< Meteorus + -inae.*] A subfamily of *Braconidae* or adscite ichneumon-flies, typified by the genus *Meteorus*, mainly parasitic on lepidopterous insects, having the abdomen petiolate and the fore wings with three submarginal cells.

meteorism (mē'tē-ō-rizm), *n.* [= *F. météorisme* = *Sp. Pg. It. meteorismo*, *< NL. meteorismus*, *< Gr. μετεωρισμός*, a being raised up, swelling, *< μετεωρίσσειν*, raise up, *< μετέωρος*, raised up: see *meteor*.] In *pathol.*, flatulent distention of the abdomen; tympanitis.

meteorite (mē'tē-ōr'it), *n.* [*< meteor + -ite².*] A mineral or metallic mass of extraterrestrial origin, or which, to use the common expression, has "fallen from the heavens." Bodies of this kind were formerly often called *aérolites*, but *meteorite* is now their generally accepted name among scientific men. The fall of meteorites upon the earth is a by no means infrequent occurrence, and records of such events date back to many centuries before the present era. Traditions point to the very early use of meteoric iron for the manufacture of weapons; and it is also known that meteorites were not unfrequently the objects of worship in various parts of the world. In spite of this, the fall of rocks or metals from the heavens seemed to be so improbable an event that full credence was not given by scientific men to stories of such occurrences until about the beginning of the present century, when, several falls having taken place (at Barbotan, France, 1790; Siena, 1794; Wolf Cottage, Yorkshire, Eng., 1795; Salés, France, 1798; Benares, 1798; L'Aigle, France, 1803), the details of some of which were thoroughly investigated, a further denial of their genuineness became impossible. From the time of the fall at L'Aigle all doubt in the matter was abandoned. There are now several collections of meteorites, each of which contains specimens of between 300 and 400 different falls, and the whole number known is not far from 400, although it is by no means the case with all these occurrences that the specimens were seen to fall; many of them have been found on the earth's surface, but have been recognized as being extraterrestrial by their peculiar appearance and composition. The most important facts with regard to meteorites may be concisely stated as follows: They have not been found to contain any element not known to occur on the earth; they have furnished no evidence of the existence of life on the body or bodies of which they originally formed a part; they bear no indications of having been formed in the presence of water, or of the existence of water beyond the earth's atmosphere in the regions from which they came; they do exhibit abundant evidence of having had what geologists would call an "igneous origin"; they are never granitic in character, but resemble very closely certain volcanic rocks of not infrequent occurrence, with this difference, that in the case of the meteorites the iron associated with the silicated combinations exists in the metallic form, while in the terrestrial volcanic rocks it is, with rare exceptions, oxidized. Furthermore, meteorites, almost without exception, show a certain family resemblance; so that it is necessary to admit, either that they all originally formed a part of one celestial body, or else that, having come from various members of the solar system, or from other systems, these have a wonderful resemblance to each other and to the earth itself. The most obvious division of meteorites is into *metallic* and *stony*, but the passage from one class to the other is by no means abrupt one. All metallic meteorites agree in that the predominating metal is iron, with which nickel is almost invariably associated; indeed, it has not been proved that there is any meteoric iron entirely free from that metal. With the nickel cobalt is almost always found, as is the case in terrestrial combinations. Tin and copper are also frequently found in meteorites in small quantity. The precious metals have not been detected in them. Meteorites composed almost entirely of metallic (nickeliferous) iron, forming a nearly homogeneous mass, have been denominated *siderolites*. These, however, almost always contain irregular nodular masses of pyrrhotite, schreibersite (phosphuret of iron and nickel), either one or both, and occasionally of graphite. In a large proportion of the meteoric irons, etching the polished surface with an acid develops the so-called "Widmannstätten figures." The development of these figures on the polished surface of a mass of iron found upon the earth's surface, and in regard to the time of whose fall nothing was known, was formerly considered to be sufficient evidence of the celestial origin of such a mass, especially if, in addition, the presence of nickel could be shown by chemical analysis. While most of the metallic masses thus referred have almost certainly been correctly classed among the meteorites, there may be cases in which such reference has not been justifiable, since it is now known that all celestial irons do not give the Widmannstätten figures, while the irons found in large quantity and over a wide area, associated with and embedded in basalt, near Ovikaf in Greenland, contains nickel, and gives, when etched, figures which have generally been considered as Widmannstätten figures, although others have denied that they could properly be so denominated. The terrestrial origin of the Ovikaf iron is, however, now generally

admitted, although for a considerable time after its discovery this was not the case. The wide extent of the area over which this iron occurs, and its peculiarly intimate association with the minerals of which the basalt is made up, forbid the idea that the metal could have fallen from above into lava in process of eruption, which was at first the favorite theory of its origin. Next in order to the siderolites come the *pallasites*, so named from the fact that a large meteorite of this class was in 1772 discovered in Siberia by the distinguished traveler Pallas. Under the name of *pallasite* are comprehended those meteorites which consist of a spongy or vesicular mass of iron, the cavities of which are in most cases partly or entirely filled with olivin, with which various other minerals are frequently associated, enstatite and bronzite being the most common, while chromite is of not infrequent occurrence. Both siderolites and pallasites belong to the class of metallic meteorites. By far the larger part of the stony meteorites are included under the designation of *chondrites*. In these the iron is distributed in fine particles through a more or less intimate mixture of silicates, with which chromite and magnetic pyrites are frequently associated, the silicates being chiefly olivin and bronzite. The name *chondrite* has reference to the fact that in this class of meteorites the material of which they are composed occurs in the form of rounded grains (*chondri*). The chondritic meteorites have, however, a quite varied structure, in some few cases passing into a breccia; they have been divided into numerous subgroups in accordance with these structural variations. Most of the stony meteorites contain iron disseminated through their mass in grains or nodules; but there are a few which are destitute of such metallic particles. There are also a few stony meteorites which do not exhibit any traces of a chondritic structure; the minerals of which these are made up do not, however, differ very essentially from those occurring in the chondrites. There are also a few very anomalous meteorites which contain carbonaceous matter associated with the stony chondritic material. This carbon is not graphitic, but is combined with hydrogen and oxygen, the product resembling to a certain extent that resulting from the decay of organic matter, but no traces of vegetable tissue have been discovered in these carbonaceous meteorites, which are only five or six in number. One or two interesting facts remain to be mentioned. The first is that since the phenomena of meteorites began to be observed and studied there have been extremely few falls of metallic meteorites. Of all the meteoric irons in the various collections, those of Hraschina in Austria (1751), of Dickson county, Tennessee (1855), of Braunau in Bohemia (1847), and a few others (in all probably about nine), are the only ones positively known to have fallen; all the others are considered meteoric on account of their peculiar appearance and chemical composition. The observed falls of stony meteorites, on the other hand, are numerous. Another remarkable fact is that all the meteorites which are known to have fallen are of infinitesimally small size as compared with the earth. In the fall of L'Aigle some 2,000 to 3,000 stones were estimated to have reached the earth, and of these the largest weighed only seven or eight pounds. The largest meteorites of which the fall was observed are that of Ensisheim (1492), which weighed about 280 pounds, that of Juvinas (1821), 242 pounds, and that of Emmett county, Iowa (1879), when a considerable number of stones fell, the largest of them weighing 437 pounds. Some masses of iron believed to be meteorites, the date of whose fall is unknown, are much larger than this, but still utterly insignificant in size, not only as compared with the earth or its satellite, but even with the smallest celestial body of which anything is definitely known, namely the outer satellite of Mars, which has been estimated at from five to twenty miles in diameter. The mass of iron on the river Bendegó in Brazil has been variously estimated at from seven to ten tons in weight; that of Tucuman (Campo del Cielo) is said to weigh fifteen tons. The Santa Caterina iron appears to be still larger, having been estimated at twenty-five tons; but doubts have been expressed as to whether this is really of celestial origin.—*Neumann's lines*, structural lines described by J. G. Neumann as occurring in the Braunau meteorite.



Meteoric Stone.

meteoritic (mē'tē-ō-rīt'ik), *a.* [*< meteorite + -ic.*] Of or pertaining to a meteorite or to meteorites.

The bright lines from the interspaces, now at their minimum and containing vapours at a very high temperature, . . . balance the absorption of the meteoritic nuclei. *Nature, XXXVIII. 79.*

meteorize (mē'tē-ō-riz), *v.* [*< meteor + -ize.*] To take the form of a meteor; ascend in vapors.

To the end the dew may meteorize and emit their finer spirits. *Evelyn, Pomona, i.*

meteorograph (mē'tē-ō-rō-grāf), *n.* [= *F. météorographe* = *Sp. meteorógrafo*, *< Gr. μετέωρον*, a meteor, + *γράφειν*, write.] An instrument that combines the registering apparatus of a barograph, thermograph, anemograph, etc., in such a manner as to obtain on the same sheet a continuous record of the variations of the several meteorological elements.

meteorographic (mē'tē-ō-rō-grāf'ik), *a.* [= *F. météorographique* = *Sp. meteorográfico*; as *meteorograph-y + -ic.*] Pertaining to meteorography.

meteorography (mē'tē-ō-rō-grā-fī), *n.* [= *F. météorographie* = *Pg. meteorographia*, *< Gr. μετέωρον*, a meteor, + *γραφία*, *< γράφειν*, write.]

Meteorology; specifically, the registration of meteorological phenomena.

meteoroid (mē'tē-ō-roid), *n.* [*< Gr. μετέωρον*, a meteor, + *είδος*, form.] A body traveling in space, and of the same nature as those which on entering the earth's atmosphere become visible as meteors.

meteoroidal (mē'tē-ō-roi'dal), *a.* [*< meteoroid + -al.*] Pertaining to meteoroids or meteors.

This remarkable group of planetoidal or meteoroidal bodies forms a tolerably wide zone or ring between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter. *Smithsonian Report, 1881, p. 29.*

meteorolite (mē'tē-ō-rō-lit), *n.* [= *F. météorolithe* = *Pg. meteorolithe*, *< Gr. μετέωρον*, a meteor, + *λίθος*, a stone.] Same as *meteorite*.

meteorologic (mē'tē-ō-rō-loj'ik), *a.* [= *F. météorologique* = *Sp. meteorológico* = *Pg. It. meteorologico*, *< NL. meteorologicus*, *< Gr. μετεωρολογικός*, pertaining to meteorology, *< μετεωρολογία*, meteorology: see *meteorology*.] Same as *meteorological*.

Every extensive region [has] its own meteorologic conditions. *H. Spencer, Universal Progress, p. 7.*

meteorological (mē'tē-ō-rō-loj'ī-kāl), *a.* [*< meteorologic + -al.*] Of or pertaining to weather; atmospheric; specifically, of or pertaining to the science of meteorology.—**Meteorological curve**, a line or diagram which presents graphically the successive actual or mean values of any meteorological element.—**Meteorological elements**, the fundamental data of meteorological observations: namely, the temperature, pressure, humidity, and electrical potential of the air; the rate of evaporation; the amount and kind of precipitation; the direction and velocity of the wind; the kind, direction of motion, and velocity of clouds; the duration of sunshine; and the intensity of solar and terrestrial radiation.—**Meteorological table**. (a) A statistical table of meteorological data: also called *meteorological register*. (b) A table for correcting or reducing meteorological observations.

meteorologically (mē'tē-ō-rō-loj'ī-kāl-i), *adv.* In a meteorological aspect; with reference to meteorological conditions; by means of meteorology, or according to meteorological principles or methods.

meteorologist (mē'tē-ō-rō-lō-jist), *n.* [= *F. météorologiste* = *Sp. meteorologista*; as *meteorology + -ist*.] One who is versed in meteorology; an expert in the conduct and discussion of meteorological observations; a student of the laws of atmospheric motions and phenomena.

meteorology (mē'tē-ō-rō-lō-jī), *n.* [= *F. météorologie* = *Sp. meteorología* = *Pg. It. meteorologia*, *< NL. meteorologia*, *< Gr. μετεωρολογία*, a treatise on meteors or celestial phenomena, *< μετεωρολόγος*, speaking of meteors or celestial phenomena, *< μετέωρον*, a meteor (*τὰ μετέωρα*, celestial phenomena), + *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] The science which treats of the motions and phenomena of the earth's atmosphere; the scientific study of weather and climate, their causes, changes, relations, and effects. Abbreviated *meteor*.

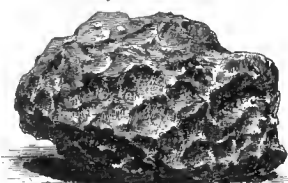
In sundry animals we deny not a kind of natural meteorology, or innate presentation both of wind and weather. *Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., iii. 10.*

Optical meteorology, the science of the luminous phenomena of the atmosphere.—**Practical or applied meteorology**, the study of the bearing and effect of weather and climate on human interests. It embraces especially: (1) weather forecasts; (2) medical meteorology, or the relation of weather and climate to health and disease; and (3) agricultural meteorology, or the relation of climate and weather to vegetable growth.—**The new or higher meteorology**, the explanation of the motions of the atmosphere, and the origin and development of storms, by deductive mathematical processes based on the laws of hydrodynamics and thermodynamics.—**Theoretical meteorology**, the study of the physics and mechanics of the atmosphere, and the cosmical influences affecting terrestrial atmospheres.

meteoromancy (mē'tē-ō-rō-man'si), *n.* [*< Gr. μετέωρον*, a meteor, + *μαντεία*, divination.] Divination by meteoric phenomena.

meteorometer (mē'tē-ō-rō-mē'tēr), *n.* [*< Gr. μετέωρον*, a meteor, + *μέτρον*, a measure.] An apparatus for automatically transmitting from a local station, and showing or recording at a central station, the various weather items, such as direction of wind, rainfall, barometric pressure, temperature, etc. It is usually operated by electricity.

meteoroscope (mē'tē-ō-rō-skōp), *n.* [= *F. météroscope* = *Sp. meteoroscopio* = *Pg. meteoroscopia* = *It. meteoroscopo*, *< Gr. μετεωροσκόπιον*, an instrument for taking observations of the heavenly bodies, *< μετεωροσκοπός*, observing the heavenly bodies, *< μετέωρον*, a meteor, pl. celestial phenomena, + *σκοπεῖν*, view.] An instrument formerly in use for finding the angular distances of heavenly bodies. *Diderot.*



Meteoric Iron.

With astrolabe and meteoroscope
I'll find the eusp and alfidaria,
And know what planet is in Cazim.

T. Tomkita (?), Albulnazar, li. 5.

meteoroscopy (mē-tē-ōr'-skō-pi), *n.* [= *F. météoroscopie* = *Sp. meteoroscopia*; as *meteoroscope* + *-y*.] The use of the meteoroscope.

meteorous (mē-tē-ōr-us), *a.* [*< Gr. μετεωρος*, raised, on high, in air: see *meteor*.] Having the nature of a meteor; meteoric.

The cherubim descended; on the ground
Gliding meteorous, as evening mist
Risen from a river o'er the marsh glides.

Milton, P. L., xii. 629.

We must conclude that there are meteorous beings, whose eccentric orbits we know not how to describe.

I. D'Israeli, Amen. of Lit., II. 390.

meteor-system (mē-tē-ōr-sis'tem), *n.* A flock of small bodies moving together in space and acting upon each other by their mutual attractions and influences of various kinds.

Meteoris (mē-tē-ō-rus), *n.* [NL. (Haliday, 1835), *< Gr. μετεωρος*, in the air, *μετεωρον*, a meteor: see *meteor*.] An important genus of hymenopterous parasites, typical of a subfamily *Meteorina*, with many European and American species. *M. hyphantria* is a parasite of the fall web-worm, *Hyphantria cunea*, of the United States.

metepencephalic (met-ep-en-se-fal'ik or -sef'-a-lik), *a.* [*< metepencephalon* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to the metepencephalon.

metepencephalon (met-ep-en-sef'a-lon), *n.*; pl. *metepencephala* (-lā). [NL., *< met(encephalon)* + *epencephalon*.] A segment of the encephalon between the myelon and the mesencephalon; the metencephalon and epencephalon together considered as one segment. B. G. Wilder.

metepicæle (met-ep-i-sēl), *n.* [*< met(encephalon)* + *epicæle*.] The cavity of the metepencephalon; the fourth ventricle. Also *metepicælia*. Wilder, N. Y. Med. Jour., March 21, 1885, p. 327.

metepimeral (met-e-pim'e-ral), *a.* [*< metepimeron* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to the metepimeron.

metepimeron (met-e-pim'e-ron), *n.*; pl. *metepimera* (-rā). [NL., *< Gr. μετά*, after, + NL. *epimeron*, q. v.] In entom., the epimeron of the metathorax; the epimeral sclerite of the metapleuron.

metepisternum (met-ep-i-stēr'num), *n.*; pl. *metepisterna* (-nā). [NL., *< Gr. μετά*, after, + NL. *episternum*, q. v.] In entom., one of the metathoracic episterna.

meter¹ (mō'tēr), *n.* [Formerly also *metec*; *< ME. meter*, *< AS. *mētere* (cf. *metend*, a measurer) = *D. meter* = *MLG. meter* = *OHG. mēzari*, *mezzari*, MHG. *mezzar*, G. *messer* = *Sw. mätare*, a measurer, *< metan*, measure: see *metel*.] In the second sense, 'that which measures, an instrument for measuring,' as in *gas-meter*, *water-meter*, etc., the word is partly confused in composition with the *L. metrum*, *< Gr. μέτρον*, a measure, which is the word involved in the unitary compounds *gasometer*, *electrometer*, *geometer*, *diameter*, *perimeter*, etc.: see *meter*², *meter*³. 1. One who measures; a measurer: as, a coal-meter; a land-meter. [Rare.]

But the aulager, the weigher, the meter of grants, will not suffer us to acquiesce in the judgment of the prince.

Burke, Letter to a Noble Lord.

2. That which measures, or is used for measuring; specifically, an instrument that records or indicates automatically the quantity, force, or pressure of a fluid passing through it or actuating it: used in composition, as in *gas-meter*, *water-meter* (see these words), or alone when the fluid to be measured, as gas or water, is understood.—3. In *fishing*, one of the two reinforcing ropes of a seine or gill-net, of which one is attached to the upper edge and carries the floats, and the other to the lower edge and bears the weights or sinkers.—**Dry meter**, a gas-meter employing a bellows-like apparatus and no liquid.—**Electric meter**. See *electric*.—**Electromagnetic-control meters**, electrical measuring-instruments (such as ampere- or volt-meters) the indications of which are controlled by the magnetic field produced by an electromagnet. In current instruments the electromagnet is usually excited by the current to be measured.—**Grain-meter**, any one of a variety of automatic grain-measuring machines, by which a stream of grain flowing from a chute or hopper is received, and the quantity discharged is indicated. Most of these grain-meters are automatic weighing-machines, the standard weight of a bushel of the grain being the unit of the scale of measurement, or, if the indications are in pounds, the latter divided by the weight of a bushel at once gives the delivery in bushels.—**Magnetic-control meters**, electromagnetic-control meters with permanent magnets substituted for electromagnets.—**Spring-control meters**, electrical measuring-instruments in which

the indications are controlled by the elastic resistance of a spring. (See also *ampere-meter*, *coulomb-meter*, *joule-meter*, *volt-meter*.)

meter¹ (mō'tēr), *v. t.* [*< meter*¹, *n.*] To measure by means of a meter; test by the use of a meter.

It was found that the real proportions of air and gas were not determinable, except by metering both.

Science, III. 497.

meter², **metre**¹ (mō'tēr), *n.* [Formerly also *metec*; *< ME. meter*, *metyr*, *metre*, *< OF. metre*, *F. mètre* = *Sp. Pg. It. metro* = *AS. meter* = *D. meter* = *OHG. mētar*, MHG. *mētar*, G. *meter* = *Dan. Sw. meter*, *meter*, *< L. metrum*, *meter* (of verse) (not in sense of a measure of length), *< Gr. μέτρον*, that by which anything is measured, a measure or rule, also a measure of content, a space measured or measurable, measure, proportion, fitness, meter (of verse); with formative *-τρον*, *< √με* = *Skt. √mā*, measure, seen also in *L. metiri*, pp. *mensus*, measure, *modus*, measure, and *AS. metan*, E. *metel*: see *metel*, *model*, *measure*. The sense of a measure of length is recent, from the *F.*, but in comp. *diameter*, *perimeter*, etc., the lit. sense 'measure' is common: see *meter*³ and *meter*¹.] 1. (a) Rhythm in language; rhythmic language as measurable by prosodic times or uttered syllables; more specifically, arrangement of language in a succession of rhythmic movements, readily appreciable as such by the ear; verse, as opposed to prose. Meter in this sense is the subject-matter of the science of metrics. (b) Measured verse or rhythmic language; rhythmic language as determined by or divided into fixed measures. (1) A measure, foot, or dipody. See *measure*. [Rare.] (2) A line, verse, or period in ancient metrics; specifically, a monocolic verse or a docolic (or tricollic) period, as opposed to a hypermetron. Meters are called *monometers*, *dimeters*, *trimeters*, etc., according to the number of measures in a verse, also *acatalectic*, *catalectic*, *brachycatalectic*, etc., meters, according to the completeness or incompleteness of the feet or measures. (3) A kind of verse; a particular variety of poetic rhythm, as expressed by the kind of feet of which the verse consists: as, iambic, dactylic, Ionic meter; a particular form of metrical composition: as, *Alcaic meter*, *elegiac meter*. In ancient metrics meters were called *monod*, *pure*, or *simple meters* when they consisted of one kind of foot throughout, *compound* or *epithymetric meters* when composed of cola of different kinds of feet, *mixed meters* when uniting different kinds of feet within the same colon.

Lascivious Meters, to whose venom sound

The open care of youth doth always listen.

Shak., Rich. II. (folio 1623), li. 1. 19.

According to the number of the syllables contained in every verse, the same is said a long or short meter, and his shortest proportion is of four syllables, and his longest of twelve.

Pattenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 58.

Rhyme being no necessary adjunct or true ornament of poem or good verse, in longer works especially, but the invention of a barbarous age, to set off wretched matter and lame meter.

Milton, P. L., Pref.

Metre may be defined to be a succession of poetical feet arranged in regular order, according to certain types recognized as standards, in verses of a determinate length.

G. P. Marsh, Lects. on Eng. Lang., xxv.

2. In *music*, the division of a composition into parts of equal time-value and of similar essential rhythmic structure. The smallest part thus indicated is that between successive primary accents, and is called a *measure*; in printed music this is marked by a bar before each primary accent. But meter includes also, in a general way, the division of a piece into equal and similar parts of more than one measure, such parts being called *phrases* or *strophes*. In this sense musical meter has obvious analogies with meter in verse, though the analogies cannot always be pressed with safety, especially as the nomenclature is not strictly parallel. (See *metrics*, 2.) *Rhythm* may be distinguished from meter in that it deals primarily with the accents and the typical and actual accentual patterns, which meter gathers into groups and sections in accordance with their time-value. This distinction, however, is not always observed or even acknowledged. Sometimes the meaning of the term is reversed, rhythm being made a matter of time, and meter one of accent. Sometimes, too, the two terms are made entirely interchangeable.

3. In *Eng. hymnology*, a pattern of versification, including the structure of the prosodial feet used, the grouping of those feet into lines, and the grouping of lines into stanzas or strophes, popularly called *verses*. See *foot* and *versification*. According to the kind of feet used, meters are usually either iambic, trochaic, or dactylic. The principal *iambic meters* are: *Common Meter* (C. M.), having alternately eight and six syllables to the line; *Long Meter* (L. M.), having eight syllables to the line; and *Short Meter* (S. M.), having two lines of six syllables, followed by one of eight, and then by another of six. Each of these meters has properly four lines to the stanza, so that their syllabic scheme is as follows: C. M., 8, 6, 8, 6; L. M., 8, 8, 8, 8; S. M., 6, 6, 8, 6. Each of them may also be doubled, so as to make eight-lined stanzas, the meter then being called *Common Meter Double* (C. M. D.), *Long Meter Double* (L. M. D.), or *Short Meter Double* (S. M. D.). Long meter may also have six lines to the stanza, and is then called *Long Meter, Six Lines*, or *Long Particular Meter* (L. P. M.), with the syllabic scheme 8, 8, 8, 8, 8, 8. Other meters of this class are *Common Particular Meter* (C. P. M.), 8, 8, 6, 8, 6, 8; *Short Particular Meter* (S. P. M.), 6, 6, 8, 6, 8, 6; *Hallelujah Me-*

ter (H. M.), 6, 6, 6, 8, 8 (or 6, 6, 6, 6, 4, 4, 4); *Serenus and Sizes*, 7, 6, 7, 6; *Tens*, 10, 10, 10, 10; etc. The principal *trochaic meters* are *Sevens*, 7, 7, 7, 7; *Eights* and *Sevens*, 8, 7, 8, 7; *Sizes*, 6, 6, 6, 6; *Sizes and Fives*, 6, 5, 6, 5; etc. The principal *dactylic meters* are *Elevens*, 11, 11, 11, 11; *Eleens* and *Tens*, 11, 10, 11, 10; etc. Numerous modifications of these schemes occur, especially in recent hymns.—**Accental meters**. See *accental*.—**Hippocretan meter**, *Hymeneal meter*, *Ionic meter*. See the adjectives.—**In short meter**, *short meter*, quickly; in short order. [U. S.]

This goin' ware glory wait ye haint one agreeable feetur,
An' if it won't for wakin' snakes, I'd home again *short meter*.

Lowell, Biglow Papers, 2d ser., li.

Laconic meter. See *laconic*, *n.*, 3.—**Quantitative meters**. See *accental meters*, under *accental*.

meter³, **metre**² (mō'tēr), *n.* [Also sometimes, as mere *F.*, *mètre*; = *Sp. Pg. It. metro* (after *F.*), *< F. mètre* = *D. G. Sw. Dan. meter*, *< L. metrum*, *< Gr. μέτρον*, a measure: see *meter*².] The fundamental unit of length of the French metrical system. It is the distance, at the melting-temperature of ice, between the ends of a certain platinum bar preserved in Paris, and called the *mètre des Archives*. It was intended to be one ten-millionth part of the earth's meridian quadrant, and to be 443,296 lines of the toise of Peru, from which it really differs by a very small amount. The meter is equal to 39.37027 inches according to Professor Rogers, and to 39.36985 inches according to General Comstock. A new meter has been established by the principal nations, which is defined by the length at the melting-point of ice between two lines drawn on a bar of platinum, which is to be kept at the International Bureau of Weights and Measures at the *parillon de Breteuil* near Sèvres, France. This new meter is to be as nearly as possible of the same length as the old one. Abbreviated *m*.

meterage (mō'tēr-āj), *n.* [*< meter*¹ + *-age*.] 1. The act of measuring.—2. Measurement; the result of measuring.—3. A charge for measuring.

meterer¹ (mō'tēr-ēr), *n.* [*< meter*² + *-er*.] One who writes in meter; a poet. Drayton.

meterly¹ (mō'tēr-li), *adv.* [ME. *metrely*; *< meter*² + *-ly*.] Metrically.

Be it in balde, ners, time, or prose,

He mest torn and wind, *meterly* to close.

Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 6560.

metre-rod¹, *n.* [Early mod. E. *metrodde*, *metrod*; *< metel*¹ + *rod*.] A measuring-rod.

The *metrodde* that he hadde in his hande was syxe cubytes longe and a spanne. Bible of 1551, Ezek. xl. 5.

meter-prover (mē'tēr-prō'vēr), *n.* A registering holder, or a gas-tank of known capacity, used for testing the accuracy of gas-meters.

meter-wheel (mē'tēr-hwēl), *n.* A drum or hollow wheel with several chambers, to which air or other gas is admitted through a tube in the axle. In use, the wheel is immersed in water above its axis, and the gas, filling each chamber successively, causes the chamber filled to rise and the wheel to revolve, when the gas is discharged above the level of the water by an opening. The chambers are of known capacity, and the revolutions of the wheel are recorded on dials. Such wheels are used in gas-meters, in which the pressure of the gas flowing through the meter gives the driving power.

meteselt, *n.* [ME., *< AS. mete*, meat, + *sēl*, time.] Dinner-time. Halliwell.

metesthetic (met-es-thet'ik), *a.* [Also *met-aesthetic*; *< Gr. μετά*, after, + *αἰσθητός*, verbal adj. of *αἰσθάνεσθαι*, perceive: see *aesthetic*.] Pertaining to the hypothesis of metesthetism.

metesthetism (met-es'the-tizm), *n.* [Also *met-aesthetism*; *< metesthetic* + *-ism*.] The monistic hypothesis that consciousness is an attribute of matter, and a product of the evolution of matter and force: opposed to *archethestism*.

metestick (mēt'stik), *n.* *Naut.*, a stick fixed on a board at right angles, used to measure the height of the hold of a ship, and to level the ballast.

meteward (mēt'wōnd), *n.* [Formerly also *meteward*; *< ME. meteward*; *< metel*¹ + *wand*.] A measuring-staff, yardstick, etc.; any rod or stick used to measure length. [Archaic.]

He reformed the olde vntrue measures, and made a measure by the length of his own arme, which was then called *vina*, an elle, and now the same is called a yard, or a *meteward*.

Stowe, Hen. I., an. 1102.

No fitting *meteward* hath To-day

For measuring spirits of thy stature.

Lowell, To Lamartine.

meteyard¹ (mēt'yārd), *n.* [*< ME. meteyarde*, *< AS. metgird*, *metgyrd*, *metgyeard*, a measuring-rod, *< gemet*, measure, + *gyrd*, rod: see *metel* and *yard*¹.] A meteward a yard in length.

Take thou the bill, give me thy *meteyard*, and spare not me.

Shak., T. of the S., iv. 3. 153.

meteynt, *n.* A Middle English form of *mitten*. Chaucer.

meth¹, *n.* [ME., *< AS. mēth*, measure, degree, proportion, ability, rank, due measure, right,

respect; < *metan*, measure: see *mete*¹.] Measure; moderation; modesty.

And Mari ledd hir life with *methe*
In a town that hiht Nazareth.

Metrical Homilies, p. 107.

meth¹, *a.* [ME., < *meth*¹, *n.*] Moderate; mild; courteous.

Alle that meyné mylde and *meth*
Went hem into Nazareth.

Cursor Mundi. (Hollivell.)

meth², *n.* An obsolete form of *mead*¹.

meth³, *n.* [Also *methe*; ME., a var. of *mood*: see *mood*¹.] Anger; wrath.

Quen the lorde of the lyfte lyked hymseeluen
For to mynne on his mon his *meth* that abydez.

Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), ii. 436.

Ne tell thou neuer at borde no tale
To harme or shame thy felawe in sale;
For if he then withhold his *methe*,
Eftson he wyll forcast thi dethe.

Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 302.

methal (meth'al), *n.* [*< meth*(yl) + *al*(cohol).] Same as *methylic alcohol* (which see, under *alcohol*).

methane (meth'an), *n.* [*< meth*(yl) + *-ane*] A hydrocarbon (CH₄) belonging to the paraffin series, a colorless, odorless gas which may be reduced to a liquid by extreme pressure and cold. It is innocuous when breathed in moderate quantity. It burns with a slightly luminous flame, and when mixed with seven or eight volumes of air explodes violently. It occurs in nature in the emanations of volcanoes and petroleum-wells. It also occurs in large quantity in the coal-measures, and when mixed with air constitutes the dreaded fire-damp of the miners. Also called *marsh-gas*.

methanometer (meth-ā-nom'e-tēr), *n.* [*< meth-ane* + Gr. *μετρον*, measure.] An apparatus, devised by Monnier, to determine and indicate automatically the quantity of marsh-gas (methane) in coal-mines. It depends upon the change of level of the mercury in a manometer-tube in which carbon dioxide is formed by the combination of the gas with the oxygen of the air under the action, for example, of an electric spark.

methe¹, *n.* An obsolete form of *mead*¹.

methe², *n.* See *meth³*.

metheglin (mē-theg'lin), *n.* [*< W. meddyglyn*, < *medd*, *mead* (see *mead*¹), + *lyn*, liquor.] Mead.

It is not my fault if I fill them out nectar and they run
to metheglin.

B. Jonson, Masque of Hymen.

O'er our parch'd tongue the rich metheglin glides.

Gay, To a Lady, i.

methemoglobin (met-hē-mō-glō-bin), *n.* [*< Gr. μερά*, with, + *E. hemoglobin*.] A modification of hemoglobin, into which it can be reconverted. It differs from hemoglobin in that its combined oxygen is not displaced by carbon monoxide nor given up in a vacuum.

methemoglobinemia (met-hē-mō-glō-bi-nē'mi-ā), *n.* [*< methemoglobin* + Gr. *αἷμα*, blood.] In *pathol.*, the presence of methemoglobin in the blood. *Med. News*, LIII, 240.

methemoglobinuria (met-hē-mō-glō-bi-nū'ri-ā), *n.* [*< methemoglobin* + Gr. *οὖρον*, urine.] In *pathol.*, the presence of methemoglobin in the urine.

methene (meth'-ēn), *n.* [*< meth*(yl) + *-ene*.] Same as *methylene*.

methen (meth'-ēr), *n.* [*< meth*², *meath*, *mead*¹.] A drinking-vessel formerly in use, especially intended for drinking mead or metheglin.

The vessels identified as methens are of wood, cut out of a single piece, having a capacity of from one to three pints.

The Dunvegan cup, a *methen* of yew covered with silver mounts.

S. K. Cat. Spec. Exhib., 1862, No. 902.

methinks (mē-think's), *v. impers.*; pret. *methought*. [*< ME. me thinketh*, < AS. *mē thynthe*, it seems to me: see *me*¹ and *think*².] It seems to me; it appears to me. See *me*¹ and *think*².

method (meth'əd), *n.* [= OF. *methode*, F. *méthode* = Sp. *método* = Pg. *metodo* = It. *metodo* = D. G. Dan. *methode* = Sw. *method*, < LL. *methodus*, *methodos*, a way of teaching or proceeding, < Gr. *μέθοδος*, a going after, pursuit, investigation, inquiry, method, system, < *μετά*, after, + *ὁδός*, way.] 1. Orderly regulation of conduct with a view to the attainment of an end; systematic procedure subservient to the pur-

pose of any business; the use of a complete set of rules for carrying out any plan or project; as, to observe *method* in business or study; without *method* success is improbable: in this and the next two senses only in the singular.

Though this be madness, yet there is *method* in 't.

Shak., Hamlet, ii. 2. 208.

Horace still charms with graceful negligence,
And without *method* talks us into sense.

Pope, Essay on Criticism, l. 654.

The particular uses of *method* are various: but the general one is, to enable men to understand the things that are the subjects of it.

Bentham, Introduct. to Morals and Legislation, xvi. 1, note.

Where the habit of *Method* is present and effective, things the most remote and diverse in time, place, and outward circumstance are brought into mental contiguity and succession, the more striking as the less expected.

Coleridge, Method, § II. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

2. A system, or complete set, of rules of procedure for attaining a given end; a short way to a desired result; specifically, in *logic*, a general plan for setting forth any branch of knowledge whatever; that branch of logic which teaches how to arrange thoughts for investigation or exposition.

Method hath been placed, and that not amiss, in logic, as a part of judgment: . . . the doctrine of *method* containeth the rules of judgment upon that which is to be delivered.

Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii.

Method is procedure according to principles.

Kant, Critique of Pure Reason (tr. by Meiklejohn), p. 516.

3. Any way or manner of conducting any business.

In this *method* of life it was once his fate to approach a clear fountain.

Bacon, Moral Fables, iii.

4. A plan or system of conduct or action; the way or mode of doing or effecting something; as, a *method* of instruction; *method* of classification; the English *method* of pronunciation.

Therefore to know what more thou art than man, . . . Another *method* I must now begin.

Milton, P. R., iv. 540.

Let such persons . . . not quarrel with the Great Physician of souls for having cured them by easy and gentle *methods*.

South, Sermons, IX. i.

Still less respectable appears this extreme concern for those of our own blood which goes along with utter unconcern for those of other blood, when we observe its *methods*.

5. In music: (a) Manner of performance; technique; style. (b) A manner or system of teaching. (c) An instruction-book, systematically arranged.—*Acroamatic*, *analytic*, *antecedental* *method*. See the adjectives.—*Arbogast's method*. (Named after the inventor, the Alsatian mathematician Louis François Antoine Arbogast, 1759–1803, who himself named it the *calculus of derivations*.) A method for the development of the function of a function according to the powers of the variable of the latter function.—*Baconian method*. See *Baconian*.—*Catechetical method*, the method of teaching by questions addressed to the memory.—*Centrobatic method*. See *centrobatic*.—*Comparative method*, any method of investigation which rests upon the comparison of several groups of objects.—*Compositive method*. Same as *synthetic method*.—*Correlative method*. See *correlative*.—*Deductive method*. See *deductive*.—*Definitive or divisive method*. See *divisive*.—*Dialogic method*. See *dialogic*.—*Differential method*. (a) A method of estimating the value of a physical quantity by comparing it with another of the same kind the value of which is known and estimating the difference. See *differential*, and *differential galvanometer*. (b) A method, introduced by Frischen, in duplex telegraphy for eliminating the effect of the transmitted current on the instruments at the transmitting station while leaving them available to record any message received at the same time. See *telegraphy*.—*Epidemic method*. See the adjectives.—*Euler's method of elimination*. See *elimination*.—*Genetic, graphical, historical method*. See the adjectives.—*Horner's method of approximation*. See *approximation*.—*Idiomatic method*. Same as *epidemic method*.—*Inductive or experimental method*, a method which depends upon making new observations.—*Introspective method*. See *introspective*.—*Lagrangean, lunar, magistral method*. See the adjectives.—*Manco's method*, a method of measuring the electrical resistance of a circuit in which there is an electromotive force. See *resistance*.—*Metaphysical or subjective method*, one which rests on the assumption that the possibilities of thought are coextensive with the possibilities of things.—*Method of adhesions*. See the quotation.

At the recent meeting of the British Association, Dr. E. B. Tylor read an interesting paper on the laws of marriage and descent, illustrative of his ingenious method of studying ethnological phenomena. All myths and customs, on a close study, may by analysis be disintegrated, and are found to consist of certain elements. Dr. Tylor arranges these elements statistically, and, by inquiring which occur simultaneously among various peoples, proves that certain groups of such elements belong genetically together. This he calls the *method of adhesions*. *Science*, XII, 211.

Method of agreement, that method of experimental inquiry in which, some experiment being tried under a great variety of circumstances and found always to yield the same result, it is inferred that this result would be reached under all circumstances.—**Method of approaches**. See *approach*.—**Method of avoidance**, a method of experimentation in which the circumstances

of the observation are specially chosen so that one usual source of error does not enter into the result.—**Method of compensation**, a method in which a source of error of unknown amount is got rid of by a special mechanical contrivance.—**Method of concomitant variations**, the method in which the known quantities on which the results of an experiment depend are made to vary with a view to ascertaining the values of the unknown quantities.—**Method of correction**, a method of experimentation in which a source of error is allowed for by calculation. This differs from the method of residues only in that the nature of the causes of the residual phenomena are known, and only their quantities remain to be determined.—**Method of difference**, that method in which an experiment is tried under conditions seeming to differ in but one material circumstance, and the difference in the two results is ascribed to that circumstance.—**Method of dimensions, divisors, exclusions, fluxions**. See *dimension*, *divisor*, etc.—**Method of exhaustion**, the method of approximation to the area of a curvilinear figure by means of inscribed and circumscribed polygons.—**Method of increments, of indivisibles, of infusion, of limits**. See *increment*, *indivisible*, etc.—**Method of least squares**. See *square*.—**Method of residues**. (a) That method of experimental inquiry in which from an observed quantity is subtracted the effects of known causes in order that the effects of unknown causes may be studied by themselves. (b) A method invented by Cauchy of treating the integral calculus. See *residual*.—**Method of reversal**, a method in which two experiments are made under different circumstances, in such a way that their results can be combined by calculation, so that the error shall be determined and eliminated.—**Natural method**, a method in which the order of nature is observed. See *Jussieu*.—**Null-method**, a method of measurement in which the equality of two physical quantities is indicated when, on performing a specified operation, no effect is produced on the testing apparatus: for example, the Wheatstone bridge method of measuring electrical resistance.—**Progressive method**. Same as *synthetic method*.—**Regressive or resolute method**. Same as *analytic method*.—**Scientific method**, a method of investigation proceeding in a scientific manner, and setting out from fundamental and elementary principles; especially, the method of modern science.—**Secratic method**, the method of teaching by questions addressed to the understanding.—**Subjective method**. Same as *metaphysical method*.—**Symbolical method**. (a) A method in which symbols of operations are treated as if they were symbols of quantities. (b) A method in which, in *analytical geom.*, the functions which vanish on straight lines, etc., are represented by single letters. (c) In *algebra*, a method in which, by the aid of umbrae, quantities are written as powers of polynomials.—**Synthetic, progressive, or compositive method**, a method in which we set out with general principles and proceed to deduce their consequences.—**Tabular or tabellary method**, the method of exhibiting the divisions of a subject by tables.—**Total method**, the method of a whole science; *partial method*, the method of a particular part of a science.—**Universal or general method**, a method applicable to all problems, or to a very wide class of problems; *special or particular method*, one applicable to a small class of problems.

methodic (me-thod'ik), *a.* [= F. *methodique* = Sp. *metódico* = Pg. *metódico* = It. *metodico* (cf. D. G. *methodisch* = Dan. *methodisk*), < LL. *methodicus*, following a method (*medici methodici*, physicians known as methodists), < Gr. *μεθοδικός*, working by rule, following a method, systematic (*οἱ μεθοδικοί*, physicians known as methodists), < *μεθόδος*, a method; see *method*.] Pertaining to or characterized by method; conformed or conforming to a method: as, the *methodic* principle or sect in medicine.

The legislator whose measures produce evil instead of good, notwithstanding the extensive and *methodic* inquiries which helped him to decide, cannot be held to have committed more than error of reasoning.

H. Spencer, Man vs. State, p. 77.

Methodic doubt. See *doubt*¹.

methodical (me-thod'i-kal), *a.* [*< methodic* + *-al*.] Characterized by or exhibiting method; disposed or acting in a systematic way; systematic; orderly: as, the *methodical* arrangement of objects or topics; *methodical* accounts; a *methodical* man.

When I am old, I will be as *methodical* an hypocrite as any pair of lawn sleeves in Savoy.

Shirley, Grateful Servant, ii. 1.

I have done it in a confused manner, and without the nice divisions of art; for grief is not *methodical*.

Ep. Atterbury, Sermons, I. vi.

methodically (me-thod'i-kal-i), *adv.* In a methodical manner; according to a method; with method or order.

methodics (me-thod'iks), *n.* [Pl. of *methodic*: see *-ics*.] The science of method; methodology. **methodisation, methodise**, etc. See *methodization*, etc.

methodism (meth'əd-izm), *n.* [*< method* (see *Methodist*) + *-ism*.] 1. The principle of acting according to a fixed or strict method; the system or practice of methodists: as, *methodism* in medicine, or in conduct.

This system [of medical doctrine] was known as *methodism*, its adherents as the *methodici* or *methodists*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XV, 802.

Specifically.—2. [*cap.*] The doctrines and polity of the Methodist Church. See *Methodist Church*, under *Methodist*.



Methen, from specimen in the Museum of the Royal Irish Academy, Dublin, Ireland.

Methodist (meth'od-ist), *n.* and *a.* [*< method + -ist.*] 1. *n.* 1. [*l. e.*] One who is characterized by strict adherence to method; one who thinks or acts according to a fixed system or definite principles; one who is thoroughly versed in method.

The finest *methodists*, according to Aristotle's golden rule of artificial bound, condemn geometrical precepts in arithmetic or arithmetical precepts in geometry as irregular and abusive.

G. Harvey, Pierce's Supererogation.

The great thinkers of all times have been strict *methodists*.
Alcott, Table-Talk, p. 128.

2. One of a sect of ancient physicians who practised by method or theory. Compare *Dogmatist*, 2.

As many more
As *methodist* Musus kild with hellebore
In autumn last.

Marston, Scourge of Villainy, Sat. i.

The *methodists* agreed with the empirics in one point, in their contempt for anatomy; but, strictly speaking, they were dogmatists, though with a dogma different from that of the Hippocratic school.
Encyc. Brit., XV. 802.

3. A member of the Christian denomination founded by John Wesley (1703-91). The name was first applied to Wesley and his companions by their fellow-students at Oxford on account of their methodical habits in study and in religious life.

Thus Bath yields a continued rotation of diversions, and people of all ways of thinking, even from the libertine to the *methodist*, have it in their power to complete the day with employment agreeable to their taste and disposition.
Life of Quin (reprint 1887), p. 50.

Dialectic Methodists, a name given to certain Roman Catholic priests of France, during the seventeenth century, who opposed by argument the doctrines of the Huguenots. Also called *Romish* or *Papish Methodists*.—**Fres Methodists**, a Methodist denomination in the United States, established in 1860 at Pekin in New York. Its members place especial emphasis upon the doctrines of entire sanctification and eternal punishment. They rigidly enforce the rule for simplicity of dress, and prohibit the use of choir or musical instrument in church service; they have abandoned episcopacy, and have one superintendent elected every four years.

II. *a.* Of or pertaining to Methodism or the Methodists; belonging to or agreeing with the general body of Methodists: as, *Methodist* principles; a *Methodist* church.—**The Methodist Church**, a Christian body existing in several distinct church organizations, the most important of which are that known in England as the *Methodist Episcopal Church*. These two bodies do not differ materially in doctrine, worship, or ecclesiastical organization. They are evangelical, and Arminian in theology. Their worship is generally non-liturgical. Each Methodist society, or local church, is organized in classes, under class-leaders; the different societies, which are sometimes grouped in circuits, are combined in districts, each of which is, in the United States, under the superintendence of a presiding elder. The American churches also have bishops, who are not diocesan, but itinerant, possessing concurrent jurisdiction over the whole church. The highest ecclesiastical court is the General Conference, which meets every fourth year. In the United States lay delegates have been admitted to the Conference since 1872, and in England since 1880, before which dates the Conference was a purely clerical body. Other Methodist churches are: The *Welsh Calvinistic Methodists*, Calvinistic in theology, formed from the *Countess of Huntingdon's Connection*, which is Congregational in polity; the *Methodist New Connection*, which gives a larger degree of power to the laity than does the Old Connection; the *Bible Christians*; the *Primitive Methodists*; the *United Methodist Free Churches*, a combination of three pre-existing Methodist organizations; and the *Wesleyan Reform Union*. All the above are British organizations. In the United States, the Methodist Episcopal Church exists in two geographical divisions, the *Methodist Episcopal Church (North)*, and the *Methodist Episcopal Church (South)*. There is also an *African Methodist Episcopal Church*, an *African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church*, the *Colored Methodist Episcopal Church in America*, the *Union American Methodist Episcopal Church*—all composed entirely of colored Methodists; the *Evangelical Association*, popularly though inaccurately termed *German Methodists*, or *Albionites*, from the name of their founder; the *United Brethren in Christ*, which is essentially though not nominally a Methodist body; the *Methodist Protestant Church*, which rejects episcopacy; and the *Wesleyan Methodist Connection of America*. In Canada several of the Methodist bodies have been consolidated into a single organization, called the *Methodist Church of Canada*. All these Methodist bodies agree in having a consolidated ministry for each body, each minister being subject to change of parish within certain definite periods. This feature of their economy is called "the itinerancy."

methodistic (meth'od-dis'tik), *a.* [*< methodist + -ic.*] 1. Of or pertaining to methodism or methodists; characterized by or exhibiting strict adherence to method; hence, strict or exacting, as in religion or morals.

Then spare our stage, ye *methodistic* men!

Byron, Hints from Horace.

2. [*cap.*] Of or pertaining to the Methodist Church; characteristic of the Methodists or Methodism: as, *Methodistic* principles or practices.

In connection with the *Methodistic* revival.

Is. Taylor, Wesley and Methodism, p. 106.

Methodistical (meth'od-dis'ti-kal), *a.* [*< methodistic + -al.*] Same as *Methodistic*, 2.

The precise number of *methodistical* marks you know best.
Hp. Lavington, Enthusiasm of Methodists and Plapists Compared, p. xii.

methodistically (meth'od-dis'ti-kal-i), *adv.* In a methodistic manner; specifically [*cap.*], after the manner of the Methodists; as regards Methodism.

methodization (meth'od-i-zā'shun), *n.* [*< methodize + -ation.*] The act or process of methodizing or reducing to method; the state of being methodized. Also spelled *methodisation*.

The conceptions, then, which we employ for the colligation and *methodization* of facts do not develop themselves from within, but are impressed upon the mind from without.
J. S. Mill, Logic, IV. il. § 2.

methodize (meth'od-iz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *methodized*, ppr. *methodizing*. [*< method + -ize.*] 1. *trans.* To reduce to method; dispose in due order; arrange in a convenient manner.

The wisdom of God hath *methodized* the course of things unto the best advantage of goodness.

Sir T. Browne, Christ, Mor., l. 30.

Science . . . is simply common sense rectified, extended, and *methodized*.
J. Fiske, Cosmic Philos., l. 124.

II. *intrans.* To be methodical; use method.

The mind . . . is disposed to generalize and *methodize* to excess.

Cokeridge, Method, § 1.

Also spelled *methodisc*.

methodizer (meth'od-i-zēr), *n.* One who *methodizes*. Also spelled *methodiser*.

He was a careful *methodizer* of his knowledge.

Saunders, Noah Webster, p. 215.

methodological (meth'od-ō-lōj'i-kal), *a.* [*< methodology + -ic-al.*] Of or pertaining to methodology.

If there were several competing methods of geometry . . . geometers would inevitably be involved at the outset of their study in *methodological* discussion.

H. Sidgwick, Methods of Ethics, p. 5.

methodologist (meth'od-ō-lōj'i-jist), *n.* [*< methodology + -ist.*] One who is versed in or treats of methodology.

methodology (meth'od-ō-lōj'i-jī), *n.* [*< Gr. μέθοδος, method, + -λογία, -logia, speak: see -ology.*] 1. A branch of logic whose office it is to show how the abstract principles of the science are to be applied to the production of knowledge; the doctrine of definition and division; in a broader sense, the science of method in scientific procedure.

That part of logic which is conversant with the perfection, with the well-being of thought is the doctrine of method—*methodology*.

Sir W. Hamilton, Lectures on Logic, xxiv.

The rival originators of modern *Methodology*, Descartes and Bacon, vie with each other in the stress that they lay on this point: and the latter's warning against the "overtures male terminatæ" of ordinary thought is peculiarly needed in ethical discussion.

H. Sidgwick, Methods of Ethics, p. 318.

2. A treatise on method.

methomania (meth'ō-mā-ni-ā), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. μέθη, methē, strong drink (see mead), + μανία, mania, madness.*] In *pathol.*, an irresistible morbid craving for intoxicating substances; dipsomania.

Dipsomania is a form of physical disease, and it has been aptly defined as an uncontrollable and intermittent impulse to take alcoholic stimulants, or any other agent . . . which causes intoxication—in short, a *methomania*.
E. C. Mann, Psychol. Med., p. 354.

methought (mē-thāt'). Preterit of *methinks*.

methridatium, *n.* See *mithridatium*.

methule (meth'ūl), *n.* Same as *methyle*.

methy (meth'i), *n.*; pl. *methies* (-iz). A name of the burbot.

methyl (meth'il), *n.* [*< Gr. μετά, with, + ύλη, wood.*] The hypothetical radical (CH₃) of wood-spirit and its derivatives. It is analogous to ethyl in its chemical relations.—**Methyl alcohol**, green, mercaptan. See *alcohol*, etc.

methylal (meth'il-al), *n.* [*< methyl + al(cohol).*] Methylene dimethyl ether, CH₂(OCH₃)₂, a liquid product of the oxidation of methylic alcohol. It has a pleasant odor, and by oxidation passes into formic acid.

methylamine (meth'il-am-in), *n.* [*< methyl + amine.*] A colorless gas (NH₂CH₃), having a strong ammoniacal odor, and resembling ammonia in many of its reactions. It may be regarded as ammonia (NH₃) in which the radical methyl (CH₃) has been substituted for a hydrogen atom. When brought in contact with a lighted taper it burns with a livid yellowish flame. Methylamine may be condensed to a liquid; it has not been solidified. It is exceedingly soluble in water, and forms, with acids, crystallizable salts.

methylate (meth'i-lāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *methylated*, ppr. *methylating*. [*< methyl + -ate.*]

To mix or impregnate with methylic alcohol or methyl.—**Methylated spirit**, spirit of wine or alcohol containing ten per cent. of wood-naphtha (methylic alcohol). The naphtha communicates a disagreeable flavor, which renders the spirit unfit for drinking. It is of much use in the arts as a solvent, for preserving specimens, in the manufacture of varnishes, for burning in spirit-lamps, etc.

methyl-blue (meth'il-blō), *n.* A coal-tar color prepared by treating spirit-blue (see *spirit-blue*, 2) with methyl chloride. It is used to dye light-blue tints on silk, and possesses a purer tone than spirit-blue.

methylconine (meth'il-kō-nin), *n.* [*< methyl + conine.*] One of the alkaloids found in commercial conine.

methylcrotonic (meth'il-krō-ton'ik), *a.* In *chem.*, used only in the following phrase:—**Methylcrotonic acid**. Same as *crotonic acid* (which see, under *crotonic*).

methylene (meth'i-lēn), *n.* [*< methyl + -ene.*] A bivalent hydrocarbon radical (CH₂) which does not exist free, but occurs in many compounds, as methylene iodide, CH₂I₂. Also called *methene*.

methylene-blue (meth'i-lēn-blō), *n.* A coal-tar color prepared by treating dimethylaniline successively with hydrochloric acid, sodium nitrite, sulphureted hydrogen, common salt, and zinc chloride. It is used in dyeing, and produces fast blues on cotton, leather, and jute, but not on wool or silk. It is also an important bacterioscopic reagent.

methylic (me-thil'ik), *a.* [*< methyl + -ic.*] Containing or related to the radical methyl.—**Methylic alcohol**, ether, etc. See the nouns.

methyl-salicylic (meth'il-sal-i-sil'ik), *a.* Containing methyl in combination with salicylic acid.—**Methyl-salicylic acid**, the methyl ester of salicylic acid, and the chief ingredient of wintergreen-oil, from *Gaultheria procumbens*, a colorless, agreeably smelling oil which forms salts that are easily decomposed.

methyl-violet (meth-il-vi'ō-let), *n.* A coal-tar color produced by the direct oxidation of pure dimethylaniline with chloride of copper. Also called *Paris violet*.

methymnion (meth-im'ni-on), *n.*; pl. *methymnia* (-i). [NL., *< Gr. μεθύμνιον, methymnion, after, + μνιον, hymn.*] In *anc. pros.*, a short colon after an antistrophe.

methysis (meth'i-sis), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. μέθυσις, drunkenness, < μεθύω, to be drunken with wine.*] In *pathol.*, drunkenness; intoxication.

metic (met'ik), *n.* [Irreg. for **metec*, *< L. metecus*, *< Gr. μέτεκος, a resident alien, prop. adj.*, changing one's abode, *< μετά, over* (denoting change), + *οίκος, house, abode*; see *economy*.] An emigrant or immigrant; specifically, in ancient Greece, a resident alien who in general bore the burdens of a citizen, and had some of the citizen's privileges; hence, any resident alien.

To all men, rich and poor, citizens and *metics*, the comparative excellence of the democracy . . . was now manifest.
Grote, Hist. Greece, VI. 2.

The Patricians, as distinguished from the Patres, formed an aristocracy as compared with their freedmen or other dependents, or with the *metics* or strangers that sojourned among them, or with the alien population that were permitted, on terms more or less hard, to cultivate their lands.
W. E. Hearn, Aryan Household, p. 192.

meticulous (mē-tik'ū-lus), *a.* [= F. *méticuleux*, *< L. meticulosus*, full of fear, *< metus*, fear.] Timid; over-careful.

Melancholy and *meticulous* heads. *Sir T. Browne.*
A stylus of Plato's super-subtle and *meticulous* consistency.
Amer. Jour. Philol., IX. 299.

meticulously (mē-tik'ū-lus-li), *adv.* Timidly.

Move circumspectly, not *meticulously*.

Sir T. Browne, Christ, Mor., l. 33.

metif (mē'tif), *n.* [*< F. méfif, OF. mestif, of mixed breed*; see *mastiff*, and cf. *mestee, mestizo*.] The offspring of a white person and a quadroon.

meting¹ (mē'ting), *n.* [ME. *meting*, *< AS. metung*, verbal *n.* of *metan*, *metce*; see *metel*.] Measuring.

meting², *n.* A Middle English form of *meeting*.

meting³, *n.* [ME. *metynge*, *< AS. mæting*, verbal *n.* of *mætan*, *dream*; see *metec*.] A dream.

Joseph . . . he that redde so

The kynges *metynge*, Pharaon.

Chaucer, Death of Blanche, l. 282.

Metis (mē'tis), *n.* [*< Gr. Μῆτις, daughter of Oceanus and Tethys, and sometimes called the mother of Athena; a personification of μῆτις, wisdom, prudence.*] 1. In *Gr. myth.*, a goddess personifying prudence, daughter of Oceanus and Tethys, and first wife of Zeus.—2. The ninth of the planetoids in the order of discovery, first observed by Graham at Markree, Ire-

J. Hadley, *Essays*, p. 97.

metricist (met'ri-sist), *n.* [*< metric² + -ist.*] A metrical writer; a metrician.

Counterpoint, therefore, is not to be achieved by the metricist, even though he be Pindar himself.

Encyc. Brit., XIX, 262.

metrics¹ (met'riks), *n.* [*Pl. of metric¹: see -ics.*] The philosophical and mathematical theory of measurement.

metrics² (met'riks), *n.* [*Pl. of metric²: see -ics.*]

1. The art of versification.—2. The science or doctrine which treats of rhythm in language and its employment in poetic composition. Both as an art and as a science metrics is a branch of rhythmic, and relates to rhythm in language as music or harmonics does to musical rhythm, and orphics (regarded as an art or science by the ancients) to rhythm in the movements of the body. It is a distinct science from grammar in its proper sense, the only department of which approaching metrics is that called *prosody*—that is, the study of quantity or the determination of long and short in spoken language. As a matter of convenience grammarians have added to this elementary or empiric treatise on versification, and so in traditional and popular usage *prosody* is made equivalent to *metrics*. In metrical composition the unit is the time (mora) or the syllable. In the nomenclature of modern metrics syllables combine into feet or measures, these into lines, and lines into stanzas or strophes. In the more exact and complete terminology of ancient metrics lines or syllables combine into feet or measures, measures into cola, lines (verses), or periods, periods into systems or strophes, strophes into pericopes, and lines, periods, systems, or pericopes into poems. Also *metric*.

Metridium (mē-trid'i-um), *n.* [*N.L., < Gr. μετρίδιος, < μέτρα, womb: see matrix.*] A genus of sea-anemones. *M. marginatum* is the commonest sea-anemone of the New England coast, found in abundance



Sea-anemone (*Metridium marginatum*), open and closed.

in quiet tide-pools on rocks and submerged timber. When full-blown or distended with water this actinia may be eight or ten inches in diameter.

metrification (met'ri-fī-kā'shon), *n.* [*< metrificy + -ation (see -fication).*] The making of verses; a metrical composition. [Rare.]

Should I flounder awhile without a tumble
Through this metrification of Catullus.

Tennyson, Mendecasyllabics.

metrifier (met'ri-fī-ēr), *n.* A metrist; a versifier.

metrify (met'ri-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *metrified*, pr. *metrifying*. [*< OF. metrificer, < ML. metrificare, write in meter, < L. metrum, meter (see meter²), + facere, make: see -fy.*] To compose meters or verses.

In *metrifying* his base can not well be larger than a metro of six. *Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie*, p. 79.

Metriinae (met-ri-i'nē), *n. pl.* [*< Metrius + -inae.*] A group of beetles of the family *Carabidae*, typified by the genus *Metrius*, having the body not pedunculate, the posterior coxae separated, the prosternum prolonged at the tip, and the mandibles with a setigerous puncture. Also *Metriini*, as a tribe of *Carabinae*.

metrist (mē'trist), *n.* [= *Sp. metrista*, < *ML. metrista*, a writer in meter, a poet, < *L. metrum*, meter: see *meter²* and *-ist*.] One who is versed in poetic meter or rhythm; a metrical writer; a metrician.

Coleridge himself, from natural fineness of ear, was the best metrist among modern English poets.

Loved, Study Windows, p. 267.

metritis (mē-trī'tis), *n.* [*N.L., < Gr. μέτρα (see matrix), womb, + -itis.*] In *pathol.*, inflammation of the uterus, especially of its middle coat.

Metrius (met'ri-us), *n.* [*N.L., < Gr. μέτριος, of moderate size, < μέτρον, measure: see meter².*] The typical genus of *Metriinae*, founded by Eschscholtz in 1829. *M. contractus* is a Californian species found in woods under stones.

metrocarcinoma (mē-trō-kār-si-nō'mā), *n.*; *pl. metrocarcinomata* (-mā-tā). [*N.L., < Gr. μέτρα, womb, + καρκίνωμα, a cancer: see carcinoma.*] In *pathol.*, carcinoma of the uterus.

metrochrome (met'rō-krōm), *n.* [*< Gr. μέτρον, a measure, + χρώμα, color.*] An instrument for measuring colors.

metrocracy (mē-trōk'rā-si), *n.* [*< Gr. μέτρον, mother, + -κρατία, < κρᾶν, rule.*] Rule by the mother of the family.

The theory which regards *metrocracy* and communal marriage as a stage through which the human race in general has passed. *The Academy*, Feb. 15, 1888, p. 186.

metrograph (met'rō-grāf), *n.* [*< Gr. μέτρον, a measure, + γράφειν, write.*] An apparatus for measuring and recording the rate of speed of a railway locomotive at any moment, and the time of arrival at and departure from each station.

metroiacon (met-rō-i'ā-kon), *n.*; *pl. metroiacon* (-kū). [*L.L., also metroiaconum, < Gr. μετρώων, neut. of μετρώω, equiv. to μέτρον, of a mother, specifically of Cybele as the mother of the gods, < μέτρον, mother: see mother¹.*] In *pros.*, same as *galliambus*.

metrological (met-rō-loj'i-kāl), *a.* [*< metrology + -ic-al.*] Of or pertaining to metrology.

metrologist (met-rol'ō-jist), *n.* [*< metrology + -ist.*] A student of or an expert in metrology.

metrology (met-rol'ō-jī), *n.* [= *F. métrologie* = *Sp. metrologia* = *Pg. It. metrologia*, < *Gr. μέτρον, a measure, + -λογία, < λέγειν, speak: see -ology.*] The science of weights and measures. It has two parts, one relating to the art of weighing and measuring, and the other accumulating facts in regard to units of measure which are now or have formerly been in use.—**Documentary metrology**, the science of ancient weights and measures based upon the study of monuments, especially of standards in regard to which there is sufficient evidence that they were intended to represent certain measures.—**Historical metrology**, the investigation of the weights and measures of the past, and especially of the ancients. It is divided into documentary and inductive metrology.—**Inductive metrology**, that based upon the measurement of a large number of objects in regard to any one of which there is little or no evidence that it was intended to have any exact measure.

metromania (met-rō-mā'ni-ā), *n.* [= *F. métromanie* = *Sp. metromania* = *Pg. metromania*, < *Gr. μέτρον, measure, + μανία, madness.*] A mania for writing poetry.

metromaniac (met-rō-mā'ni-ak), *a.* [*< metromania + -ic.*] Characteristic of or affected with metromania; excessively fond of writing verses.

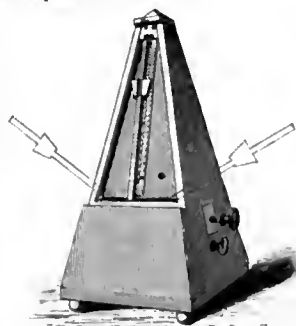
He seems to have [suddenly] acquired the facility of versification, and to display it with almost *metromaniac* eagerness.

W. Taylor, Survey of German Poetry, I, 183. (*Davies.*)

metrometer¹ (met-rom'e-tēr), *n.* [*< Gr. μέτρον, measure, + μέτρον, measure.*] Same as *metro-nome*.

metrometer² (met-rom'e-tēr), *n.* [*< Gr. μέτρα, the womb, + μέτρον, measure.*] Same as *hystero-meter*.

metronome (met'rō-nōm), *n.* [= *F. métronome*, < *Gr. μέτρον, a measure, + νόμος, law: see nome³.*] A mechanical contrivance for marking time, especially as an aid in musical study or performance. In its usual form it consists of a double pendulum (oscillating on a pivot near its center), the lower end of which is weighted with a ball of lead, while the upper end carries a weight of brass that may be moved up or down. When the latter weight is moved up, the rate of oscillation is slower; when it is moved down, the rate is faster. The upper end of the pendulum is graduated, so that any desired number of oscillations per minute can be secured. The whole is connected with clock-work having a strong spring, whereby the oscillation may be maintained for several minutes, and each oscillation may be marked by a distinct tick or clack. The invention of the metronome was claimed by J. N. Maelzel in 1816, but it is probable that he only adapted and introduced it to general use. The instrument is used for recording the tempo desired by a composer, and also as a means of teaching beginners the habit of keeping strict time. Its use is indicated in printed music by the *metronomic mark* (which see, under *mark*). Sometimes an attachment is added for striking a bell at every second, third, fourth, or sixth oscillation, so as to mark primary accents: such a metronome is called a *bell-metronome*. Various other metronomes have been invented, most of which are based upon the pendulum principle. Abbreviated *M.*



Maelzel's Metronome.
(The dotted lines show the extent of vibration of the pendulum.)

metronomic (met-rō-nom'ik), *a.* [*< metronome + -ic.*] Pertaining to a metronome, or to tempo as indicated by a metronome.—**Metronomic mark**. See *mark*.

metronomy (met-ron'ō-mī), *n.* [*< metronome + -y.*] The act, process, or science of using a metronome, or of indicating tempo by reference to a metronome.

metronymic (met-rō-nim'ik), *a.* and *n.* [*< Gr. μετρωνυμικός, named after one's mother, < μέτρον, mother, + ὄνομα, ἄλλοτε ὄνομα, name: see onym.* (*cf. matronymic, patronymic.*)] **I. a.** Derived from the name of a mother or other female ancestor: correlative to *patronymic*: as, a *metronymic* name.

II. n. A maternal name; a name derived from the mother or a maternal ancestor.

Of *metronymics*, as we may call them, used as personal descriptions, we find examples both before and after the Conquest. *E. A. Freeman, Norman Conquest*, V, 380.

metroperitonitis (mē-trō-per'i-tō-nī'tis), *n.* [*N.L., < Gr. μέτρα, the womb, + NL. peritonitis, q. v.*] In *pathol.*, inflammation of the uterus and peritoneum.

metrophlebitis (mē'trō-flē-bī'tis), *n.* [*N.L., < Gr. μέτρα, the womb, + NL. phlebitis, q. v.*] Inflammation of the veins of the womb.

metropole (met'rō-pōl), *n.* [*< OF. metropole, F. métropole: see metropolis.*] A metropolis. *Halliwel.*

Dublin being the *metropole* and chief city of the whole land, and where are his majesties principal and high courts. *Holinshed, Ireland*, an. 1578.

metropolis (mē-trōp'ō-lis), *n.* [= *F. métropole* = *Sp. metrópoli* = *Pg. It. metropoli*, < *L.L. metropolis*, < *Gr. μητρόπολις, a mother state or city (a state or city in relation to its colonies), also a capital city, < μέτρον, = F. mother, + πόλις, state, city: see police.*] 1. In ancient Greece, the mother city or parent state of a colony, as Corinth of Coreya and Syraene, or Phocæa of Massalia (Marseilles), the colony being independent, but usually maintaining close relations with the metropolis.

This Sidon, the ancient *Metropolis* of the Phœnicians (now called Saito), in likelihood was built by Sidon. *Purchas, Pilgrimage*, p. 90.

Colonies may be regarded as independent states, attached to their metropolis by ties of sympathy and common descent, but no further. *W. Smith, Dict. Greek and Roman Antiq.*, p. 314.

2. Later, a chief city; a seat of government; in the *early church*, the see or chief city of an ecclesiastical province.

We stopped at Pavia, that was once the metropolis of a kingdom, but at present a poor town. *Addison, Travels in Italy.*

3. In modern usage: (a) Specifically, the see or seat of a metropolitan bishop.

That so stood out against the holy church,
The great metropolis and see of Rome.

Shak., K. John, v. 2, 72.

Marcanopolis lost its metropolitan rights, though it still continued a See; and Delbatus or Zagara became the *Metropolis* of the province.

J. M. Neale, Eastern Church, I, 44.

(b) The capital city or seat of government of a country, as London, Paris, or Washington. (c) A chief city; a city holding the first rank in any respect within a certain territorial range: as, New York is the commercial metropolis of the United States.—4. In *zoögeog.* and *bot.*, the place of most numerous representation of a species by individuals, or of a genus by species; the focus of a generic area. See *generic*.

metropolitan (met-rō-pol'i-tan), *a.* and *n.* [= *F. métropolitain* = *Sp. Pg. It. metropolitano*, < *L.L. metropolitanus*, of a metropolis, < *metropolis*, a metropolis: see *metropolis*.] **I. a.** 1. Of or pertaining to a metropolis, in any sense: residing in or connected with a metropolis: as, *metropolitan* enterprise; *metropolitan* police.

The eclipse

That metropolitan volcanoes make,
Whose Stygian throats breathe darkness all day long.

Cowper, Task, lii, 727.

2. Of or pertaining to the chief see of an ecclesiastical province: as, a *metropolitan* church.

A bishop at that time had power in his own diocese over all other ministers there, and a metropolitan bishop sundry preeminence above other bishops.

Hooker, Eccles. Polity, vii, § 8.

Very near the metropolitan church there are several pieces of marble entablatures and columns. *Pococke, Description of the East*, II, I, 253.

Metropolitan district. See *district*.

II. n. 1. A citizen of the mother city or parent state of a colony. See *metropolis*, 1.

Both *metropolitans* and colonists styled themselves Hellenes, and were recognized as such by each other. *Grote, Hist. Greece*, II, 315.

2. *Eccles.*: (a) In the early Christian church, the bishop of the municipal capital of a province or eparchy, who had a general ecclesiastical

tical superintendence over the bishops and churches of his province, confirmed, ordained, and when necessary excommunicated the bishops, and convened and presided over the provincial synods. The superiority in rank of the bishops of the principal sees was so early established that many authorities have held that the office of metropolitan (including also under this title the primates of patriarchal sees) was of apostolic origin. In the developed organization under the Christian emperors a metropolitan ranked above an ordinary bishop and below a patriarch or exarch. In medieval times the power of most of the metropolitans in western countries became much diminished, while that of the diocesan bishops and the pope was relatively increased. See *archbishop* and *primate*.

By consent of all churches, . . . the precedence in each province was assigned to the Bishop of the Metropolis, who was called the first Bishop, the *Metropolitan*.

Barrow, The Pope's Supremacy.

The bishops [of Cyprus] were . . . subjected to the Latin metropolitan, who was bound to administer justice among them. *Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist.*, p. 167.

(b) In modern usage, in the Roman Catholic and other episcopal churches, any archbishop who has bishops under his authority.

These be, lo, the verry prelates and bysshoppes *metropolitans* and postles of theyr sects.

Sir T. More, Works, p. 1091.

The archbishops of Canterbury and York are both *metropolitans*.

Hook.

An Oath of obedience to the metropolitan . . . was added to the Oath of Supremacy.

R. W. Dizon, Hist. Church of Eng., xvi.

(c) In the Greek Church, the bishop of the municipal capital of a province, who is in rank intermediate between a patriarch and a bishop or titular archbishop.

At length the gilded portals of the sanctuary are reopened, and the *Metropolitan*, attended by the deacons, comes forward, carrying the Holy Eucharist.

Harper's Mag., LXXIX. 197.

3†. A chief city; a metropolis.

It [Amiens] is . . . the metropolitan of Picardy.

Coryat, Crudities, I. 15.

metropolitanate (met-rō-pol'i-tan-āt), *n.* [*< ML. "metropolitanatus," < LL. metropolitanus, a metropolitan: see metropolitān.*] The office or see of a metropolitan bishop.

As his wife she [Heloisa] closed against him [Abelard] that ascending ladder of ecclesiastical honours, the priorate, the abbeys, the bishopric, the *metropolitanate*, the cardinalate, and even that which was beyond and above all.

Milman, Latin Christianity, viii. 5.

metropolitanism (met-rō-pol'i-tan-izm), *n.* The state of being a metropolis or great city.

The return of New York to oil-light illumination is not very encouraging to braggers of our *metropolitanism*.

Electric Rev., XV. ix. 4.

metropolitanize (met-rō-pol'i-tan-iz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *metropolitanized*, ppr. *metropolitanizing*. [*< metropolis + -ize.*] To impart the character of a metropolis to; render metropolitan.

The intermediate space [between Philadelphia and New York] must be *metropolitanized*.

Philadelphia Press, Jan. 5, 1870.

metropolitē (mē-trop'ē-lit), *n.* and *a.* [*< LL. metropolitā, a bishop in a metropolis, < LGr. μητροπολίτης, a native of a metropolis, a bishop in a metropolis, < Gr. μητρόπολις, metropolis: see metropolis.*] Same as *metropolitān*.

The whole Country of Russia is termed by some by the name of Mosconia the *Metropolitē* city.

Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 479.

metropolitik (met-rō-pol'i-tik), *a.* [*< ML. metropoliticus, < LGr. μητροπολιτικός, < μητροπολίτης, a bishop in a metropolis: see metropolitē.*] Same as *metropolitān*.

Canterbury, then honoured with the *metropolitik* see.

Selden, Illustrations of Drayton's Polyolbion, xviii.

metropolitān (met'rō-pō-lit'i-kal), *a.* [*< metropolitē + -al.*] 1. Pertaining to or being a metropolis; metropolitan.

This is the chief or *metropolitān* city of the whole island.

R. Knox (Arber's Eng. Garner), I. 332.

2. *Eccles.*, pertaining to the rank, office, or see of a metropolitan.

The erection of a power in the person of Titus, a *metropolitān* power over the whole island of Crete.

Abp. Saneroff, Sermons, p. 4. (*Latham.*)

Mepeham himself fell a victim to the pope's policy, for he died of mortification at being repelled in his *metropolitān* visitation by Grandison, bishop of Exeter, who announced that the pope had exempted him from any such jurisdiction.

Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 384.

Canterbury is . . . the *metropolitān* cathedral — i. e., the cathedral of the metropolitan. *N. and Q.*, 6th ser., X. 397.

metrorrhagia (mē-trō-rā'ji-ā), *n.* [*< Gr. μήτρα, womb (see matrix), + -ραγία, < ραγνναι, break, burst.*] Uterine hemorrhage; an effusion of blood from the inner surface of the uterus in the menstrual period, or at other times.

Buck's Handbook of Med. Sciences, III. 28.

metrorrhea, metrorrhœa (mē-trō-rē'jā), *n.* [*< NL. metrorrhœa, < Gr. μήτρα, womb, + ρεῖν, flow.*] A morbid discharge from the uterus, as of mucus.

metroscope (mē'trō-skōp), *n.* [*< Gr. μήτρα, womb, + σκοπεῖν, view.*] An instrument for listening to the sounds made by the heart of the fetus in the womb through the vagina.

metroscopy (mē-tros'kō-pi), *n.* [*< Gr. μήτρα, womb, + -σκοπία, < σκοπεῖν, view: see metro-scope.*] Investigation of the uterus.

Metrosiderææ (mē'trō-si-dē'rē-ē), *n. pl.* [*< NL. (Bentham and Hooker, 1865), < Metrosideros + -ææ.*] A subtribe of plants of the natural order *Myrtaceæ*, the myrtle family, typified by the genus *Metrosideros*. It is characterized by many free stamens, arranged in one or many series, or connate in clusters, opposite the petals, myrtle-like or large and feather-veined leaves, and flowers almost always in corymbs or short racemes. It embraces 11 genera and about 60 species, which are found principally in Australia and New Caledonia.

Metrosideros (mē'trō-si-dē'ros), *n.* [*< NL. (Banks, 1788), < Gr. μήτρα, the pith or heart of a tree, lit. womb, + σίδηρος, iron: see siderite.*] A genus of plants of the natural order *Myrtaceæ* and the tribe *Septospermeæ*, type of the subtribe *Metrosiderææ*. They are trees or shrubs, sometimes climbers — a few climbing when young, and independent when old. The ovules are arranged in many series, and horizontal or ascending; the leaves are opposite and feather-veined; the flowers are usually showy, prevailing red, strongly marked by their crown of very numerous long erect stamens, and borne in dense terminal three-forked cymes. There are about 20 species, growing chiefly in the Pacific islands, from New Zealand to the Sandwich Islands, one species each in tropical Australia, the Indian archipelago, and South Africa. *M. vera* is the iron-tree of Java, and *M. robusta* the rata of New Zealand. Various species are known in cultivation. Nine fossil species of this genus have been described, chiefly from the European Tertiary, but one occurs in the Middle Cretaceous of Greenland.



Ironwood (*Metrosideros vera*).

metrotome (mē'trō-tōm), *n.* [*< Gr. μήτρα, womb, + τομή, cutting, < τέμνειν, ραγεῖν, cut.*] In *surg.*, an instrument used to divide the neck of the uterus.

Metroxylon (mē-trok'si-lon), *n.* [*< NL. (Rottböll), < Gr. μήτρα, the pith or heart of a tree, + ξύλον, wood.*] A genus of palms, known to older writers as *Sagus* (Blume), of the tribe *Lepidocaryæ* and the subtribe *Calameæ*. They bear fruit but once, and are characterized by robust stems and branching spikes. They are large trees with terminal suberect pinnately cut leaves having opposite linear-lanceolate segments; the spadix has coriaceous prickly spathe. Seven species are known, indigenous in the Malay archipelago, New Guinea, and the Fiji Islands. *M. levis* and *M. Rumphii*, natives of Siam, the Malayan Islands, etc., are the proper sago-palms. The former grows from 25 to 50 feet high, and has a rather thick trunk, covered with leaf-scars, which bears a graceful crown of large pinnate leaves, from the center of which arise the pyramidal flower-spikes. The latter is a much smaller tree, further distinguished by the sharp spines borne on its leaves and flower-sheaths. These trees flower when about fifteen years old, and require nearly three years to ripen their fruit, after which they die. (See *sago*.) *M. Rumphii* is a littoral tree which forms dense growths; *M. levis* grows in swamps. *M. amicarum*, a species in the Friendly Islands, yields seeds which serve as a vegetable ivory.

mettadelt, *n.* [*< It. metadella, a liquid measure.*] A measure of wine, containing one quart and nearly half a pint, two of which make a flask.

Bailey, 1731.

mette¹. An obsolete preterit of *meet*¹.

mette². Preterit of *mete*².

mettle (met'l), *n.* [A former vernacular spelling of *metel*, in all uses; now confined to fig. senses.] 1†. Same as *metel*.

Then John pull'd out his good broad sword,
That was made of the *mettle* so free.

Johnnie Armstrong (Child's Ballads), VI. 43.

2. Physical or moral constitution; material.

My name is John Little, a man of good *mettle*;
Ne'er doubt me, for I'll play my part.

Robin Hood and Little John (Child's Ballads), V. 221.

Every man living . . . shall assuredly meet with an hour of temptation, a certain critical hour, which shall more especially try what *mettle* his heart is made of.

South, Sermons, VI. vii.

Romsdal's Horn . . . will try the *mettle* of the Alpine Club when they have conquered Switzerland.

Froude, Sketches, p. 83.

3. Natural temperament; specifically, a masculine and ardent temperament; spirit; courage; ardor; enthusiasm.

They . . . tell me flatly I am no proud Jack, like Falstaff; but a Corinthian, a lad of *mettle*.

Shak., 1 Hen. IV., ii. 4. 13.

Her [a falcon's] *mettle* makes her careless of danger.

J. Walton, Complete Angler, p. 25.

The winged courser, like a generous horse,
Shows most true *mettle* when you check his course.

Pope, Essay on Criticism, l. 87.

To put one on or to his *mettle*, to put one's spirit, courage, or energy to the test.

It puts us on our *mettle* to see our old enemies the French taking the work with us.

Lever, Davenport Dunn, xiii. (*Hoppe*.)

Not that we slacken in our pace the while, not we; we rather put the bits of blood upon their *mettle*.

Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit, xxxvi. (*Hoppe*.)

mettled (met'ld), *a.* [Formerly spelled *metaled*; *< mettle, metal, + -ed*².] Full of mettle or courage; spirited.

In manhood he is a *mettled* man,
And a *mettle*-man by trade.

Robin Hood and the Tinker (Child's Ballads), V. 237.

I am now come to a more cheerful Country, and amongst a People somewhat more vigorous and *mettled*, being not so heavy as the Hollander, or homely as they of Zealand.

Howell, Letters, I. i. 12.

A horseman, darting from the crowd,
Spurs on his *mettled* courser proud.

Scott, Marmion, l. 3.

mettlesome (met'l-sum), *a.* [*< mettle + -some.*] Full of mettle or spirit; courageous; fiery.

Jockies have particular Sounds and Whistles, and Stroakings, and other Methods to sooth Horses that are *mettlesome*. *N. Bailey*, tr. of Colloquies of Erasmus, l. 247.

mettlesomely (met'l-sum-li), *adv.* In a mettlesome manner; with spirit.

mettlesomeness (met'l-sum-nes), *n.* The quality of being mettlesome or spirited.

metusiast (me-tū'si-ast), *n.* [*< Gr. μετουσία, participation, communion, < μετά, along with, + οὖσία, being, substance, < οὖσα, ppr. fem. of εἶναι, be.*] One who maintains the doctrine of transubstantiation. [Rare.]

The *Metusiasts* and Papists.

T. Rogers, On the Thirty-nine Articles, p. 289. (*Davies*.)

metwandt (met'wond), *n.* An obsolete form of *metewand*.

Metzgeria (mets-jē'ri-jā), *n.* [*< NL. (Raddi, 1820), named after Johann Metzger, a German botanist.*] A small, widely diffused genus of diocious jungermanniaceae *Hepaticæ*, the type of the former order *Metzgeriæ*. The capsule is ovate, the antheridia one to three, inclosed by a one-leaved involucre on the under side of the midrib.

Metzgeriæ (mets-jē'ri-jā), *n. pl.* [*< NL. (Nees von Esenbeck, 1833-38), < Metzgeria + -ææ.*] A former tribe of *Jungermanniaceæ*, typified by the genus *Metzgeria*.

meum¹ (mē'um). [*L.*, neut. of *meus*, mine, *< me* (gen. mei, acc. me), me: see *me*¹.] Mine; that which is mine.—*Meum* and *tuum*, mine and thine; what is one's own and what is another's: as, his ideas of *meum* and *tuum* are somewhat confused (a humorous way of insinuating dishonesty).

Meum² (mē'um), *n.* [*< NL. (Tournefort, 1700), < L. meum, < Gr. μῆρον, spiguel. Hence ult. mew*⁷.] A genus of umbelliferous plants of the tribe *Seselinæ* and the subtribe *Selinæ*. It is characterized by an oblong fruit, with the ribs very much raised and partially winged, by having no oil-tubes, and by the face of the seed being concave or furrowed. There is but a single species, *M. athamanticum*, which grows in the mountainous parts of central and western Europe. It is a smooth herb, known as *spiguel* or *baldmoney*, also as *mew*, *micken*, and *beardwort*, and bears a tuft of radical leaves, the segments of which are deeply cut into numerous very fine but short lobes, so that they have the appearance of being whorled or clustered along the stalk. The flowers are white or purplish, and grow in compound umbels.

meute, *n.* See *mute*³.

mevabte, *a.* A Middle English form of *movable*.

mevet, *v.* A Middle English form of *move*.

mevy (mey'i), *n.*; pl. *mevies* (-iz). [A dial. dim. of *mew*¹.] A sea-mew; a gull.

About his sides a thousand sea gulls bred,
The *mevy* and the halcyon.

W. Browne, Britannia's Pastorals, ii. 1.

mew¹ (mū), *n.* [Also dial. (*Sc.*) *maw*, dim. *mevy*; *< ME. mewe, mawe, move, < AS. mēw*, in glosses also *medu*, *mēu*, *mēg* = MD. D. *meuw* = MLG. *mēwe*, LG. *meuwe* = OHG. *mēh*, *mēgi* (G. *mewe*, *möwe*, *< LG.*) = Icel. *mār* = Sw. *märke* = Dan. *maage* (cf. F. dial. *mauwe*, F. dim. *mouette*, *< Teut.*), a mew; perhaps orig. imitative of the bird's cry.] A gull; a sea-mew. See *cut* under *gull*².

Here it is only the *mew* that walls.

Tennyson, The Sea-Fairies.

mew² (mū), *v. i.* [Formerly also *meaw*; also with diff. pron. *miar*, *myar*, *mitu*, *meore*; = D. *mauwen* = MHG. *māwen*, *miuzen*, G. *mauen*, *miauen* = Dan. *miaue*, *miare* = W. *meuian*, *mew*; also freq. *mewl*, *miawl*, etc. (see *mewl*); cf. Slav. Serv. *maukati* = Pol. *miaucac* = Russ. *myaukat*, *mew*; Hind. *miyān*, *mewing*; imitative of a cat's peculiar cry.] To cry as a cat.

Thrice the brinded cat hath *mew'd*,
Shak., Macbeth, iv. 1. 1.

To cry *mew*¹. See *cry*.
mew² (mū), *n.* [Formerly also *meaw*; from the verb.] The cry of a cat.

mew³ (mū), *r. t.* [Early mod. E. also *mue*; < ME. *meuen*, < OF. *muer*, change, molt, < L. *mutare*, change; see *mute*², *molt*². Cf. *mew*⁴, *n.* and *v.*] To change (the covering or dress); especially, to shed, as feathers; molt.

With that he can hire humbly to salewe
With dredeful chere, and off his hewes *meue*.
Chaucer, Troilus, ii. 1258.

Methinks I see her as an eagle *meuing* her mighty youth,
and kindling her undaz'd eyes at the full mid-day beam.
Milton, Areopagitica.

'Tis true, I was a lawyer,
But I have *mew'd* that coat; I hate a lawyer.

Beau. and Fl., Little French Lawyer, iii. 2.

Forsooth, they say the king has *mew'd*
All his gray beard. Ford, Broken Heart, ii. 1.

mew⁴ (mū), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *mue*; < ME. *meue*, *meice*, *muc*, < OF. *muc*, F. *muc* = Pr. Sp. Pg. It. *muda*, a molting, a cage for birds when molting, a mew for hawks (ML. *muta*, < *muer*, change, molt; see *mew*³, *mute*², *mute*³).] 1. A cage for birds while mewing or molting; hence, any cage or coop for birds, especially for hawks.

Fresh as blyve
As that he take unhurt, with III or V
Of thrushes tamed, putte hem in this *meue*,
To doo disport among these gestic newe.
Palladius, Husbandrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 21.

The first that devised a barten & *mue* to keepe foule,
was M. Lucius Strabo, a gentleman of Rome, who made
such an one at Brindis, where he had enclosed birds of all
kinds. Holland, tr. of Pliny, x. 50.

As the haggard, cloister'd in her *mew*,
To scour her downy robes.

Quarles, Emblems, iii. 1.

Hence—2. An inclosure; a close place; a place of retirement or confinement.

Where griesly Night, with visage deadly sad, . . .
She fludes forth coming from her darksome *meue*,
Where she all day did hide her hated hew.

Spenser, F. Q., i. v. 20.

Therefore to your *Mew*:
Lay down your weapons, heer's no Work for you.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Vocation.

3†. A place where fowls were confined for fattening.

Ful many a fat partrich hadde he in *meue*.
Chaucer, Gen. Prolog. to C. T., l. 349.

4. *pl.* A stable. See *mews*¹.

I wold fayne my gray horse wer kept in *meue* for gnattyss.
Paston Letters (1471), III. 12.

In *mew*¹, in close keeping; in confinement; in secret.

Kepe not this treasure aye Cloyed in *meue*;
anche old treasure wyll the shame ynowe.

Booke of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), i. 69.

mew¹ (mū), *r. t.* [Early mod. E. also *mue*; < *mew*⁴, *n.*] To shut up; confine, as in a cage or other inclosure; immure.

He *meude* hir up as men *mew* hawkes.
Taming of a Shrew (Child's Ballads, VIII. 185).

More pity that the eagle should be *mew'd*,
While kites and buzzards prey at liberty.

Shak., Rich. III., i. 1. 132.

They keep me *mew'd* up here, as they *mew* mad folks,
No company but my afflictions.

Fletcher, Humorous Lieutenant, iv. 5.

mew⁵ (mū). An obsolete or dialectal preterit of *mow*¹. Halliwell. (Prov. Eng.)

mew⁶, *n.* A dialectal variant of *mow*².

mew⁷ (mū), *n.* [Ult. < L. *meum*, spiguel: see *Meum*².] The herb spiguel.

mewer (mū'ër), *n.* [< *mew*² + -er.] One who or that which mews or eries. Cotgrave.

mewet, *n.* See *mute*¹.

mew-gull (mū'gul), *n.* Same as *mew*¹; sometimes, specifically, *Larus canus*.

mewl (mūl), *r. t.* [Formerly also *meawl*, also with diff. pron. *miawl*, *myawl* (cf. F. *miauler* = Sp. *maullar*, *mayar* = It. *miagolare*, *miagulare*, *mewl*, etc.); freq. of *mew*².] 1†. To cry as a cat; mew. Cotgrave.—2. To cry as a child.

At first the infant,
Meeting and puking in the nurse's arms.

Shak., As you Like It, ii. 7. 144.

Our future Ciceros are *mewling* infants.

E. Everett, Orations, I. 419.

mewl (mūl), *n.* [< *mew*¹, *r. t.*] The cry of a child.

A woman's voice and a baby's *mewl* were heard.

Mrs. Anne Marsh, Rose of Ashurst, iii. (Hoppe.)

mewler (mū'lër), *n.* [Formerly also *meauler*; < *mew*¹ + -er.] One who eries or mews.

mews¹ (mūz), *n. pl.* [Formerly also *mues*; pl. of *mew*⁴, *n.*, 4.] 1. The royal stables in London, so called because built where the mews of the king's hawks were situated; hence, a place where carriage-horses are kept in large towns.

The *Mews* at Charing-cross, Westminster, is so called from the word *Mew*, which in the falconer's language is the name of a place wherein the hawks are put at the moulting time, when they cast their feathers. The king's hawks were kept at this place as early as the year 1377, an. 1 Richard II.; but A. D. 1537, the 27th year of Henry VIII., it was converted into stables for that monarch's horses, and the hawks were removed.

Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 96.

There was some disturbance last night in consequence of the mob assembling round the King's *mews*, where the rest of the battalion that had marched to Portsmouth still remained.

Greville, Memoirs, June 16, 1820.

2. [Used as a singular.] An alley or court in which stables or mews are situated: as, he lives up a *mews*.

Mr. Turveydrop's great room . . . was built into a *mews* at the back. Dickens, Bleak House, xiv.

The *mews* of London, indeed, constitute a world of their own. They are tenanted by one class—coachmen and grooms, with their wives and families—men who are devoted to one pursuit, the care of horses and carriages.

Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, II. 233.

mews², *n.* A dialectal form of *moss*¹. Halliwell. (Prov. Eng.)

mewt, *n.* See *mute*³.

Mexican (mek'si-kən), *a. and n.* [= F. *Mexicain* = It. *Mexicano* = Sp. *Mejicano* = Pg. *Mexicano*, < NL. *Mexicanus*, of Mexico; < *Mexico* (Sp. *Mejico*).] 1. *a.* Native or pertaining to Mexico, a republic lying south of the United States, or to its inhabitants.—*Mexican asphalt*. Same as *chapapote*.—*Mexican banana*, *crow*, *elemi*, etc. See the nouns.—*Mexican clover*. See *Richardia*.—*Mexican embroidery*, a kind of embroidery in use for the decoration of towels, table-cloths, etc., done with a simple stitch and in outline patterns, and especially adapted to washable materials. The name is derived from the angular and grotesque character of the design, suggesting ancient Mexican carving.—*Mexican goose*, *lily*, *mulberry*, *onyx*, *orange-flower*, *persimmon*, *poppy*. See the nouns.—*Mexican pottery*, pottery made by the inhabitants of Mexico before the Spanish conquest, comprising utensils, and also idols and images of grotesque character. Spanish writers of the sixteenth century speak with admiration of the pottery found in use in Mexico by the Spanish invaders. The few specimens that have been spared to the present day have been found in tombs, and occasionally among the ruins of temples.—*Mexican shilling*. See *bit*², 7.—*Mexican tea*, a weedy plant, *Chenopodium ambrosioides*, naturalized in the United States from tropical America. Also called (especially the variety *anthelmintica*) *wormseed*.—*Mexican thistle*, *tiger-flower*, etc. See the nouns.—*Mexican turkey*, *Meleagris mexicana*, the supposed original of the domestic turkey. See *turkey*.—*Mexican vine*. Same as *Madeira-vine*.—*Mexican weasel*. Same as *kinkajou*.—*Mexican whisk*. Same as *broom-root*.

II. *n.* A native or an inhabitant of Mexico.

Meyt, *n.* An obsolete form of *May*⁴.

meynet, *n.* See *meiny*.

meyneal, *n.* An obsolete form of *menial*.

Meynert's commissure. Same as *commissura basalis* of Meynert (which see, under *commissura*).

meynpriset, *n.* See *mainprise*.

meynti. An obsolete preterit and past participle of *ming*¹.

meyntener, *r.* An obsolete variant of *maintain*.

meyntenour, *n.* An obsolete variant of *maintainer*.

meynyi, *n.* See *meiny*.

mezail, *n.* See *mesail*.

mezeledt, *n.* See *meseled*.

Mezentian (mē-zen'shi-ən), *a.* [< *Mezentius* (see *def.*) + -an.] Relating to Mezentius, a mythical Etruscan king, noted for his cruelty, alleged to have formed an alliance with the Rutulians.

Spared from the curse of the imperial system and the Mezentian union with Italy, . . . it [England] developed its own common laws. Stubbs, Const. Hist., I. 6.

mezereon (mē-zē-rē-on), *n.* [< F. *mézérion* = Sp. *mezereon*, < Ar. and Pers. *māzariyān*, the camellia.] An Old World shrub, *Daphne mezereum*. See cut under *Daphne*.—*Mezereum bark*. See *bark*².

mezereum (mē-zē-rē-um), *n.* [NL.: see *mezereum*.] Same as *mezereum*.

mezquite, *n.* See *mesquit*².

mezuzah (me-zō'zā), *n.*; pl. *mezuzoth* (-zoth). [Heb.] Among the Jews, an emblem consisting of a piece of parchment, inscribed on one side with the words found in Deut. vi. 4-9 and xi. 13-21, on the other with "Shaddai," "the Al-

mighty," and so placed in a small hollow cylinder that the divine name is visible through an opening covered by a glass. This cylinder is affixed to the right-hand door-post in Jewish houses. The Jews believed that the mezuzah had the virtue of an amulet in protecting a house from disease and evil spirits.

Every pious Jew, as often as he passes the *sacruzah*, in leaving the house or in entering it, touches the divine name with the finger of his right hand, puts it to his mouth, and kisses it, saying in Hebrew "The Lord shall preserve thy going out and thy coming in from this time forth, and even for evermore" (Ps. cxxi. 8).

McClintock and Strong, Cyc.

mezza, *a.* See *mezzo*.

mezza-majolica (med'zā-mā-jol'i-kā), *n.* Early Italian pottery of decorative character similar to that of true majolica, but less ornamental.



Mezza-majolica.—Italian, 17th century.

(a) Pottery painted and glazed, but without enamel. (b) Pottery having the enamel and richly painted, but without metallic luster.

mezzanine (mez'a-nin), *n.* [< F. *mezzanine*, < It. *mezzanino*, < *mezzo*, middle: see *mezzo*.] In arch.: (a) A story of diminished height introduced between two higher stories; an entresol. See cut under *entresol*. (b) A window less in height than in breadth: a window in an entresol.

mezzo (med'zō), *a.*; fem. *mezza* (med'zā). [It., < L. *medius*, middle: see *mid*¹, *medium*.] In music, middle; half; mean; moderate. Abbreviated *M*.—*Mezza manica*, a half-suit in violin-playing.—*Mezza orchestra*, with but half the instruments of an orchestra.—*Mezza voce*, with but half the voice; not loud.—*Mezzo forte*, moderately loud. Abbreviated *mf*.—*Mezzo piano*, moderately soft. Abbreviated *mp*.—*Mezzo punto*. Same as *Gueuse lace* (which see, under *lace*).—*Mezzo-soprano*, a voice or a voice-part of a compass between those of the soprano and the alto; a low soprano, especially one with a larger, deeper natural quality than a true soprano.—*Mezzo-soprano clef*, a C clef when placed on the second line of the staff.—*Mezzo staccato*, moderately or half staccato.—*Mezzo-tenore*, a voice or a voice-part of a compass between those of the tenor and the bass; a low tenor; more usually called a *barytone*, though the latter is rather a high bass than a low tenor.

mezzo-rilievo (med'zō-rē-lyā'vō), *n.* [It., < *mezzo*, middle, half, + *rilievo*, relief: see *relief*.] 1. In *sculp.*, relief higher than *bas-relief* but lower than *alto-rilievo*; middle relief.—2. A piece of sculpture in such relief.

mezzotint (mez'ō- or med'zō-tint), *n.* [< It. *mezzotinto*, < *mezzo*, middle, half, + *tinto* (< L. *tinctus*), painted, pp. of *tingere*, paint: see *tint*, *tinge*.] A method of engraving on copper or steel of which the essential feature is the burnishing and scraping away, to a variable extent, of a uniformly roughened surface consisting of minute incisions, accompanied by a bur, produced by an instrument called a *cradle* or *rocker*.

This surface is left nearly undisturbed in the deepest shadows of the subject, but is partially removed in the middle tints, and completely in the highest lights. Thus treated, the plate, when inked, prints impressions graded in light and shade according to the requirements of the design, from a rich velvety and perfectly uniform black up through every variation of tone to brilliant white, or showing, when desirable, the sharpest contrasts between the extremes. This style of engraving, invented by Van Siegen, a Dutchman, in 1643, though erroneously ascribed to his pupil Prince Rupert, has been pursued with most success in England. The defect of the process is that it does not admit of clear and sharp delineation of forms; hence in modern practice the outline of the design is strongly etched with acid before the cradle is used, and texture is often given to the finished plate by lines produced by dry-point etching.

This afternoon Prince Rupert shew'd me with his own hands y^e new way of gravings call'd *Mezzo Tinto*.

Evelyn, Diary, March 13, 1661.

Mezzotint print, in *photog.*, a picture having some resemblance in texture, finish, or effect to a mezzotint engraving. See the quotation.

Others modify the effects and soften their paper prints by interposing a sheet of glass, of gelatin, of mica, or of tissue paper between the negative and the paper; in this way are made the so-called *Mezzotint Prints*.

Lea, Photography, p. 194.

mezzotint (mez'-ō- or med'-zō-tint), *v. t.* [*mezzotint, n.*] To engrave in mezzotint; represent in or as if in mezzotint.

How many times I had lingered to study the shadows of the leaves mezzotinted upon the turf.

Lowell, Study Windows, p. 54.

Painted by Kneller in 1716, and mezzotinted a year later by Smith.

Scribner's Mag., III. 542.

mezzotinter (mez'-ō- or med'-zō-tin-tēr), *n.* An artist who works in mezzotint; an engraver of mezzotints.

1700. Mr. John Smith; The best *mezzotinter*, . . . who united softness with strength, and finishing with freedom.

Walpole, Catalogue of Engravers, V. 202.

mezzotinto (med-zō-tin'tō), *n.* and *v.* Same as *mezzotint*.

mf. In *music*, the abbreviation of *mezzo forte*.

M. F. H. An abbreviation of *Master of Fox-hounds*.

M. ft. [Abbr. of *L. mistura fiat*: *mistura*, mixture; *fiat*, 3d pers. sing. subj. pres. of *feri*, be done: see *fiat*.] In *phar.*, let a mixture be made: used in medical prescriptions.

Mg. In *chem.*, the symbol for *magnesium*.

M. G. (a) An abbreviation of *Major-General*.

(b) In *musical notation*, an abbreviation of the French *main gauche* (left hand), indicating that a note or passage is to be played with the left hand.

Mgr. An abbreviation of *Monsignor* or of *Monsieur*.

M. H. G. An abbreviation of *Middle High German*. In the etymologies in this work it is written more briefly *MHG*.

mho (mō), *n.* [A reversed form of *ohm*.] A term proposed by Sir William Thomson for the unit of electrical conductivity. It is the conductivity of a body whose resistance is one ohm.

mhometer (mom'e-tēr), *n.* [*mho* + *Gr. μέτρον*, measure.] An instrument for measuring electrical conductivities.

mi (mē), *n.* [It., etc., orig. taken from the first syllable of *L. mira*: see *gamut*.] In *solfège*, the syllable used for the third tone of the scale. In the scale of C this tone is E, which is therefore sometimes called *mi* in France, Italy, etc.

—**MI contra fa**, in *medieval music*, the interval of the tritone, "the devil in music": so named because it occurred between *mi* (B) of the "hard" hexachord and *fa* (F) of the "natural" hexachord: see *hexachord* and *tritone*. Also called *si contra fa*.

miana-bug (mi-an'ä-bug), *n.* [*Miana*, a town in Persia, + *E. bug*.] A kind of tick, *Argas persicus*, of the family *Ixodidae*, whose bite is very painful and said to be even fatal. See *Argas*.

miaouli (mi-ou'li), *n.* [Malay (?).] The volatile oil of *Melaleuca flariflora*. It closely resembles cajuput-oil.

miargyrite (mi-är'ji-rit), *n.* [*Gr. μέλις*, less, + *ἀργήρος*, silver, + *-ite*.] In *mineral.*, a sulphid of antimony and silver, occurring in monoclinic crystals of an iron-black color with dark cherry-red streak.

miarolitic (mi-ar-ō-lit'ik), *a.* [*Gr. μίανρος*, stained, impure, + *λίθος*, stone.] A word introduced by Rosenbusch to designate the structure of rocks of the granitic family, where the magma in assuming a crystalline character has shrunk in dimensions so as to leave numerous small cavities, giving the mass a structure somewhat analogous to that commonly designated as *saccharoidal*, as in the case of metamorphic limestone, and also to that to which the name *drusy* is sometimes applied.

mias (mī'as), *n.* [Malay.] A native name of the orang-outang. The natives distinguish three kinds, *mias-pappan*, *mias-kassar*, and *mias-romb*, which are, however, not scientifically determined to be different from one another. *A. R. Wallace*.

miaskite, miascite (mi-as'kit), *n.* [*Gr. Μίασκ*, in Siberia, where the rock is found, + *-ite*.] In *petrog.* See *cleolite-syenite*.

miasm (mī'azm), *n.* [*F. miasme* = *Sp. Pg. It. miasma*, < *NL. miasma*, < *Gr. μίαιμα*, stain, pollution (cf. *μιαρός*, stain), < *μυαίνω*, stain, dye, taint, pollute.] Same as *miasma*.

The plague is a malignant fever, caused through pestilential *miasms* insinuating into the humoral and consistent parts of the body.

Harvey, Consumption.

miasma (mī-az'mä), *n.*; pl. *miasmata* (-mä-tä). [*NL.*: see *miasm*.] The emanations or effluvia arising from the ground and floating in the atmosphere, considered to be infectious or otherwise injurious to health; noxious emanations; malaria. Also called *aërial poison*.

miasmal (mī-az'mäl), *a.* [*Gr. μίασμα* + *-al*.] Containing miasma; miasmatic: as, *miasmal swamps*.

miasmatic (mī-az-mat'ik), *a.* [= *F. miasmaticque* = *Sp. miasmático* = *Pg. It. miasmatico*, < *NL. miasma(t)*: see *miasm*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of miasma; affected, caused by, or arising from noxious effluvia; malarious: as, *miasmatic exhalations*; *miasmatic diseases*; *a miasmatic region*.—**Miasmatic fever**. See *fever*.

miasmatical (mī-az-mat'ikäl), *a.* [*Gr. μίασμα* + *-al*.] Same as *miasmatic*.

miasmatis (mī-az'mä-tist), *n.* [*Gr. μίασμα* + *-ist*.] One who is versed in the phenomena and nature of noxious exhalations; one who makes a special study of diseases arising from miasmata.

miasmatus (mī-az'mä-tus), *a.* [*Gr. μίασμα* + *-ous*.] Generating miasma: as, *stagnant and miasmatus pools*.

miasmology (mī-az-mol'ō-jī), *n.* [*Gr. μίαιμα* (see *miasm*) + *-λογία*, < *λέγω*, speak: see *-ology*.] A treatise on miasma; the science that treats of miasmata. *Imp. Dict.*

miasmous (mī-az'mus), *a.* [*Gr. μίασμα* + *-ous*.] Miasmatic; miasmatic.

The marasma, where swamps and woods cover cities and fields, and some herds of wild cattle and their half savage keepers are the only occupants of a fertile but *miasmous* desert.

J. P. Mahaffy, Harper's Mag., LXVIII. 902.

Miastor (mī-as'tor), *n.* [*NL.*, < *Gr. μίαιστρον*, a guilty wretch, also an avenger, < *μυαίνω*, stain, defile, pass. intrans. verb: see *miasm*.] A remarkable genus of nemoceros dipterous insects of the family *Cecidomyiidae*, having moniliform eleven-jointed antennæ, short two-jointed palpi, and the wings with three veins, the middle one of which does not reach the apex. *M. metroloas* is an example. This species reproduces aegagally. The larvae, which are found under bark, develop within themselves other similar larvae, which again reproduce themselves, until this chain of asexual reproduction ends by the passing of the larva to the pupa state, from which sexual individuals arise to pair and lay eggs for a fresh generation in the usual way. *Meinert, 1864.*

miau, miaw (miou, miä), *v. i.* Variant forms of *mew*. *Minsheu.*

miaul (mi-äl'), *v. i.* [= *F. miauler*: see *mew*.] To cry as a cat; mew.

I mind a squalling woman no more than a *miauling* kitten. *Scott.*

There was a cat trying to get at the pigeons in the coop. It clawed and *miauled* at the lattice-work of lath.

Howells, Annie Kilburn, xxix.

mica¹ (mī'kä), *n.* [= *OF. (and F.) mic* = *It. mica*, < *L. mica*, a crumb, grain, little bit. Hence ult. *miche* and *mie*: see *mie*.] A crumb; a little bit. *E. Phillips, 1706.*

mica² (mī'kä), *n.* [= *F. mica* = *Sp. Pg. mica*, a mineral, < *NL. mica*, a glittering mineral (see *def.*), < *L. mica*, a crumb (cf. *mica¹*), prob. applied to the mineral on the supposition that it was related to *L. micare*, shine, glitter.] 1. One of a group of minerals all of which are characterized by their very perfect basal cleavage, in consequence of which they can be separated easily into extremely thin, tough, and usually elastic laminae. They occur in crystals with a prismatic angle of 120°, but more commonly in crystalline aggregates, often of large plates, but sometimes of minute scales, having a foliated structure, the folia being generally parallel, but also concentric, wavy, and interwoven, and also arranged in stellate or plumose and sometimes almost fibrous forms. In crystallization the micas belong to the monoclinic system, but they approximate very closely in form in part to the orthorhombic system (e. g., muscovite), in part to the rhombohedral system (e. g., biotite). The micas are silicates of aluminum with other bases, as iron, calcium, magnesium, potassium, sodium, lithium; in some kinds fluorine is present in small amount. The prominent varieties are—*muscovite* or common potash mica, the light-colored mica of granite and similar rocks, and *paragonite*, which is an analogous soda species; *biotite*, or magnesia mica (including meroxene and nomite, distinguished according to the position of the optic axial plane), the black or dark-green mica of granite, hornblende rocks, etc.; *phlogopite*, the bronze-colored species common in crystalline limestone and serpentine rocks; *lepidonellane*, a black mica containing a large amount of iron; and *lepidolite*, the rose-red or lilac lithia mica occurring commonly in aggregates of scales. (See further under these names.) The micas enter into the composition of many rocks, including the crystalline rocks, both metamorphic and volcanic (as granite, gneiss, mica-schist, trachyte, diorite, etc.), and sedimentary rocks (as shales and sandstones), sometimes giving them a laminated structure. In the sedimentary rocks they are in most cases derived from the disintegration of older crystalline rocks. *Mica*

(muscovite) is often used in thin transparent plates for spectacles to protect the eyes in various mechanical processes, in reflectors, instead of glass in places exposed to heat, as in head-lights and stove- and lantern-lights, and even for windows in Russia (hence called *Muscovy glass*). Ground to powder, it is combined with varnish to make a glittering coating for wall-papers, and is used also in preparing a covering for roofs, and as a packing and lubricator for machinery. It is often vulgarly called *winglass*. The so-called *brittle micas* include a number of species, as margarite, seybertite (clintonite), etc., which are related to the true micas, but are characterized by their brittle folia.

2. In the preparation of kaolin for use in the manufacture of porcelain, one of the second set of channels through which a mixture of water and suspended clay washed out by the water from the broken clay-bearing rock is slowly passed to obtain the deposition of flakes of mica and other foreign substances, and thus to purify the clay, which is finally allowed to subside in a series of pits or tanks. Each of the first set of channels through which the mixture is passed for the settling of the coarser flakes of mica, etc., is called a *drag*. This set of channels is collectively called the *drags*, and the second set the *micas*. See *porcelain* and *kaolin*.—**Copper mica**. Same as *chalcophyllite*.—**Lithia mica**. Same as *lepidolite*.—**Mica-powder**, giant-powder in which mica in fine scales takes the place of the silicious earth. *Elster, Mod. High Explosives, p. 353.*

mica-. A prefix frequently used in lithology when the rock in question contains more or less mica in addition to the other usual constituents. Thus, *mica-syenite*, a rock differing very little from ordinary syenite; *mica-trap*, nearly the same as *minette*, etc.

micaceous (mī-kä'sē-ō-kal-kä-rē-us), *a.* [*Gr. micaceus* + *calcareous*.] In *geol.*, containing mica and lime: specifically noting a mica-schist containing carbonate of lime.

micaceous (mī-kä'shius), *a.* [= *F. micacé* = *Sp. micáceo* = *Pg. It. micaceo*, < *NL. *micaceus*, < *mica*, mica: see *mica²*.] 1. Pertaining to or containing mica; resembling mica or partaking of its properties, especially that of occurring in foliated masses consisting of separable laminae: as, *micaceous structure*.—2. Figuratively, sparkling. *Davies*. [Rare.]

There is the Cyclopean stile of which Johnson is the great example, the sparkling or *micaceous* possessed by Hazlitt.

Southey, The Doctor, interchapter xxii.

Micaceous iron ore. See *iron*.—**Micaceous rocks**, rocks of which mica is the chief ingredient, as mica-slate and clay-slate.—**Micaceous schist**, mica-schist.

Micaria (mī-kä'ri-ä), *n.* Same as *Macaria*.

mica-schist (mī'kä-shist'), *n.* A rock made up of quartz and mica, with a more or less schistose or slaty structure. The relative proportion of the two minerals differs often very considerably even in the same mass of rock. The usual mica in a typical mica-schist is the species called muscovite; this, however, is sometimes replaced to a certain extent by biotite or paragonite. Mica-schist passes readily into talc-schist and chlorite-schist; and when feldspar is added to the other constituents of the rock it becomes gneiss. It is one of the most abundantly distributed of the so-called crystalline or metamorphic rocks, and, with granite, gneiss, and the other members of the schist family, forms the main body of the rocks formerly designated as *primitive*.

mica-slate (mī'kä-slät'), *n.* The common name of the rock now usually designated by lithologists as *mica-schist*.

mice, *n.* Plural of *mouse*.

mice-eyed (mīs'id), *a.* Keen-eyed; sharp-sighted.

A legion of *mice-eyed* decipherers.

Nashe, Lenten Stuffe (Harl. Misc., VI. 177). (Davies.)

micella (mī-sel'ä), *n.*; pl. *micellæ* (-ē). [*NL.*, dim. of *L. mica*, a crumb, grain: see *mica¹*.] One of the hypothetical crystalloid bodies or plates supposed by Nägeli to be the units out of which organized bodies, more particularly plants, are built up. These micellæ were supposed to be aggregates of larger or smaller numbers of chemical molecules, and were determined by the optical properties exhibited by cell-walls, starch-grains, and various proteid crystalloids. From their optical properties it was concluded further that they were biaxial crystals, and they were assigned, as a probable form, that of parallelepipedal prisms with rectangular or rhomboid bases.

Crystalline doubly refracting particles or *micellæ*, each consisting of numerous atoms and impermeable by water.

Encyc. Brit., XII. 12.

micellar (mī-sel'är), *a.* [*Gr. micella* + *-ar*.] Pertaining or relating to micellæ.

Nägeli's *micellar* hypothesis. *Science*, VIII. 571.

Mich. An abbreviation of *Michaelmas*.

michaelite (mī'kel-it), *n.* [*Gr. Μιχαήλ* (St. Michael's, an island of the Azores, where it is found) + *-ite*.] In *mineral.*, a white, pearly, fibrous variety of opal.

Michaelmas (mīk'el-mas), *n.* [*ME. Michelmesse, Mychelmesse, Mihelmas, Mihelmasse, Myhelmasse*, < *Michel* (< *F. Michel*, < *Heb. Mikha'el*, a proper name, signifying 'who is like God')]

+ *messe, messe, mass*: see *mass* 1. I. A festival celebrated by the Roman Catholic Church, the Anglican, and some other churches on September 29th, in honor of the archangel Michael. The festival is called in full the *Festival or Feast of St. Michael and All Angels*. It appears to have originated in a local celebration or celebrations, and seems to have already existed in the fifth century. The Greek Church dedicated November 8th to St. Michael, St. Gabriel, and All Angels; the Armenian and Coptic churches also observe this day.

For lordes and lordes luthere and goode,
Pro Myhel-masse to Myhel-masse ich fynde mite and drynke.
Piers Plowman (C), xvi. 215.

2. September the 29th as one of the four quarter-days in England on which rents are paid.

And when the tenants come to pay their quarter's rent,
They bring some fowl at Midsummer, a dish of fish in Lent,
At Christmas a capon, at Michaelmas a goose.
Gascogne (1575), quoted in Chambers's Book of Days, [II. 390.]

All this, though perchance you read it not till Michaelmas,
was told you at Micham, 15th August, 1607.
Donne, Letters, x.

Michaelmas daisy. See *daisy*.—**Michaelmas head-curt**. See *head-curt*.—**Michaelmas moon**, the harvest moon. Jamieson. [Scotch.]

michaelsonite (mik'-el-son-it), *n.* [Named after C. A. Michaelson, a Swedish chemist.] In mineralogy, a rare mineral found in the zirconyenite of Norway; it is related to allanite.

miche (mich), *v. i.* [Formerly also *mych, myche*; also *mech, meach*, and *mooch, moueh*; < ME. *michen, moochen, muuchen*; < OF. *muchier, muer, musier, muuer, musser*, F. *musser*, hide, conceal oneself, skulk.] 1. To shrink from view; lie hidden; skulk; sneak.

Straggle up and downe the countrey, or miche in corners
amongst their frendes idlye, as Caroughs, Barles,
Jestera.
Spenser, State of Ireland.

You, sir, that are micheing about my golden mines here,
Chapman, Mask of Middle Temple and Lincoln's Inn.

I never look'd for better of that rascall
Since he came micheing first into our house.
Heywood, Woman Killed with Kindness.

2. To be guilty of anything sly, skulking, or mean, such as carrying on an illicit amour, or pilfering in a sneaking way. See *micher*.

What made the Gods so often to trewant from Heanen,
and mych heere on earth, but beantie?
Lyly, Euphues and his England, p. 279.

miche², *a.* and *n.* A Middle English form of *mich*.

miche³, *n.* See *mitch*.

michelt, *a.* and *n.* See *mickle*.

Michelangelo (mi-kel-an-jel-esk'), *a.* [*< Michelangelo* (see def.) + *-esque*.] Pertaining to Michelangelo Buonarroti (1475-1564), a famous Italian sculptor, painter, and architect; resembling the style of Michelangelo, or belonging to his school.

Michelangelism (mi-kel-an-jel-izm), *n.* [*< Michelangelo* (see def.) + *-ism*.] The manner or tendencies in art of Michelangelo Buonarroti. See *Michelangellesque*.

It shuns the Seylla of nullity and bad taste only to fall
into the Charybdis of Michelangelism.
C. C. Perkins, Italian Sculpture, p. 350.

Michelia (mi-kē'li-ij), *n.* [NL. (Linnaeus, 1774), named after *Micheli*, a Florentine botanist of the early part of the 18th century.] A genus of plants of the natural order *Magnoliaceae* and the tribe *Magnolieae*, characterized by introrse anthers, by having the cluster of pistils raised on a stalk, and by the many-seeded carpels. They are trees having much the appearance of magnolias, but with the flowers usually smaller and (with one exception) axillary, whereas magnolia-flowers are terminal. About 12 species are known, natives of tropical and mountainous Asia. The most noteworthy species are *M. excoecia*, the champ, and *M. champaca*, the champak, both valuable economically, the latter a sacred tree in India. See *champ* and *champak*.

micelle (mē-shel-lev'i-it), *n.* [Named after M. Michel Lévy, a French mineralogist.] A mineral having the composition of barite, barium sulphate, and probably that species, but believed by the describer to belong to the monoclinic system. It is found in a massive cleavable form occurring in a crystalline limestone near Perkins Mill, Templeton, Province of Quebec, Canada.

michert, *n.* [Also *mecher, meacher*; < ME. *mycher, mecher*; < *miche*¹ + *-er* 1.] One who skulks or sneaks; a truant; a mean thief.

Chyld, be thou lyer nother ne theffe;
Be thou no mecher for myscheffe.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 401.

Shall the blessed sun of heaven prove a *micher*, and eat
blackberries?
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., ii. 4. 450.

michery (mich'-er-i), *n.* [*< ME. micherie*, < OF. **mucherie*, < *muchier, mucher*, etc., hide, skulk; see *miche*¹.] Theft; pilfering; cheating.

Nowe thou shalt full sore ablo

That ilke stelthe of micherie.

Gower, Conf. Amant., v.

miching (mich'ing), *n.* [Also *meeching, meach-ing*; < ME. *michynge*; verbal *n.* of *miche*¹, *v.*] The act of skulking or sneaking; the act of pilfering or cheating.

For no man of his counsaile knoweth

What he maie gette of his michynge.

Gower, Conf. Amant., v.

Oph. What means this, my lord?

Ham. Marry, this is *miching* mallecho; it means mischief.
Shak., Hamlet, iii. 2. 149.

We never, in our whole school course, once played truant;
but other boys did, and the process was freely talked of
among us. We called it *miching*, pronouncing the *i* in
mich long, as in mile. P. H. Gosse, Longman's Mag.

miching (mich'ing), *p. u.* [Also *meeching, meoch-ing*; ppr. of *miche*¹, *v.*] Skulking; sneaking; dodging; pilfering; mean.

Sure she has some meeching rascal in her house.

Beau. and Fl., Scornful Lady, iv. 1.

A cat . . . grown fat

With eating many a *miching* mouse.

Herrick, His Grange, or Private Wealth.

But I ain't o' the meechin' kind, thet sets an' thinks fer
weeks
The bottom's out o' th' univarse coz their own gillpot
leaks.
Lowell, Biglow Papers, 2d ser., p. 13.

"How came the ship to run up a tailor's bill?" "Why,
them's mine," said the cap'n, very meeching.
S. O. Jewett, Deephaven, p. 159.

micken (mik'en), *n.* [Origin obscure.] The herb spiguel: also called *Highland micken*. See *Meum*². [Scotch.]

mickle (mik'l), *a.* and *n.* [I. *a.* Also dial. *muckle, meikle*; < ME. *mikel, mekel, mukel, mykel* (also assimilated *michel, mechel, muchel, mochel*, > ult. E. *much*), < AS. *micol, mycel* = OS. *mikil* = OLG. *mikil*, MLG. *michel* = OHG. *michil, mihhil, MHG. michele* = Icel. *mikill, mykill* = Goth. *mikils*, great, = Gr. *μέγας* (*megas*), great, akin to L. *magnus*, great (OL. *majus*, great), compar. *major*: see *main*², *magnitude*, etc., *major, mayor*, etc. II. *n.* < ME. *mikel*, etc., *mochel*, etc.; partly (in sense of 'size') < AS. **michel, mycelu*, size (= OHG. *michili*, greatness, size, = Goth. *mikilei*, greatness), < *miecl, mycel*, great; and partly the adj. used as a noun: see I. *Mickle* is a more orig. form, now obs. or dial., of the word which by assimilation and loss of the final syllable has become *much*: see *much*.] I. *a.* 1. Great; large.

A! mercyfull maker, full mekill es thi mighte.

York Plays, p. 3.

He has tane up a meikle stane,

And flang 't as far as I cold see.

The Wee Wee Man (Child's Ballads, I. 126).

O mickle is the powerful grace that lies

In herbs, plants, stones, and their true qualities.

Shak., R. and J., ii. 3. 15.

2. Much; abundant.

O cruell Boy, alas, how mickle gall

Thy beensfull shaft nungles thy Melt withall!

Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, II, The Magnificence.

There was never saw meikle sillier elined in his purse

either before or since. Scott, Waverley, xviii.

Let me laugh awhile, I've mickle time to grieve.

Keats, Eve of St. Agnes, xlv.

II. *n.* 1. Size; magnitude; bigness.

A wonder wel-farynge knyght, . . .

Of good mochel, and ryght yonge therto.

Chaucer, Death of Blanche, l. 454.

2. A great deal; a large quantity: as, many
littles make a mickle.

micklet, *r. i.* [*< ME. mikelen, muclen, muclien*, also assimilated *muchelen*, < AS. *mucelian, micelian, micetian*, also *gemetian* (= OHG. *mikhilōn* = Icel. *mikla* = Goth. *mikiljan*), become great, make great, magnify, < *miecl*, great: see *mickle*, *a.* Cf. *much*, *r.*] To magnify.

mickleness (mik'l-nes), *n.* [*< ME. mekilnesse*, < AS. *mieclnes, mycelnes*, < *miecl*, great: see *mickle* and *-ness*.] Bigness; great size.

After this ther com apone thame thene a grete multitude
of swyne, that were alle of a wonderfulle mekilnesse,
with tuskes of an ebelt lenthe.
MS. Lincoln A. 1. 17, f. 28. (Halliwell.)

micky (mik'i), *n.*: pl. *mickies* (-iz). [A dim. of *Mike*, a familiar abbreviation of *Michael*, a favorite name among Irishmen, from that of St. Michael. Cf. *Pat, Paddy*, similarly derived from the name of St. Patrick.] 1. An Irish boy. [Slang, U. S.]—2. A young wild bull. [Australian.]

There were two or three Mickies and wild helters, who
determined to have their owner's heart's blood.
A. C. Grant, Bush-life in Queensland, I. 227.

mico (mē'kō), *n.* [S. Amer.] 1. A small squirrel-like monkey of South America, one of the marmosets or outstis, of the genus *Hapale* or

Jacchus. II. *argentatus* is white, with black tail and flesh-colored face and hands.—2. [cap.] A genus of marmosets based on this species.

Miconia (mi-kō'ni-ij), *n.* [NL. (Ruiz and Pavon, 1798), named after D. Micon, a Spanish botanist.] A large genus of South American plants of the natural order *Melastomaceae* and type of the tribe *Miconieae*. It is characterized by terminal inflorescence, 4- or 8-parted flowers with obtuse petals, and a calyx which has a cylindrical tube and usually a 4- to 8-lobed limb. They are trees or shrubs, with very variable foliage, and white, rose-colored, purple, or yellowish flowers, which are small, and grow in terminal or very rarely lateral clusters. About 400 species have been enumerated, all confined to tropical America. Quite a number are cultivated for ornament. They sometimes receive the name of *West Indian currant-bush*.

Miconieae (mi-kō-ni'ē-ē), *n.* pl. [NL. (A. P. de Candolle, 1828), < *Miconia* + *-eae*.] A tribe of New World plants, belonging to the natural order *Melastomaceae*, typified by the genus *Miconia*. It is characterized by a berry-like or coriaceous fruit, which breaks open irregularly; by the leaves not being grooved between the primary nerves; and by the anthers opening by one or two pores or slits, with the connective usually having no appendages. The tribe includes 25 genera and nearly 1,000 species, all of which are indigenous to tropical America.

micostalis (mi-kos-tā'lis), *n.*: pl. *micostales* (-lēz). [NL. (Wilder and Gage), < F. *micostal* (Straus-Durckheim), supposed to stand for *microcostal*, < Gr. *μικρός*, small, + L. *costa*, rib: see *costal*.] A muscle of the fore leg of some animals, as the cat, corresponding to the human *teres minor*.

micrand (mik-ran'dér), *n.* [*< Gr. μικρός*, small, + *ανδρ* (*andros*), male.] A dwarf male plant produced by certain coniferoid algae. The androspores, which are peculiar zoospores produced non-sexually in special cells of the parent plant, fix themselves (after swimming) upon the female plant and produce these very small male plants.

Micrastur (mik-ras'tér), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μικρός*, small, + L. *astur*, a species of hawk: see *Astur*.] A genus of hawks of the family *Falconidae* and subfamily *Accipitrinae*, established by G. R. Gray in 1841, having the tarsus reticulated behind and the nostrils circular with a centric tubercle. It is peculiar to America, the species ranging from southern Mexico to Bolivia and Peru.

Micrathene (mik-ra-thē'nē), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μικρός*, small, + *Αθήνη*, Athens: see *Athene*.] A genus of *Strigidae* established by Coles in 1866; the elf-owls. It includes the most diminutive of owls, with small weak bill and feet, relatively long rounded wings, square tail with broad rectrices, tarsi feathered only above, the feet elsewhere covered with bristles, and middle toe with claw as long as the tarsus. The type and only species is *M. whitneyi*, an insectivorous owl of arboreal habits, found in the southwestern United States and parts of Mexico. It is only about six inches long. Also called *Micropallas*.

micraulic (mik-rā'lik), *a.* [*< NL. micraulicus*, < Gr. *μικρός*, small, + NL. *aula*, aula: see *aula*, 2.] Having the aula small; specifically, of or pertaining to micraulica.

micraulica (mik-rā'li-kā), *n.* pl. [NL.: see *micraulic*.] Animals whose aula is small and whose cerebral hemispheres are vertically expanded. They are amphibians, dipnoans, reptiles, birds, and mammals. Wilder, Amer. Nat., Oct., 1887, p. 914.

Micrembryae (mik-rem-brī'ē-ē), *n.* pl. [NL. (Bentham and Hooker, 1880), < Gr. *μικρός*, small, + *ἐμβρυον*, a germ: see *embryo*.] A series of dicotyledonous apetalous plants. It is characterized by an ovary consisting of a single carpel or of several united or distinct carpels, by the ovules being solitary or rarely several in each carpel, and by the seed having copious fleshy or starchy albumen and a very small embryo. It includes 4 orders (*Piperaceae*, *Chloranthaceae*, *Myrsinaceae*, and *Monimiaceae*), 39 genera, and nearly 1,300 species.

micrencephalous (mik-ren-sef'a-lus), *a.* [*< Gr. μικρός*, small, + *ἐγκέφαλος*, the brain.] Small-brained; having a small brain.

micristology (mik-ris-tol'ō-jī), *n.* [*< Gr. μικρός*, small, + F. *histology*.] The science which treats of the minutest organic fibers. Thomas, Med. Diet.

micro (mī'krō), *n.* [*< micro-*, as used in *Microcoptera*, etc.] In entom., any small insect. Thus, *Microcoptera* are small beetles, *Microdiptera* are small flies, etc.; and in familiar language, when the meaning is sufficiently determined by the connection, such words are abbreviated to *micro*. When not so determined, *micro* always means one of the *Microlepidoptera*.

micro (usually mī'krō, but also, better, mik'rō). [L., etc., *micro-*, < Gr. *μικρός*, also *σμικρός*, small, little.] An element of Greek origin, meaning 'small, little'; specifically, in *physics*, a prefix indicating a unit one millionth part of the unit it is prefixed to: as, *microfarad*, *microhm*, etc.:

in lithol., indicating that the structure designated is microscopic in character, or that it is so minutely developed as not to be recognized without the help of the microscope, e. g. *microgranitic*, *micropegmatitic*, *microgranulitic*. See these words.

micro-audiphone (mī-křō-ā'di-fōn), *n.* [*<* Gr. *μικρός*, small, + *E. audiphone*.] An instrument for reinforcing or augmenting very feeble sounds so as to render them audible.

Microbacterium (mī-křō-bak-tē'ri-um), *n.* [*NL.*, *<* Gr. *μικρός*, small, + *βακτήριον*, a little stick: see *bacterium*.] In some systems of classification, a tribe or division of *Schizomycetes*, containing the single genus *Bacterium*, and characterized by having elliptical or short cylindrical cells.

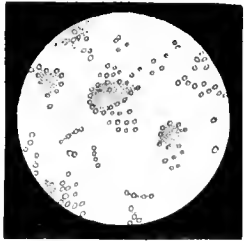
microbal (mī-křō-bāl), *a.* Same as *microbial*.

But now we have antiseptics of the track and careful covering of the wound to guard against microbial invasion.

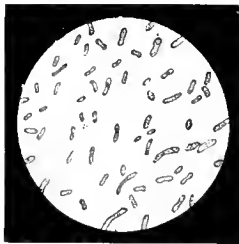
Medical News, LII, 506.

microbe (mī-křōb), *n.* [*<* F. *microbe* (C. Sedil-

lot, 1878) (*NL. microbion*), intended to mean 'a small living being,' but according to the formation 'short-lived' (cf. Gr. *μικροβίος*, short-lived), *<* Gr. *μικρός*, small, little, + *βίος*, life. A minute living being not distinguished, primarily, as to its animal or vegetable nature. The term is most frequently applied to various microscopic plants or their spores (particularly *Schizomycetes*), and further has come to be almost synonymous with *bacterium*. Taken in this latter sense, microbes are regarded as essentially polymorphous organisms, adapting themselves to varied conditions of existence, which in turn influence the form taken by them. For this reason their classification has often varied, since their distinction into genera and species does not yet rest on precise data.



Micrococcus prodigiosus.



Micrococcus of Chicken Cholera.

terium, *Vibrio*, *Spirillum*, and *Mycobacter* are the genera or form-genera under which most of the forms are known. They are instrumental in the production of fermentation, decay, and many of the infectious diseases affecting man and the lower animals.

microbia, *n.* Plural of *microbion*.

microbial (mī-křō-bi-āl), *a.* [*<* *microbe* (microbion) + *-al*.]

Of or pertaining to microbes; caused by or due to microbes.

Also *microbal*.

There is a considerable difference found in the microbial richness of the air in different places in the country.

Nineteenth Century, XXII, 244.

microbian (mī-křō-bi-ān), *a.* [*<* *microbe* (microbion) + *-an*.] Microbial.

His definition of pellagra is therefore this: "a microbial malady, due to a poisoning produced by a pathogenic bacillus."

Lancet, No. 3449, p. 707.

microbic (mī-křō-bik), *a.* [*<* *microbe* + *-ic*.] Microbial.

The theory of the microbial causation of the disorder.

Medical News, LII, 376.

microbicide (mī-křō-bi-sid), *n.* [*<* *NL. microbion*, microbe, + *L. -cida*, a killer, *<* *cadere*, kill.] A substance that kills microbes.

Sulphur is well known as a powerful microbicide long recommended in pulmonary diseases.

Medical News, L, 306.

microbiological (mī-křō-bi-ōl'j-i-kal), *a.* [*<* *microbiolog-y* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to microbiology; as, *microbiological* research.

Microbiological study of the lochia.

Medical News, XLVIII, 147.

microbiologist (mī-křō-bi-ōl'j-i-jist), *n.* [*<* *microbiolog-y* + *-ist*.] One who studies or is skilled in microbiology; one versed in the knowledge of minute organisms, as microbes.

Ideas which are just now very prominent in the minds of microbiologists.

Science, V, 73.

microbiology (mī-křō-bi-ōl'j-i), *n.* [*<* *NL. microbion*, microbe, + Gr. *-λογία*, *<* *λέγω*, speak: see *-ology*.] The science of micro-organisms; the study of microbes.

There was great reason for creating in the Faculty of Sciences the chair of microbiology.

Pop. Sci. Mo., XXXIII, 341.

microbion (mī-křō-bi-on), *n.*; pl. *microbia* (-iā). [*NL.*: see *microbe*.] Same as *microbe*.

These [reports] . . . by no means demonstrate that the active principle of cholera resides in a *microbion*, or that the particular *microbion* has been discovered.

Science, IV, 145.

microcaltrops (mī-křō-kal'trops), *n.* [*<* Gr. *μικρός*, small, + *E. caltrop*.] A sponge-spicule of minute size, having the form of a caltrop. Also *microcalthrops*. *W. J. Sollas*, *Encyc. Brit.*, XXII, 417.

Microcameræ (mī-křō-kam'e-rē), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, *<* Gr. *μικρός*, small, + *L. camera*, chamber: see *chamber*.] 1. A subtribe of choristidan sponges having the chambers small: opposed to *Macrocameræ*. *Lendenfeld*, 1886.—2. A tribe of ceratose sponges with small spherical ciliated chambers and opaque ground-substance. *Lendenfeld*.

microcamerate (mī-křō-kam'e-rāt), *a.* [*<* Gr. *μικρός*, small, + *L. camera*, chamber: see *chamber*.] Having small chambers; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Microcameræ*, in either sense.

Microcebus (mī-křō-sē'bus), *n.* [*NL.*, *<* Gr. *μικρός*, small, + *κεφαλή*, a long-tailed monkey: see *Cebus*.] A genus of small prosimian quadrupeds of the family *Lemuridae* and subfamily *Galaginae*, containing such species as the pygmy lemur, *M. smithi*, and the mouse-lemur, *M. murinus*; the dwarf lemurs.

Microcentri (mī-křō-sen'tri), *n. pl.* [*NL.* (Thomson, 1876), *<* Gr. *μικρός*, small, + *κέντρον*, point, spur: see *center*.] One of two prime sections of the parasitic hymenopterous family *Chalcididae*, containing the seven subfamilies which have the tarsi three- or four-jointed (usually four-jointed, rarely heteromerous), anterior tibiae with a slender short straight spur, and antennæ usually few-jointed. They are nearly all of small size.

Microcephala (mī-křō-sef'a-lā), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, neut. pl. of *microcephalus*, *<* Gr. *μικροκέφαλος*, small-headed: see *microcephalous*.] In Latreille's system, the fifth section of brachelytrous pentamerous *Coleoptera*. They have no evident neck, the head being received in the thorax as far as the eyes; the thorax is trapeziform, widening from before backward; the body is comparatively little elongated; the mandibles are of moderate size; and the elytrum often covers more than half of the abdomen. The species live on flowers, fungi, and dung. Also *Microcephali*.

microcephalia (mī-křō-se-fā'li-ā), *n.* [*NL.*, *<* Gr. *μικροκέφαλος*, small-headed: see *microcephalous*.] Same as *microcephaly*.

microcephalic (mī-křō-se-fal'ik or -sef'a-lik), *a.* [*As microcephalous* + *-ic*.] Having an unusually small cranium. Specifically—(a) In *craniom.*, having a cranium smaller than a certain standard. A capacity of 1,350 cubic centimeters is taken by some as the upper limit of microcephaly. (b) In *pathol.*, having a head small through disease or faulty development, producing idiocy more or less extreme.

microcephalism (mī-křō-sef'a-lizm), *n.* [*<* *microcephaly* + *-ism*.] A microcephalic condition.

microcephalous (mī-křō-sef'a-lus), *a.* [= F. *microcéphale* = Pg. *microcephalo*, *<* *NL. microcephalus*, *<* Gr. *μικροκέφαλος*, small-headed, *<* *μικρός*, small, + *κεφαλή*, head.] Having a small head. Specifically—(a) Having the skull small or imperfectly developed. (b) In *zool.*, of or pertaining to the *Microcephala*.

Microcephalus (mī-křō-sef'a-lus), *n.* [*NL.*, *<* Gr. *μικροκέφαλος*, small-headed: see *microcephalous*.] 1. In *entom.*: (a) A South American genus of caraboid beetles, with about 6 species, having securiform terminal joints of both maxillary and labial palpi. (b) A genus of maxicerous dipterous insects of the family *Chironomidae*. *Van der Wulp*, 1873.—2. A genus of reptiles. *Lesson*.—3. [*i. e.*] In *pathol.*: (a) A microcephalic person. (b) Microcephaly.—4. [*i. e.*] In *teratol.*, a monster with a small, imperfect head or cranium.

microcephaly (mī-křō-sef'a-li), *n.* [*<* *NL. microcephalia*, *q. v.*] The condition or character presented by a small or imperfectly developed head.

Microchæta (mī-křō-kē'tā), *n.* [*NL.*, *<* Gr. *μικρός*, small, + *χαίτη*, a mane: see *chæta*.] A genus of earthworms. *M. rapti* is a gigantic South African earthworm, four or five feet long, of greenish and reddish coloration. *Beddard*, 1886.

microcharacter (mī-křō-kar'ak-tēr), *n.* [*<* Gr. *μικρός*, small, + *χαρακτήρ*, character: see *character*.] Any zoological character derived from microscopic or other minute examination.

microchemical (mī-křō-kem'i-kal), *a.* [*<* Gr. *μικρός*, small, minute, + *E. chemical*.] Of or pertaining to microchemistry: as, *microchemical* reactions; *microchemical* experiments: distinguished from *macrochemical*.

Microchemical examination shows that it performs a complex function.

Huxley and Martin, *Elementary Biology*, p. 274.

microchemically (mī-křō-kem'i-kal-i), *adv.* By microchemical processes; by means of or in accordance with microchemistry.

microchemistry (mī-křō-kem'is-tri), *n.* [*<* Gr. *μικρός*, small, minute, + *E. chemistry*.] Minute chemical investigation; chemical analysis or investigation applied to objects under the microscope.

Microchiroptera (mī-křō-kī-rop'te-rā), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, *<* Gr. *μικρός*, small, + *NL. Chiroptera*, *q. v.*] A suborder of *Chiroptera*, including the insectivorous or animalivorous (rarely frugivorous or blood-sucking) bats. They have a simple stomach (except *Desmodus*); a large Spigelian and generally small caudate lobe of the liver; the tail contained in the interfemoral membrane when present, or freed from its upper surface; the rim of the ear incomplete at the base of the auricle; the index-finger rudimentary or wanting and without a claw; the palate not produced back of the molar teeth; and the molar teeth cuspidate. The group includes all bats except the family *Pteropodidae* (which constitutes the suborder *Megachiroptera*), inhabiting most parts of the world, and falling into two large series, the vespertilionine alliance and the emballonurine alliance, the former of three families, the latter of two. *Antrozous*, *Entomophaga*, and *Insectivora* are synonyms of *Microchiroptera*.

Microchiropteran (mī-křō-kī-rop'te-ran), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Microchiroptera*.

II. *n.* One of the *Microchiroptera*; any bat except a fruit-bat.

microchiropterous (mī-křō-kī-rop'te-rus), *a.* Same as *microchiropteran*.

microchoanite (mī-křō-kō'a-nit), *a.* and *n.* [*<* *NL. Microchoanites*.] I. *a.* Having short septal funnels, as a nautiloid; belonging to the *Microchoanites*.

II. *n.* A member of the *Microchoanites*.

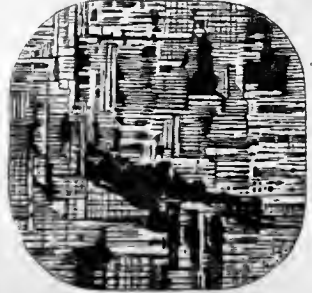
Microchoanites (mī-křō-kō'a-ni'tēz), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, *<* Gr. *μικρός*, small, + *χοάνη*, a funnel: see *choana*, *choanite*.] A group of ellipsochloanoid nautiloid cephalopods whose septal funnels are short. *Hyatt*, *Proc. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist.*, 1883, p. 260.

microchronometer (mī-křō-křō-nom'e-tēr), *n.* [*<* Gr. *μικρός*, small, + *χρόνος*, time, + *μέτρον*, measure: see *chronometer*.] An instrument for registering very small periods of time, such as the time occupied by the passage of a projectile over a short distance: a kind of chronograph. Also called, corruptly, *micronometer*.

Microciona (mī-křō-si'ō-nā), *n.* [*NL.*, *<* Gr. *μικρός*, small, + *κίων* (*κίον*), a pillar.] A genus of fibrosilicious sponges of the division *Echinomata*. *M. prolifera* is a common sponge on the Atlantic coast of the United States, growing in tide-pools in sheeted or branched masses of orange-red color.

microclastic (mī-křō-klas'tik), *a.* [*<* Gr. *μικρός*, small, + *κλαστός*, broken, *<* *κλάω*, break: see *clastic*.] An epithet applied to a elastic or fragmentary rock or breccia made up of pieces of small size. *Naumann*. [Rare.]

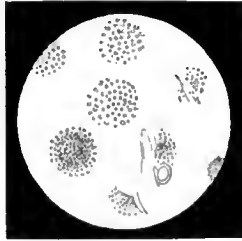
microcline (mī-křō-klīn), *n.* [*<* Gr. *μικρός*, small, + *κλίω*, incline: see *cline*, *clinic*.] A feldspar identical in composition with orthoclase, but belonging to the triclinic system. Thin sections often exhibit a peculiar grating-like structure in polarized light, due to double twinning. Much of the potash feldspar called orthoclase is really microcline, and the beautiful green feldspar called Amazon stone is here included. See *feldspar* and *orthoclase*.



Section of Microcline as seen in polarized light.

Micrococcus (mī-křō-kok'us), *n.* [*NL.*, *<* Gr. *μικρός*, small, + *κόκκος*, a berry, kernel: see *coccus*.] 1. A genus of *Schizomycetes* (fission-fungi or bacteria), and the only one of the tribe *Spharobacteria*. It is characterized by globular or oval slight-

ly colored cells, either formed by transverse division into filaments of two or several chaplet-like articulations, or united in families, or aggregated in gelatinous masses, all destitute of spontaneous movement but exhibiting a simple molecular tremor. Its species are divided into three physiological groups — *chromogenes*, producing coloring matter, as in "red milk" (*M. prodigiosus*, figured under *microbe*), or "golden yellow" (*M. luteus*); *zymogenes*, producing various fermentations, as in animal and vegetable infusions (*M. caryophyllus*) or urine (*M. ureae*); and *pathogenes*, producing diseases. Variola, vaccinia, septicaemia, erysipelas, gonorrhoea, and other forms are believed to be produced by micrococci.



Micrococcus of Diphtheria.

2. [*l. c.*; pl. *micrococci* (-sī).] Any member of this genus.

By the specific term *micrococcus* is understood a minute spherical or slightly oval organism (Sphaerobacterium, Cohn), that like other bacteria divides by fission (Schizomycetes), and that does not possess any special organ, cilium or flagellum, by using which it would be capable of moving freely about.

E. Klein, Micro-Organisms and Disease, p. 37.

Microcoleoptera (mī'krō-kō-lēp'te-rā), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < Gr. *μικρός*, small, + *NL. Coleoptera*, q. v.] In *entom.*, the smaller kinds of beetles collectively considered.

microconidium (mī'krō-kō-nid'i-um), *n.*; pl. *microconidia* (-iā). [*NL.*, < Gr. *μικρός*, small, + *NL. conidium*.] A conidium of small size as compared with others produced in the same species.

Microconidia [of *Hypomyces*] or conidia proper very common. Cooke, Handbook Brit. Fungi, p. 776.

microcosm (mī'krō-kōz-m), *n.* [*L.* *microcosmos* = *Sp. microcosmos* = *Pg. lt. microcosmo*, < *LL. microcosmus* (Boëthius), < *IGr. μικρόκοσμος*, a little world, < Gr. *μικρός*, small, + *κόσμος*, world.] 1. A little world or cosmos; the world in miniature; something representing or assumed to represent the principle of universality: often applied to man regarded as an epitome, physically and morally, of the universe or great world (the *macrocosm*).

If you see this in the map of my *microcosm*, follows it that I am known well enough too? Shak., Cor., ii. 1. 68.

The ancients not improperly styled him [man] a *microcosm*, or little world within himself.

Bacon, Physical Fables, ii., Expi.

Some told me it [a mountain] was fourteen miles high; it is covered with a very *microcosm* of clouds.

Coryat, Crudities, I. 91.

In the dark dissolving human heart,
And holy secrets of this *microcosm*,
Dabbling a shameless hand with shameful jest.

Tennyson, Princess, iii.

Each particle is a *microcosm*, and faithfully renders the likeness of the world.

Emerson, Discipline.

2. A little community or society.

And now the hour has come when this youth is to be launched into a world more vast than that in which he has hitherto sojourned, yet for which this *microcosm* has been no ill preparation.

DIsraeli.

microcosmic (mī'krō-kōz'mik), *a.* [= *F. microcosmique*; as *microcosm* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to a *microcosm* or to anything that is regarded as such. — *Microcosmic salt*, $\text{HNaH}_2\text{PO}_4 + 4\text{H}_2\text{O}$, a salt of soda, ammonia, and phosphoric acid, originally obtained from human urine. It is much employed as a flux in experiments with the blowpipe.

microcosmical (mī'krō-kōz-mi-kal), *a.* [*< microcosmic* + *-al*.] Same as *microcosmic*. Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., ii. 3.

microcosmography (mī'krō-kōz-mog'rā-fī), *n.* [*< Gr. μικρόκοσμος*, *microcosmos*, + *-γραφία*, < *γράφω*, write. Cf. *cosmography*.] The description of man as a "little world."

microcosmology (mī'krō-kōz-mol'ō-jī), *n.* [*< Gr. μικρόκοσμος*, *microcosmos*, + *-λογία*, < *λέγω*, speak: see *-ology*.] A treatise on the *microcosm*, specifically on the human body, or on man.

microcosmos (mī'krō-kōz'mes), *n.* Same as *microcosmos*, 1.

microcosmus (mī'krō-kōz'mus), *n.* [*LL.* (in defs. 2 and 3, *NL.*), < Gr. *μικρόκοσμος*, a little world: see *microcosm*.] 1. Same as *microcosm*, 1.—2. A tuniate, ascidian, or sea-squirt: applied by Linnaeus in 1735, and recently revived by Heller as a generic name.—3. [*cap.*] A genus of coleopterous insects. Chaudoir, 1878.

microcoulomb (mī'krō-kō-lom'), *n.* [*< Gr. μικρός*, small, + *E. coulomb*.] One millionth of a coulomb. See *coulomb*.

microcoustic (mī'krō-kōs'tik), *a.* and *n.* [*Irreg.* < Gr. *μικρός*, small, + *ἀκουστικός*, pertaining to

hearing: see *acoustic*.] *I. a.* Serving to augment weak sounds; of or pertaining to an instrument for augmenting weak sounds.

II. n. An aural instrument designed to collect and augment small sounds, for the purpose of assisting the partially deaf in hearing.

microcrith (mī'krō-krit), *n.* [*< Gr. μικρός*, small, + *κρίθῃ*, barley: see *crith*.] In *chem.*, the unit of molecular weight, denoting the weight of the half-molecule of hydrogen.

microcrystalline (mī'krō-kris'tā-lin), *a.* [*< Gr. μικρός*, small, + *κρυστάλλινος*, crystalline: see *crystalline*.] Minutely crystalline: said of crystalline rocks of which the constituents are individually so minute that they cannot be distinguished from each other by the naked eye; *crypto-crystalline*. Many lithologists use *microcrystalline* and *crypto-crystalline* as synonymous. Rosenbusch, however, uses the former term to designate that structure of the ground-mass in which the constituent minerals can, with the aid of the microscope, be specifically determined, and the latter for a structure which can be recognized as crystalline, but in which the individual components cannot be specifically identified.

microcrystallitic (mī'krō-kris-tā-lit'ik), *a.* [*< Gr. μικρός*, small, + *κρυστάλλος*, crystal, + *-itic* + *-ic*.] A term used by Geikie to designate a devitrification product in which this process has been carried so far that little or no glass-base appears, the original glassy substance having become changed into an aggregation of crystallites or "little granules, needles, and hairs." See *microfelsitic*.

microcyst (mī'krō-sist), *n.* [*< Gr. μικρός*, small, + *κύστις*, the bladder, a bag, pouch.] In *Myxomycetes*, the resting state of swarm-spores, which become rounded off and invested with a delicate membrane, or sometimes only with a firm border, and may return again under favorable conditions to a state of movement. See *Myxomycetes*, *swarm-spore*.

microcyte (mī'krō-sit), *n.* [*< Gr. μικρός*, small, + *κύτος*, a hollow, cavity: see *cyte*.] 1. A small cell or corpuscle.

The *microcytes*. Very small bodies, for the most part colourless, freely suspended in the plasma.

Huxley and Martin, Elementary Biology, p. 123.

2. A small blood-corpuscle, in size from 2 to 6 micromillimeters, found, often in large numbers, in many cases of anemia.

microcythemia (mī'krō-sī-thē'mi-ā), *n.* [*< Gr. μικρός*, small, + *κύτος*, a hollow (see *microcyte*), + *αἷμα*, blood.] That condition of the blood in which there are many corpuscles of diminished size.

microcytosis (mī'krō-sī-tō'sis), *n.* *Microcythemia*.

microdactylous (mī'krō-dak'ti-lus), *a.* [*< Gr. μικρός*, small, + *δάκτυλος*, finger: see *dactyl*.] Having short or small fingers or toes.

microdentism (mī'krō-den'tizm), *n.* [*< Gr. μικρός*, small, + *L. dent* (-t-), = *E. tooth*, + *-ism*.] Smallness of the teeth.

Microdentism — mere smallness of the teeth — was chronicled in fourteen of the hundred cases.

Lancet, No. 3432, p. 1152.

micro-detector (mī'krō-dē-tek'tor), *n.* [*< Gr. μικρός*, small, + *E. detector*.] A sensitive galvanoscope.

Microdiptera (mī'krō-dip'te-rā), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < Gr. *μικρός*, small, + *NL. Diptera*.] In *entom.*, the smaller kinds of flies collectively considered.

Microdon (mī'krō-don), *n.* [*NL.* (Meigen, 1803). < Gr. *μικρός*, small, + *ὀδών* (ὀδοντ-) = *E. tooth*.]

1. In *entom.*, an important genus of syrphid flies, containing a few European and about 20 North American species. They are large, nearly bare, usually short and thick-set, with flattened scutellum and short wings, in which there is a stump of a vein in the first posterior cell from the third longitudinal vein. The larvae are remarkable objects, resembling shells, and have twice been described and named as mollusks. *M. globosus* is an example.

2. In *teuth.*, a genus of pyrenodont fishes of the Cretaceous period. Agassiz, 1833.—3. In *conch.*, a genus of bivalve mollusks. Conrad, 1842.

microdont (mī'krō-dont), *a.* [*< Gr. μικρός*, small, + *ὀδών* (ὀδοντ-) = *E. tooth*.] Having short or small teeth.

The *microdont* races are the low-caste natives of central and southern India; the Polynesian; the ancient Egyptians; mixed Europeans not British; and the British.

Science, IV, 538.

micro-electric (mī'krō-ē-lek'trik), *a.* [*< Gr. μικρός*, small, + *E. electric*.] Having electric properties in a very small degree.—**Micro-electric metrology**, the measurement of minute electric quantities.

microfarad (mī'krō-far'ad), *n.* [*< Gr. μικρός*, small, + *E. farad*.] The practical unit of elec-

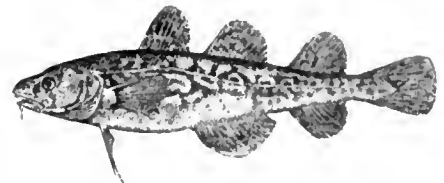
trical capacity, equal to the millionth part of a farad. It is the capacity of about three miles of an Atlantic cable.

microfelsite (mī'krō-fel'sit), *n.* [*< Gr. μικρός*, small, + *E. felsite*.] In *lithol.*, a base or ground-mass having a microfelsitic structure. See *microfelsitic*.

microfelsitic (mī'krō-fel-sit'ik), *a.* [*< microfelsite* + *-ic*.] The designation suggested by Zirkel for a devitrified glass when the devitrification has been carried so far that the hyaline character is lost, but not far enough to give rise to the development of distinctly individualized mineral forms. Other lithologists have used this word with different shades of meaning. Rosenbusch defines it as follows: "This substance, which is distinguished from *micro*- and *crypto-crystalline* aggregates by the absence of any action on polarized light, and from what may properly be called glass by not being entirely without structure and by being decidedly less transparent, I call *microfelsite* or the *microfelsitic base*."

microfoliation (mī'krō-fō-li-ā'shon), *n.* [*< Gr. μικρός*, small, + *E. foliation*.] Microscopic foliation, or that which is not distinctly recognized by the naked eye: a term used by Bonney in discussing the effect of pressure in Paleozoic sedimentary rocks. Quart. Jour. Geol. Soc., XLIV, 44.

Microgadus (mī'krō-gā'dus), *n.* [*NL.*, < Gr. *μικρός*, small, + *NL. Gadus*, q. v.] A genus of

Atlantic Tomcod, or Frost-fish (*Microgadus tomcodus*). (From Report of U. S. Fish Commission.)

small gadoid fishes, established by Gill in 1865; the *tomcod*. *M. tomcodus* is a well-known species of the Atlantic coast of the United States; *M. proximus* is its representative on the Pacific coast.

Microgaster (mī'krō-gas'ter), *n.* [*NL.* (Latreille, 1804). < Gr. *μικρός*, small, + *γαστήρ*, stomach: see *gaster*.] 1. A notable genus of parasitic hymenoptera of the family Braconidae, giving name to the subfamily *Microgasterinae*. They are characterized by the three submarginal cells of the fore wings (the second one often incomplete), and by having the hind tibial spurs more than half the length of the tarsi. Many are known from Europe and North America, as *M. subcomplesus* of the former country, which is parasitic on various lepidopterous larvae.

2. [*l. c.*] A member of this genus.

Microgasterinae (mī'krō-gas-te-rī'nē), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Microgaster* + *-inae*.] A large subfamily of Braconidae, typified by the genus *Microgaster*, having the mesonotal sutures invisible and the large marginal cell reaching to the end of the wing. There are many species, of 6 genera, the largest one of which, *Apanteles*, has 69 species in Great Britain alone. Their larvae parasitize many insects, especially lepidopterous larvae, issuing from the body of the host and spinning cocoons either singly or in mass. *A. glomeratus* is an abundant parasite of the cabbage-worm, *Pieris rapae*, both in Europe and in North America.

microgeological (mī'krō-jē-ō-lōj'i-kal), *a.* [*< microgeology* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to *microgeology*; dependent on or derived from the use of the microscope in relation to geology: as, *microgeological investigations*.

microgeology (mī'krō-jē-ō-lōj'i), *n.* [*< Gr. μικρός*, small, + *E. geology*.] That department of the science of geology whose facts are ascertained by the use of the microscope.

Microglossa (mī'krō-glos'sā), *n.* [*NL.*, also *Microglossus*, *Microglossum*, < Gr. *μικρός*, small, + *γλῶσσα*, the tongue: see *glossa*.] In *ornith.*, a genus of cœcotoos of the family *Cacatuidæ*, established by Geoffroy in 1809. It contains the great black cœcotoos, as *M. aterrimus*, *goliath*, and *aleo*, all inhabitants of New Guinea and other islands of the Papuan region.

microglossia (mī'krō-glos'si-ā), *n.* [*NL.*, < Gr. *μικρός*, small, + *γλῶσσα*, the tongue: see *glossa*.] Congenital smallness of the tongue.

Microglossidæ (mī'krō-glos'si-dē), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Microglossa* + *-idæ*.] A family of psittacine birds, the black cœcotoos: synonymous with *Cacatuidæ*.

Microglossinæ (mī'krō-glo-si-nē), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Microglossa* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Cacatuidæ*, represented by the genus *Microglossa*, and containing the black cœcotoos.

microgonidial (mī'krō-gō-nid'i-al), *a.* [*< microgonidium* + *-al*.] Of, pertaining to, or resembling a *microgonidium*.

microgonidium (mī'krō-gō-nid'i-um), *n.*; pl. *microgonidia* (-iā). [NL., < Gr. μικρός, small, + NL. gonidium.] A gonidium of small size as compared with certain others produced by the same species.

The latter form [of *Chlorococcum*] is said to arise from the former by internal cell-division, which results in the production of "gonidia" of two sizes, the larger being termed macrogonidia, and the smaller microgonidia. Bessey, Botany, p. 219.

microgram (mī'krō-gram), *n.* [*<* Gr. μικρός, small, + *E. gram*².] The millionth part of a gram, being about 1/100,000 of a grain troy.

microgranite (mī'krō-gran'it), *n.* [*<* Gr. μικρός, small, + *E. granite*.] In petrology. See *quartz-porphry*.

microgranitic (mī'krō-grā-nit'ik), *a.* [*<* *microgranite* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to microgranite.—**Microgranitic structure.** See *quartz-porphry*.

microgranulitic (mī'krō-gran-ū-lit'ik), *a.* [*<* Gr. μικρός, small, + *E. granulitic*.] In lithology, an epithet applied by Lévy to a form of granitoid structure which is so finely crystallized that it cannot be recognized by the naked eye, but which, under the microscope, is revealed as being made up of crystalline individuals each having its own independent orientation, so that in polarized light it presents the appearance of a brilliantly colored mosaic. The microgranulitic structure, as this term is used by Lévy, differs from the micropegmatitic in the crystalline individuals of the latter having all one common orientation.

micrograph (mī'krō-grāf), *n.* [*<* Gr. μικρός, small, + γράφειν, write.] Same as *micropantograph*.

micrographer (mī'krō-grā-fēr), *n.* [*<* *micrograph* + *-er*¹.] One who is versed in micrography.

micrographic (mī'krō-grāf'ik), *a.* [= *F. micrographique*; as *micrography* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to micrography.

micrographist (mī'krō-grā-fist), *n.* [*<* *micrograph* + *-ist*.] One who is skilled in micrography; a micrographer.

micrography (mī'krō-grā-fi), *n.* [= *F. micrographie* = *Sp. micrografia* = *It. micrografia*, < Gr. μικρός, small, + γράφειν, write. Cf. Gr. μικρογραφία, 'write small,' i. e. with a short vowel.] The description of objects too small to be discerned without the aid of a microscope.

Microhierax (mī'krō-hī'e-raks), *n.* [NL., < Gr. μικρός, small, + ἱέραξ, a hawk, falcon: see *Hierax*.] A genus of very small hawks of the family *Falconidae*, established by R. B. Sharpe in 1874; the falconets; the finch-falcons. It contains the diminutive species usually referred to the genus *Hierax*, which name is preoccupied in another department of zoology. The range of the genus includes southern Asia, Java, Sumatra, Borneo, etc. There are several species, as *M. ceruleus*, *fringillarius*, *melanoleucus*, and *erythrogenus*.

microhm (mīk'rōm), *n.* [*<* Gr. μικρός, small, + *E. ohm*.] An electrical unit equal to the millionth part of an ohm.

microlepidopter (mī'krō-lep-i-dop'tēr), *n.* In entomology, an insect of one of the families included in the *Microlepidoptera*.

Microlepidoptera (mī'krō-lep-i-dop'te-rā), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. μικρός, small, + NL. *Lepidoptera*, q. v.] The smaller and more simply organized moths, including, generally, the smaller *Pyralidae*, the *Tortricidae*, the *Tineidae*, and the *Pterophoridae*. These insects do not constitute a natural division, and the name is merely used for convenience, the other members of the order being distinguished as *Macrolepidoptera*, or simply as *Lepidoptera*.

microlepidopteran (mī'krō-lep-i-dop'te-ran), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Microlepidopterous.

II. *n.* A microlepidopter.

microlepidopterist (mī'krō-lep-i-dop'te-ris-t), *n.* [*<* *Microlepidoptera* + *-ist*.] One who is versed in the natural history of *Microlepidoptera*.

microlepidopterous (mī'krō-lep-i-dop'te-rus), *a.* [*<* *Microlepidoptera* + *-ous*.] Of or pertaining to the microlepidoptera.

Microlicia (mī'krō-lis'i-ā), *n.* [NL. (Don, 1823), so called as having the leaves usually small; < Gr. μικρός, small, + λίκος, universal, general, < ὅλος, all.] A genus of plants of the natural order *Melastomaceae* and type of the tribe *Microlicieae*, characterized by very unequal stamens with beaked or tube-bearing anthers, the connective elongated at the base, and by the calyx-lobes being shorter than the tube. They are erect branching undershrubs, usually not more than a foot or two high, with small leaves, which are generally glandular-dotted, and solitary, commonly rose-purple or white flowers, which are axillary or sometimes terminal. There are about 93 species, natives of Brazil, Guiana, and Peru. A few are sometimes found in greenhouses.

Microlicieae (mī'krō-li-sī'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Triana, 1871), < *Microlicia* + *-ae*.] A tribe of plants of the natural order *Melastomaceae* and the suborder *Melastomaeae*, characterized by the cylindrical or angular capsule, conical or convex at the apex, by the connective often being produced below the anther-cells, and by oblong or ovoid seeds. The tribe embraces 15 genera, *Microlicia* being the type, and about 250 species, all of which are found in tropical America.

microlite (mī'krō-lit), *n.* [*<* Gr. μικρός, small, + λίθος, stone: see *-lite*.] 1. A mineral related to pyrochlore, occurring in regular octahedrons having a brownish color and a resinous luster. It is essentially a niobate of calcium. It was first found at Chesterfield in Massachusetts, in minute crystals (whence the name), later in Virginia in larger crystals sometimes weighing several pounds.

2. Same as *microlith*: an incorrect use.

microlither (mī'krō-lē'tēr), *n.* [*<* Gr. μικρός, small, + *E. liter*.] The millionth part of a liter.

microlith (mī'krō-lith), *n.* [*<* Gr. μικρός, small, + λίθος, stone.] A name proposed by Vogel-sang, in 1867, to designate the "microscopic acicular components of rocks"; a "microscopic individual" (*Zirkel*). The usage of later lithologists differs considerably in the application of this term. By some it is regarded as the equivalent of *crystallite*, which is properly an aggregation of microscopic globular forms (globulites). By others crystallites are considered as differing from microliths in that the latter have the internal structure of true crystals, while in the former this cannot be recognized. Elongated or lath-shaped forms and such as resemble an hour-glass in shape are those now most generally designated as *microliths*; if curved or more or less twisted or hair-like, they are frequently called *trichites*. Microliths are most frequently seen in rocks of igneous origin, and are especially abundant as products of the devitrification of the glassy lavas. The feldspars, hornblende, augite, and apatite are minerals most commonly found assuming this form.

microlithic (mī'krō-lith'ik), *a.* [*<* Gr. μικρός, small, + λίθος, a stone, + *-ic*.] 1. Of or pertaining to or consisting of small stones: opposed to *megalthic*.

The cognate examples in the microlithic styles afford us very little assistance.

J. Fergusson, Rude Stone Monuments, p. 47.

2. In lithology, pertaining to or characterized by microliths.

microlithic (mī'krō-lit'ik), *a.* [*<* *microlite* + *-ic*.] Same as *microlithic*, 2.

micrological (mī'krō-loj'i-kal), *a.* [*<* *micrology*² + *-ic-al*.] Characterized by minuteness of investigation.

Of that equanimity, circumspection, patience of research, intellectual discipline, and equipment of micrological scholarship, without which it is given to no man to be a philologist, he has, unhappily, made the most penurious provision. F. Hall, Mod. Eng., p. 350.

micrologically (mī'krō-loj'i-kal-i), *adv.* In a micrological manner; by means of exact attention to minute details.

If things are to be scanned so micrologically. Lovell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 277, note.

micrology¹ (mī'krōl'ō-jī), *n.* [*<* Gr. μικρός, small, + λογία, < λέγειν, speak: see *-ology*. Cf. *micrology*².] That part of science which is dependent on microscopic investigations; micrography.

micrology² (mī'krōl'ō-jī), *n.* [*<* Gr. μικρολογία, the quality of being careful about trifles, < μικρολόγος, careful about trifles, penurious, captious, lit. gathering little things, < μικρός, small, little, + λέγειν, gather: see *-ology*. Cf. *microlology*¹.] Undue attention to minute, unimportant matters; minute erudition.

There is less micrology . . . in his erudition. Robberds, W. Taylor, II, 146. (Davies.)

Micromastictora (mī'krō-mas-tik'tō-rā), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. μικρός, small, + μαστίκτωρ, a scourger, < μαστίξ, whip, scourge, < μαστιγ (μαστιγ-), a whip, scourge.] In Sollas's classification of sponges, one of two main branches of the phylum *Parazoa* or *Spongia*, characterized by the comparatively small size of the choanocytes, which are about 0.003 millimeter in diameter. The *Micromastictora* are all non-calcareous sponges, and are divided by Sollas into two classes, *Myospongiae* and *Silicispongiae*. They are also called *Noncalcareae* (Vosmaer) and *Plethospongiae* (Sollas). The term is contrasted with *Megamastictora*.

micromelus (mī'krō-mē-lus), *n.* [*<* Gr. μικρομήλης, small-limbed, < μικρός, small, + μέλος, a limb.] In teratology, a monster with abnormally small limbs.

micromeral (mī'krō-mē-ral), *a.* [*<* *micromere* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to a micromere: as, *micromeral blastomeres*.

micromere (mī'krō-mēr), *n.* [*<* Gr. μικρομερής, consisting of small parts, < μικρός, small, + μέρος, a part.] The smaller one of two masses or moieties into which the vitellus of a lamelli-

branch, as a fresh-water mussel, divides; the so-called "animal cell" of Rabl, which further subdivides into blastomeres. See *macromere*.

The segmentation resembles that of other mollusks, the micromeres appearing at the formative pole by separation of the "protoplasmic" portion of the "macromeres." Roy, Micros. Soc. Jour., 2d ser., VI, II, 224.

Micromeria (mī'krō-mē-ri-ā), *n.* [NL. (Benth), < Gr. μικρός, small, + μέρος, part.] A genus of labiate plants of the tribe *Satureineae* and the subtribe *Melisseae*. The calyx is tubular, commonly thirteen-nerved, and about equally five-toothed. The corolla is short, rarely exerted from the calyx, bilabiate, the upper lip erect, flatish, entire, or emarginate, the lower spreading and three-parted. The filaments are arcuate-ascending, the anterior pair longer; the anthers are two-celled. The flowers are borne in whorls, axillary or crowded into a spike, or are sometimes single or cymose in the opposite axils. The species, numbering about 60, are low herbs or somewhat shrubby plants, sweet-odorous, of various habit, distributed pretty widely in the Old World, with a few in South America and the West Indies, and two or three in the United States. *M. Douglasii* is a well-known sweet-scented herb of California called *yerba buena*. *M. obovata* of the West Indies has been called *allheal*.

micromeric (mī'krō-mēr'ik), *a.* [*<* *micromere* + *-ic*.] Same as *micromeral*.

micromeritic (mī'krō-mē-rit'ik), *a.* [*<* μικρός, small, + μέρος, a part.] A term suggested by Vogelsang to designate a granitoid or thoroughly crystalline texture of a rock so fine as to be recognizable only with the aid of the microscope.

micrometer (mī'krō-mē-tēr), *n.* [= *F. micromètre* = *Sp. micrómetro* = *Pg. It. micrometro*, < Gr. μικρός, small, + μέτρον, measure.] An instrument for measuring microscopic lengths and angles. All micrometers depend upon two principles, magnification and oblique measurement. Magnification determines an angle by measuring the arc that subtends it upon a circle of large fixed radius, having its center coincident with the vertex of the angle. Thus, a mirror turning through a small angle may reflect a spot of light upon a distant scale. Oblique measurement (see *diagonal scale*, under *diagonal*) ascertains a length by measuring the distance at which it subtends a small fixed angle. Thus, the *wedge-micrometer* is a long wedge-shaped piece of metal or glass with its sloping sides as truly plane as possible, and graduated along its length. It is used to measure the distance between two points having a rigid circuitous connection, but a vacant space about the line between them. The wedge being thrust between the points, the distance it penetrates shows how far apart they are. The principle of oblique measurement is, in nearly all micrometers, applied under the form of a fine screw, the number of whose revolutions and parts of a revolution, in advancing from one point to another, measures the amount of this advance. In this case the pitch of the screw is the fixed angle, while the reading of the screw-head is proportional to the variable radius at which this angle is subtended by the length to be measured.—**Annular or circular micrometer**, a micrometer consisting, in its most approved form, of a disk of parallel plate glass, having in its center a round hole to the edges of which a ring of metal is cemented and afterward truly turned in a lathe. The disk being mounted in a brass tube, so that it may be accurately adjusted in the focus of the eyepiece and applied to a telescope, the metal ring is alone visible, and appears as if suspended in the atmosphere, whence the instrument is called the *suspended annular micrometer*. Brande and Cox, Dict., II, 516 (changed).—**Double-image micrometer**, a micrometer having an optical apparatus which produces two images of every object, as A and A', B and B'. Then, A may be brought into coincidence with B', or B may be brought into coincidence with A', and the position of the parts producing the double image will then show the distance between A and B.—**Flar micrometer**, a micrometer in which the two objects whose distance is to be measured are brought into coincidence with two spider-lines in the principal focus of a telescope or microscope, one of these webs being movable by turning a micrometer-screw. The astronomical flar micrometer is also provided with a graduated position-circle, apparatus for illumination, etc.—**Micrometer-balance**, a form of balance adapted to the exact determination of very small weights or differences in weight. That devised by Kershaw for testing the weight of gold pieces consists of a steady support on a knife-edged fulcrum and geared with a wheel graduated to half-grains. If the coin is of correct weight, the index points to zero. If it is light, the leverage of the beam turns the wheel until equilibrium is attained, when the index-bar points to the number of half-grains of shortage. E. H. Knight.—**Mother-of-pearl micrometer**, Cavallo's micrometer, which consists of a thin semitransparent piece of mother-of-pearl, 1/16 of an inch wide, having fine graduations. It is mounted within the tube at the focus of the eye-lens of the telescope, where the image of the object under observation is produced.

micrometer-screw (mī'krō-mē-tēr-skro), *n.* A screw attached to optical and mathematical instruments as a means of measuring very small angles. The pitch of the screw is made exceedingly small, while the graduated head is large, thus securing great exactness and simplicity in use.

micrometric (mī'krō-met'rik), *a.* [= *F. micrométrique*; as *micrometer* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to the micrometer; made by the micrometer: as, *micrometric measurements*.

micrometrical (mī'krō-met'ri-kal), *a.* [*<* *micrometric* + *-al*.] Same as *micrometric*.

micrometrically (mī'krō-met'ri-kal-i), *adv.* By means of a micrometer.

micrometry (mī-krom'et-ri), *n.* [= F. *micrométrie*; as *micrometer* + *-y*.] The art of measuring small objects or distances with a micrometer.

micromillimeter, micromillimetre (mī-kro-mil'i-mē-tēr), *n.* [*Gr. μικρός, small, + E. millimeter.*] 1. The millionth part of a millimeter. —2. The thousandth part of a millimeter; formerly and sometimes still used by biologists. The equivalent used by metrologists and physicists is *micron*.

micromineralogical (mī'krō-min'e-ra-loj'i-kal), *a.* [*Gr. micromineralogy + -ic-al.*] Pertaining to micromineralogy.

Rocks may occur the structure of which . . . has been yet more obscured by subsequent micromineralogical change. *Quart. Jour. Geol. Soc.*, XLIV, 42.

micromineralogy (mī-kro-min'e-ra-lō-jī), *n.* [*Gr. μικρός, small, + E. mineralogy.*] That part of mineralogy which has to do with the study of the optical, chemical, or other characters of minerals by means of the microscope, as they are observed, for example, in thin sections of rocks.

micron (mī'kron), *n.* [NL., *Gr. μικρόν, neut. of μικρός, also μικρός, small, minute.*] The millionth part of a meter, or $\frac{1}{10^6}$ of an English inch. This term has been formally adopted by the International Commission of Weights and Measures, representing the civilized nations of the world, and is adopted by all metrologists. The quantity is denoted by the Greek letter μ written above the line: as, $25^{\mu}4$.

Micronesian (mī-kro-nē-si-an), *a. and n.* [*Gr. Micronesia* (*Gr. μικρόνησος, a small island, + μικρός, small, + νήσος, an island: see def.*) + *-an*.] 1. *a.* Of or pertaining to Micronesia, a collection of islands and groups of islands, chiefly of coral formation, in the Pacific ocean, the principal of which are the Marshall, Gilbert, Caroline, and Ladrone groups.

II. *n.* A native or an inhabitant of Micronesia.

micronometer (mī-kro-nom'e-tēr), *n.* A corrupt form of *microchronometer*.

micronucleus (mī-kro-nū'klē-us), *n.*; pl. *micronuclei* (-ī). [NL., *Gr. μικρός, small, + NL. nucleus, q. v.*] A small nucleus: distinguished from *macronucleus*.

The *micronucleus* is a hermaphrodite sexual element, of sole importance in conjugation. *Amer. Nat.*, XXII, 255.

micronymy (mī-kron'i-mi), *n.* [*Gr. μικρόνυμος, + μικρός, small, + ονυμα, ονομα, name.*] The use of short easy words instead of long hard ones.

Astronomers have set an example in *micronymy* that anatomists might well follow.

Buck's Handbook of Med. Sciences, VIII, 529.

micro-organic (mī'krō-ōr-gan'ik), *a.* [*Gr. μικρός, small, + E. organic, after micro-organism.*] Having the character of a micro-organism; of or pertaining to microbes and other micro-organisms; microbial.

micro-organism (mī-kro-ōr-gan-izm), *n.* [*Gr. μικρός, small, + E. organism.*] A microscopic organism, as a bacillus, bacterium, or vibrio; a microbe; a microzoary.

The *microorganisms* of the principal infectious diseases of men and the lower animals. *Amer. Nat.*, XXIII, 56.

Micropalama (mī-kro-pal'a-mā), *n.* [NL., *Gr. μικρός, small, + παλάμη, the palm of the hand: see palm*.] A genus of *Scolopacidae* established by S. F. Baird in 1858: so called from the



Stilt-sandpiper (*Micropalama himantopus*).

semipalmation of the feet; the stilt-sandpipers. There is but one species, *M. himantopus*, a common bird of North America. It is migratory through the United States in spring and fall, breeding in high latitudes.

micropantograph (mī-kro-pan'tō-gráf), *n.* [*Gr. μικρός, small, + E. pantograph.*] An instrument constructed on the general principle of the pantograph for executing extremely minute writing and engraving. By means of this instrument the Lord's prayer has been written on glass within the space of $\frac{1}{1000000}$ of a square inch. Also called *micrograph*.

microparasite (mī-kro-par'a-sīt), *n.* [*Gr. μικρός, small, + E. parasite.*] A parasitic micro-organism.

The number of substances which are less injurious to man than to *micro-parasites* is very small. *Science*, III, 130.

microparasitic (mī-kro-par-a-sit'ik), *a.* [*Gr. microparasite + -ic.*] Having the character of or pertaining to microparasites; caused by microparasites: as, *microparasitic diseases*.

micropathological (mī-kro-path-ō-loj'i-kal), *a.* [*Gr. micropathology + -ic-al.*] Of or pertaining to micropathology: as, *micropathological investigation*.

micropathologist (mī'krō-pā-thol'ō-jist), *n.* [*Gr. micropathology + -ist.*] One who treats of or is versed in micropathology.

micropathology (mī'krō-pā-thol'ō-jī), *n.* [*Gr. μικρός, small, + E. pathology.*] 1. The scientific study of micro-organisms in their relations to disease.—2. Morbid histology.

micropegmatite (mī-kro-peg-mā-tit), *n.* [*Gr. μικρός, small, + E. pegmatite.*] A rock having a micropegmatitic structure.

micropegmatitic (mī-kro-peg-mā-tit'ik), *a.* [*Gr. micropegmatite + -ic.*] Having the structure of graphie granite, but in a microscopic rather than macroscopic form. See *pegmatite* and *microgranulite*.

microperthitic (mī'krō-pēr-thit'ik), *a.* [*Gr. μικρός, small, + E. perthite + -ic.*] Exhibiting, under the microscope, the structure of perthite—that is, an interlamination of orthoclase (or microcline) and albite. *Nature*, XXXVII, 459.

microphagist (mī-krof'a-jist), *n.* [*Gr. μικρός, small, + φαγείν, eat, + -ist.*] An eater of microscopic objects; an animal that feeds upon organisms of microscopic size.

Several species [of diatoms] . . . have been supplied in abundance by the careful dissection of the above *microphagists*. W. B. Carpenter, *Micros*, (Phila. ed., 1856), p. 305.

microphone (mī'krō-fōn), *n.* [= F. *microphone* = Sp. *microfono*, *Gr. μικρός, small, + φωνή, voice, sound*.] An instrument for augmenting small sounds. The instrument invented for this purpose by Mr. Hughes in 1878 is based on the fact that when substances possessing little electrical conductivity are placed in the course of an electric current, the conductivity of the system is much increased by even the very smallest amount of pressure. The instrument has various forms, but in most of them one piece of charcoal is held loosely between two other pieces in such a manner as to be affected by the slightest vibrations conveyed to it by the air or by any other medium. The two external pieces are placed in connection with a telephone, and when the ear is placed at the ear-piece of the telephone the sounds caused by a fly walking on the wooden support of the microphone appear as loud as the tramp of a horse. By suitable arrangements the sounds of the human voice conveyed from a distance by the telephone can be made audible in every part of a hall.—**Microphone relay**, a delicate microphone mounted on or connected with the membrane of the receiving telephone, as a relay. See *relay*.

microphonic (mī'krō-fon'ik), *a.* [As *microphone* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to or obtained by means of the microphone; serving to intensify small or weak sounds; microacoustic. Also *microphonous*.

A large induction-coil is essential in connection with the transmitter when this receiver is used, and any *microphonic* transmitter will answer. T. D. Lockwood, *Elect., Mag., and Teleg.*, p. 315.

microphonics (mī'krō-fon'iks), *n.* [Pl. of *microphonic*: see *-ics*.] The science of augmenting small sounds.

microphonous (mī-krof'ō-nus), *a.* [As *microphone* + *-ous*.] Same as *microphonic*.

microphony (mī'krō-fō-nī), *n.* [= F. *microphonie*, *Gr. μικρόφωνος, weakness of voice, + μικρός, small, + φωνή, voice.*] Weakness of voice.

microphotograph (mī-kro-fō'tō-gráf), *n.* [*Gr. μικρός, small, + E. photograph.*] 1. A photograph of any object, made so small as to require a microscope for its examination; "a microscopic photograph of a macroscopic object" (*A. C. Mercer*).—2. See *photomicrograph*.

microphotography (mī'krō-fō'tō-grá-fī), *n.* [*Gr. μικρός, small, + E. photography.*] The photographing of objects of any size upon a microscopic or very small scale. A notable use of microphotography was the copying of letters and despatches to be carried by carrier-pigeons during the siege of Paris in 1870-1. Compare *photomicrography*.

microphthalmia (mī-krof-thal'mī-ā), *n.* [NL., *Gr. μικρόφθαλμος, having small eyes, + μικρός, small, + ὄφθαλμός, eye: see ophthalmia*.] An abnormal smallness of the eye. Also *microphthalmus*.

microphthalmic (mī-krof-thal'mik), *a.* [*Gr. microphthalmia + -ic*.] Pertaining to or characterized by microphthalmia.

microphthalmmy (mī'krōf-thal-mi), *n.* [*Gr. microphthalmia, q. v.*] Same as *microphthalmia*.

Microphthira (mī-krof-thī'rā), *n. pl.* [NL., *Gr. μικρός, small, + φθίρ, a louse*.] In Latreille's system of classification, the ninth family of his *Acera*, or *Acarides*, consisting of the six-legged larval stages of various mites. *Leptus* and the two other supposed genera which he located here represent the genera *Aryas* and *Trombidium*. Also *Microphthiria*.

microphthire (mī'krōf-thīr), *n.* A larval acarid with six legs; a member of the *Microphthira*.

microphylline (mī'krō-fil'in), *a.* [As *microphyll-ous* + *-ine*.] Composed of minute leaflets or scales.

Considered in the way of analogy, the foliaceous Verrucariae may be said to represent Umbilicaria and Pan-naria: passing, like both of these, into *microphylline*, and, like the last, into finally almost crustaceous forms. *Tuckerman, Gen. Lichenum*, p. 245.

microphyllous (mī'krō-fil'us), *a.* [*Gr. μικρός, small, + φύλλον, leaf*.] In bot., having small leaves.

microphysiography (mī'krō-fiz-i-og'ra-fī), *n.* [*Gr. μικρός, small, + E. physiography.*] See *physiography*.

microphytal (mī'krō-fi-tal), *a.* [*Gr. microphyte + -al*.] Pertaining to, of the nature of, or consisting of microphytes.

microphyte (mī'krō-fit), *n.* [= F. *microphyte*, *Gr. μικρός, small, + φυτόν, a plant*.] A microscopic plant, especially one that is parasitic in its habits.

microphytic (mī'krō-fit'ik), *a.* [*Gr. microphyte + -ic*.] Pertaining to or caused by microphytes: as, *microphytic diseases*.

micropod (mī'krō-pod), *n.* A member of the *Micropoda*.

Micropoda (mī-krop'ō-dā), *n. pl.* [NL., *Gr. μικρός, small, + ποίς (ποδ-) = E. foot*.] In some systems, a division of monomyarian bivalves, comprising those which have the foot rudimentary or obsolete, as scallops, oysters, and the like.

Micropodidae (mī-krop'ō-dī-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., *Gr. Micropus (-pod-) + -idae*.] In ornith., a family of fissirostral picarian birds; the swifts or *Cypselidae*. See cut under *Cypselus*.

Micropodinae (mī'krō-pō-dī-nē), *n. pl.* [NL., *Gr. Micropus (-pod-) + -inae*.] In ornith., the typical swifts or *Cypselinae*.

Micropodoidae (mī'krō-pō-doi'dē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., *Gr. Micropus (-pod-) + -oidae*.] A superfamily of picarian birds composed of the swifts and humming-birds, *Cypselidae* and *Trochilidae*; *Cypseliformes* in a strict sense; *Cypselomorphae* without the *Caprimulgidae*.

microporphyrritic (mī-kro-pōr-fi-rit'ik), *a.* [*Gr. μικρός, small, + E. porphyritic*.] See *porphyritic*.

microprosopus (mī'krō-pro-sō'pus), *n.* [*Gr. μικρός, small, + πρόσωπον, face*.] In *teratol.*, a monster with an imperfectly developed face.

micropsia (mī-krop'sī-ā), *n.* [NL., *Gr. μικρός, small, + ὄψις, view*.] In *pathol.*, an affection of the eye in which objects appear less than their actual size.

Microptera (mī-krop'tē-rā), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *micropterus*: see *micropterus*.] In entom.: (a) The name given by Gravenhorst in 1802 to the rove-beetles (*Staphylinidae*) and their allies, on account of the shortness of the wing-covers. They are now called *Brachelytra*. (b) A group of dipterous insects named by Robineau-Desvoidy in 1830.

Micropterinae (mī-krop-tē-rī-nē), *n. pl.* [NL., *Gr. Micropterus + -inae*.] A subfamily of *Centrarchida*, typified by the genus *Micropterus*.

micropterus (mī-krop'tē-rus), *a.* [*Gr. micropterus, + Gr. μικρός, small, + πτερόν, a wing, = E. feather*.] Having short wings or fins.

Micropterus (mī-krop'tē-rus), *n.* [NL.: see *micropterus*.] 1. In *ichth.*, a genus of centrarchid fishes, the type of the subfamily *Micropterinae*, established by Lacépède in 1802. There are two species, *M. dolomieu* and *M. salmoides*, or the small and large-mouthed black-bass, both highly prized by sportsmen and epicures. Bass of this genus are variously known as *green*, *lake*, *mud*, *marsh*, *river*, etc.; *bass*, *yellow*, and *jumping perch*, and *trout perch*; *black-trout*, *white-trout*, *southern* or *Roman* *chub*, and by many other local or fanciful misnomers. Sometimes called *Grytes*. See cut at *black-bass*, 1.

2. In *ornith.*, a genus of sea-ducks of the family *Anatidae* and subfamily *Fuligininae*, named by Lesson in 1831. There is but one species, *M. cinereus*, the well-known steamer-duck of South America. The genus is now called *Tachyeres*, the name *Micropterus* being preoccupied in ichthyology.

3. In *entom.*, a genus of coleopterous insects.

Micropuccinia (mī'krō-puk-sin'i-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *μυκός*, small, + NL. *Puccinia*.] A small group of tremelloid *Uredineae* distinguished by Schroeter, in which only teliospores are known, as in *Puccinia Pruni* and *P. Asari*. The teliospores drop off when ripe, and only germinate after a long period of rest. See *Uredineae*.

Micropus (mī'krō-pus), *n.* [NL., < MGr. *μικρός*, having small feet, < Gr. *μυκός*, small, + *πούς* (pod-) = E. foot.] 1. In *ornith.*: (a) The typical genus of *Micropodidae*: same as *Cypselus*. Meyer and Wolf, 1810. (b) A genus of cypselid thrushes or *Brachypodinae* founded by Swainson in 1831, now referred to the *Timeliidae*. It contains a number of Indian and Malayan species, as *M. chalcophthalmus*, *phaeocephalus*, *melanocephalus*, *melanoleucus*, and others. The genus is also called *Microtarsus*, *Brachypodius*, *Proscutia*, and *Isochirus*.

2. In *ichth.*, a name of two genera of fishes, one founded by J. E. Gray, 1831, the other by Kner, 1868.—3. In *entom.*, a tropical American genus of lygaeid bugs erected by Spinola in 1837. For a long time the destructive chinch-bug of the United States was called *M. destructor*, but it is now placed in the genus *Blissus*.

micropylar (mī'krō-pī-lār), *a.* [*< micropyle* + -ar.] Pertaining to or having the character of a micropyle.

micropyle (mī'krō-pīl), *n.* [= F. *micropyle*, < Gr. *μυκός*, small, + *πύλη*, gate, orifice.] 1. In *bot.*, the orifice or canal in the coats of the ovule leading to the apex of the nucleus, through which the pollen-tube penetrates. The name is also applied to the corresponding part of the seed, which indicates the position of the embryo. See *foramen*, 2. See cut under *amphitropous*.

2. In *zool.*: (a) The scar or hilum of an ovum at the point of its attachment to the ovary. (b) Any opening in the coverings of an ovum through which spermatozoa may gain access to the interior, or a cluster of minute pores on the surface of an egg through which fertilization is effected. On the eggs of lepidopterous insects these pores often form a rosette at one end.

microrhabd (mī'krō-rabd), *n.* [*< Gr. μικρός*, small, + NL. *rhabdus*, q. v.] A little rhabdus; a microscelere or flesh-spicule of a sponge in the form of a rhabdus. W. J. Sollas, Eneyc. Brit., XXII, 417.

micro-rheometrical (mī'krō-rē-met'ri-kal), *a.* [*< Gr. μικρός*, small, + *ρῆμα*, a flowing (< *ρῆναι*, flow), + *μέτρον*, a measure. Cf. *rheometric*.] Pertaining to a method of determining the nature of bodies in solution when flowing through small or capillary tubes.

Microrhynchus (mī'krō-ring'kus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μυκός*, small, + *ῥύγχος*, snout, beak.] In *mammal.*, a genus of woolly lemurs, of the subfamily *Indrisinae*. The species is called *M. laniger*. See *avahi*.

Microsauria (mī'krō-sā'ri-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *μυκός*, small, + *σαῦρος*, a lizard.] A group of labyrinthodont amphibians founded by J. W. Dawson upon the genera *Dendrocrpeton*, *Hylcrpeton*, and *Hylonomus*.

microsaurian (mī'krō-sā'ri-au), *a. and n.* [*< Microsauria* + -an.] 1. *a.* Pertaining to the *Microsauria*, or having their characters.

II. *n.* A member of the group *Microsauria*.

microscelere (mī'krō-skler), *n.* [*< NL. microscelera*, < Gr. *μυκός*, small, + *σκληρός*, hard.] A flesh-spicule of a sponge. Microscelerae are generally of minute size, and serve usually for the support of a single cell.

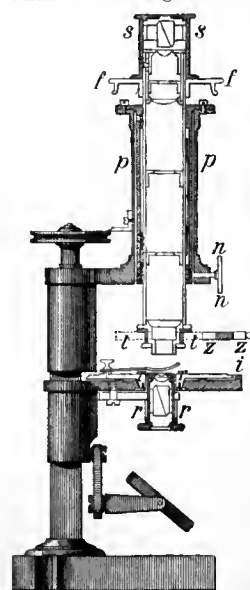
microsclerous (mī'krō-skler'us), *a.* [As *microscelera* + -ous.] Having the character of a microscelere.

microsclerum (mī'krō-skler'um), *n.*; *pl. microscelera* (-rā). [NL.] Same as *microscelere*.

microscope (mī'krō-skōp), *n.* [= F. *microscope* = Sp. Pg. It. *microscopio*, < NL. *microscopium*, < Gr. *μυκός*, small, + *σκοπεῖν*, view.] 1. An optical instrument consisting of a lens or combination of lenses (in some cases mirrors also) which magnifies and thus renders visible minute objects that cannot be seen by the naked eye, or enlarges the apparent magnitude of small visible bodies, so as to render possible the examination of their texture or structure. The *single microscope*, which is the simplest form, is merely a convex lens, near to which the object to be examined is placed; it is also called a *magnifying-glass* or *lens* (see *magnifying-lens*, under *lens*). The *compound microscope* consists essentially of two lenses, or systems of lenses, one of which, the object-glass or objective, forms an enlarged inverted image of the object, and the other, the eyepiece or ocular, magnifies this image. The eyepiece and objective (see these words) are placed at the opposite ends of the tube or body, which is often made of two closely fitting

parts so that its length (and thus the distance between the glasses) can be varied at will; it is then called a *draw-tube*. The object under examination is placed upon a support, called the *stage*, beneath the objective; its position upon this may be adjusted by the hand, or, better, the object and the stage (then called a *mechanical stage*) are moved together by some mechanical arrangement, as, for example, by two screws giving motions in two directions at right angles. The proper distance between the objective and the object (such that the image of the latter shall be seen clearly, or be *in focus*) is usually attained by the movement of the tube as a whole. This is accomplished by the rapid motion of the *coarse adjustment*, and more slowly and accurately, as is necessary in the case of high powers, by an arrangement called the *slow motion* or *fine adjustment*. The necessary illumination is obtained by a concave mirror below the stage, which reflects the light upon the object. An achromatic condenser, usually in connection with a diaphragm, is often added to converge the light more strongly; for opaque objects a bull's-eye condenser, a *lieberkühn*, or some other form of reflector is employed. The body of the microscope, with the stage, etc., is supported firmly upon a stand, and usually attached by a joint which allows of its being inclined at any desired angle between the vertical and horizontal positions. Many accessories, or special devices applicable to particular uses, may be added to the microscope in its essential form, as a micrometer, polarizing prisms, camera lucida, etc. The compound microscope itself often varies widely in construction, according to the character of the work for which it is to be used. (Compare also the phrases below.)

2. [*cap.*] A constellation. See *Microscopium*.—**Achromatic microscope**. See *achromatic*.—**Binocular microscope**, a microscope so constructed that the object may be viewed simultaneously by both eyes, with the advantage (usually but not necessarily attained) that it is then seen in relief. It has a single objective, but two tubes, each with its own eyepiece; a prism causes the luminous rays from the objective to separate and pass through each tube.—**Double-bodied microscope**, a microscope in which the object under examination can be viewed by more than one person at the same time. As in the binocular microscope, a prism divides the rays from the objective. Two other prisms receive the separated rays, and the respective pencils are directed through the different bodies of the instrument.—**Filar microscope**, a microscope having cross-wires in the focus of the eyepiece.—**Inverted or chemical microscope**, one with the object-glass placed beneath the object and the stage. The luminous rays which have passed down through it are reflected by an inverting prism up the obliquely placed tube to the eyepiece. This form is sometimes used in chemical work, when acid fumes are present.—**Magnifying power of a microscope**. See *magnify*.—**Monocular microscope**, one with a single tube, for use with one eye only.—**Panoramic microscope**, a name sometimes given to a microscope having the eyepiece in a sliding draw-tube (see def. 1).—**Petrographical microscope**, a form of microscope especially adapted for minute study of the structure of rocks. It is provided with a graduated and revolving stage and an arrangement for accurately centering the object-glass. It has also a polarizing apparatus, of which the upper nicol prism or analyzer is contained in a separate support which can be easily revolved on a graduated circle or removed at will. The lower nicol or polarizer is supported beneath the stage, and can also be revolved in a graduated collar. With these arrangements the directions of light-extinction in a section of a crystal can easily be determined. Besides the usual eyepiece and object-glass, an additional lens, or series of lenses, can be placed over the lower nicol prism when converging light is required, as in examining the uniaxial or biaxial interference-figures of crystal-sections.—**Reflecting microscope**, a form of microscope in which the object is placed outside of the tube, or outside the axis of the tube, and reflects its image to the speculum by means of a plane mirror inclined at an angle of 45° to the axis of the tube.



Petrographical or Polarization Microscope (after Rosenbusch), sectional view.

p, fixed support in which the tube is moved by hand (coarse adjustment); *g*, screw of the fine adjustment; *r*, polarizer; *s*, analyzer, in movable support turning on the graduated circle *f*; *T*, condensing lenses; *i*, index for fixing position of rotating stage; *x*, quartz plate, which slides in nose-piece above objective through slit at *t*; *n*, one of two screws for centering objective.

the former.—**Solar, lucernal, and oxyhydrogen microscopes**, instruments in which the illumination em-



Binocular Microscope.

A, A, eyepieces; *B*, screw to adjust same to width of eyes; *C*, screw for coarse adjustment of focus; *D*, screw for fine adjustment of focus; *E*, objective; *F*, stage; *G*, G, rectangular traversing movement; *H*, rotary movement; *I*, illuminating mirror.

ployed comes from the sun, a lamp, and an oxyhydrogen flame-light respectively.

microscope-lamp (mī'krō-skōp-lamp), *n.* A special form of lantern, usually provided with a reflector, a bull's-eye lens, and a metallic chimney lined with some poor conductor of heat. Means are provided for adjusting the lamp in any position in order to throw the light upon the object under examination.

microscopic (mī'krō-skōp'ik), *a.* [*< F. microscopique* = Sp. Pg. It. *microscopico*, < NL. *microscopicus*, < *microscopium*, microscope: see *microscope*.] 1. Pertaining to a microscope, or having its character or function; adapted to the purposes of a microscope, or to the inspection of minute objects: as, a *microscopic lens*, eyepiece, or stand; *microscopic sight* or vision.

Why has not man a microscopic eye?
For this plain reason, man is not a fly.

Pope, Essay on Man, l. 193.

Such microscopic proof of skill and power
As, hid from ages past, God now displays.

Couper, Tirocinium, l. 637.

The present limit to microscopic vision is simply the goodness of the objective.

Amer. Jour. Sci., 2d ser., XLVIII, 172.

2. Of minute size; so small as to be invisible or indistinct to the naked eye; adapted to or prepared for examination by the microscope: as, *microscopic creatures* or particles; a *microscopic object*.—3. Made or effected by or as if by the aid of a microscope; hence, relating to things of minute size or significance; infinitesimal; petty: as, *microscopic observations* or investigations; *microscopic criticism*.

So far as microscopic analysis would enable us to decide this question. Todd and Bowman, Physiol. Anat., II, 301.

4. Characteristic of the microscope or its use: as, to observe anything with *microscopic minuteness*; *microscopic definition* of an object.—5. Employing or working with a microscope, or as if with a microscope.

The tree that has stood for centuries bears to the microscopic investigator marks of every winter that has passed over it.

Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 103.

Also *microscopical*.

Microscopica (mī'krō-skōp'i-kä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *microscopicus*: see *microscopic*.] In *zool.*, microscopic animals; microzoans: applied to infusorians, rotifers, and other animalcules.

microscopical (mī'krō-skōp'i-kal), *a.* [*< microscopic* + -al.] Same as *microscopic*.

microscopically (mī'krō-skōp'i-kal-i), *adv.* [*< microscopical* + -ly.] In a microscopic manner or degree; by means of, or so as to require the use of, the microscope: as, to examine a plant *microscopically*; an object *microscopically* small.

microscopist (mī'krō-skōp'ist), *n.* [*< F. microscopiste* = It. *microscopista*; as *microscope* + -ist.] One skilled or versed in microscopy: one who makes use of the microscope.

Microscopium (mī'krō-skōp'i-um), *n.* [NL.: see *microscope*.] A constellation south of Capricorn, introduced by Lacaille in 1752.

microscopy (mī'krō-skōp'i), *n.* [= F. *microscopie* = Sp. *microscopia*; as *microscope* + -y.] The act or art of using the microscope; investigation with the microscope: as, to be skilled in *microscopy*.

microsection (mī'krō-sek'shun), *n.* [*< Gr. μικρός*, small, + E. *section*.] A slice, as of rock, cut so thin as to be more or less transparent, and mounted on a glass in convenient form to be studied with the aid of the microscope.

microseism (mī'krō-sism), *n.* [*< Gr. μικρός*, small, + *σεισμός*, a shaking.] A slight or weak earthquake-tremor.

We may feel sure that earth-tremors or *microseisms* are not confined to countries habitually visited by the grosser sort of earthquakes.

G. H. Darwin, Pop. Sci. Mo., XXXI, 368.

microseismic (mī'krō-sis'mik), *a.* [*< microseism* + -ic.] In *seismology*, of, pertaining to, or of the nature of microseisms, or very slight earthquake-tremors.

Should *microseismic* observation enable us to say when and where the minute movements of the soil will reach a head, a valuable contribution to the insurance of human safety in earthquake regions will have been attained.

J. Milne, Earthquakes, p. 304.

microseismical (mī'krō-sis'mi-kal), *a.* [*< microseismic* + -al.] Microseismic.

A series of *microseismical* observations.

J. Milne, Earthquakes, p. 316.

microseismograph (mī'krō-sis'mō-grāf), *n.* [*< Gr. μικρός*, small, + *σεισμός*, a shaking, + *γράφειν*, write.] An instrument for measuring and recording very slight earthquake-shocks or earth-tremors.

microseismometry (mī'krō-sīs-mēm'et-ri), *n.* [*Gr. μικρός, small, + σεισμός, a shaking, + -μετρία, a measure.*] The measurement or observation of slight earth-tremors.

The account that is given of the labours of Italian observers in the field of *microseismometry* is meagre and unsatisfactory. *Nature*, XXXIX. 338.

microseme (mī'krō-sēm), *a.* [*Gr. μικρός, small, + σήμα, mark, sign; see sema.*] In *craniom.*, having an orbital index below 84.

The skulls agree with the ordinary Bushman skull in most respects, being *microseme*.

A. Macalister, Jour. Anthropol. Inst., XVI. 150.

microseptum (mī'krō-sep'tum), *n.*; pl. *micro-septa* (-tā). [*NL., < Gr. μικρός, small, + NL. septum, q. v.*] A small imperfect or sterile septum or mesentery of an actinozoan. See *macroseptum*.

microsiphon (mī'krō-sī'fon), *n.* See *siphon* and *microsiphonula*.

microsiphonula (mī'krō-sī-fon'ū-lā), *n.*; pl. *microsiphonulae* (-lā). [*NL., < Gr. μικρός, small, + σίφων, a tube, pipe; see siphon.*] The larval stage of certain cephalopods, as ammonoids, nautiloids, and belemnoids, during which the small tubular siphon or microsiphon makes its appearance. *Hyatt, Proc. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist.*, 1887.

microsiphonular (mī'krō-sī-fon'ū-lār), *a.* [*< microsiphonula + -ar.*] Of or pertaining to a *microsiphonula*.

microsiphonulate (mī'krō-sī-fon'ū-lāt), *a.* [*< microsiphonula + -ate.*] Provided with or characterized by a *microsiphon*. *Amer. Nat.*, XXII. 878.

microsiphonulation (mī'krō-sī-fon'ū-lā'shon), *n.* [*< microsiphonula + -ation.*] The formation or the possession of a *microsiphon*; the state of being *microsiphonulate*. *Amer. Nat.*, XXII. 878.

microsoma (mī'krō-sō'mā), *n.*; pl. *microsomata* (-mā-tā). [*NL., < Gr. μικρός, small, + σῶμα, body.*] A little body or corpuscle; one of the minute granules embedded in the hyaline plasma of the protoplasm of vegetable cells, and constituting an essential portion of its substance.

These granules have a high degree of refringency, and are very deeply stained by hematoxylin.

microsome (mī'krō-sōm), *n.* [*< NL. micro-soma.*] Same as *microsoma*. *Nature*, XXX. 183.

microsomia (mī'krō-sō'mī-ā), *n.* [*NL., < Gr. μικρός, small, + σῶμα, body. Cf. microsoma.*] The state of being dwarfed; dwarfishness.

microsomite (mī'krō-sō'mīt), *n.* [*< microsoma + -ite.*] One of the smaller permanent or definitive somites or metameres of which an animal body may be composed; a secondary segment, succeeding the primary segments or macrosomites.

microsomatic (mī'krō-sō-mīt'ik), *a.* [*< microsomite + -ic.*] Having the character of a *microsomite*; relating to *microsomites*. *Amer. Nat.*, XXII. 941.

microsommitte (mī'krō-sōm'it), *n.* [*< Gr. μικρός, small, + Somma (see def.) + -ite.*] A mineral related in composition and form to nephelin. It is found in minute acicular hexagonal crystals in the lava of Monte Somma, Vesuvius.

Microsorex (mī'krō-sō'reks), *n.* [*NL., < Gr. μικρός, small, + L. sorex = Gr. ὕρως, a shrew-mouse.*] A genus of very small North American shrews, of the family *Soricidae* and subfamily *Soricinae*, having 30 teeth. *S. hoyi* is the typical species. *Coues*, 1877.

microspectroscope (mī'krō-spek'trō-skōp), *n.* [*< Gr. μικρός, small, + E. spectroscop.*] A combination of the spectroscope with the microscope, by the use of which it is possible to examine the absorption-bands in minute quantities of a substance. The arrangement ordinarily employed consists of a series of glass prisms in a small tube which is attached above the achromatic eyepiece.

Microspermæ (mī'krō-spēr'mō), *n. pl.* [*NL.: (Bentham and Hooker, 1883), < Gr. μικρός, small, + σπέρμα, a seed.*] A series of monocotyledonous plants, characterized by a perianth which is corolla-like, at least on the inside, by an inferior ovary which is one-celled with three parietal placentæ, or rarely three-celled with axillary placentæ, and by numerous very small seeds. The series embraces three orders, *Hydrocharitaceæ* (the frog's-bit family), *Burmanniaceæ*, and *Orchidaceæ* (the orchid family), including about 5,000 species, 5,000 of which belong to *Orchidaceæ*.

Microsphaera (mī'krō-sfēr'ā), *n.* [*NL. (Leveillé, 1851), < Gr. μικρός, small, + σφαῖρα, a sphere.*] A genus of parasitic pyrenomycetous

fungi of the group *Erysiphaceæ*. The perithecium, which contains several asci, has several appendages radiating from it like the spokes of a wheel. These appendages are free from the mycelium, and are more or less dichotomously branched at the tips, often in a very beautiful manner. About 50 species are known, of which nearly 20 occur in North America. *M. racemalis* is injurious to the honey-locust (*Gleditsia*); *M. alni* (the *M. Friesii* of authors) occurs on various species of *Ceanothus*, *Viburnum*, *Ulmus*, *Syringa*, *Platanus*, *Juglans*, and *Carya*; and *M. quercina* is found on various species of oak. See *Erysiphaceæ*.

microsporangio-phore (mī'krō-spō-ran'ji-ō-fōr), *n.* [*< NL. microsporangium, q. v., + Gr. φέρω, < φέρειν = E. bear.*] The foliage-leaves which surround or protect the spore-bearing leaves of certain hypothetical archaic cryptogams, and from which the flower of flowering plants may have been evolved.

The origin of this primeval flower from a somewhat fern-like Cryptogam, of which the foliage-leaves, the envelopes of the spore-bearing leaves, the *micro-* and *macrosporangio-phores*, had become permanently differentiated in ascending order. *Geddes, Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 846.

microsporangium (mī'krō-spō-ran'ji-um), *n.*; pl. *microsporangia* (-jā). [*NL., < Gr. μικρός, small, + NL. sporangium, q. v.*] A sporangium containing microspores: the homologue of the pollen-sac in phanerogams.

microspore (mī'krō-spōr), *n.* [= *F. microspore*, < *Gr. μικρός, small, + σπός, a seed.*] 1. In bot., an asexually produced spore of small size as compared with others produced by the same species: the homologue of the pollen-grain of phanerogams.

In some of the living club-mosses there are two kinds of spores, one being much larger than the other. The larger are known as *macrospores*, whilst the smaller are called *microspores*. *Huxley, Physiography*, p. 241.

2. In zool., one of the spore-like elements, of exceedingly minute size, but very numerous, produced through the encystment and subsequent subdivision of many monads.

microsporine (mī'krō-spō-rin), *a.* [*< microspore + -ine.*] Noting one of the two kinds of microbes reported by Klebs to be uniformly present in diphtheria. They are micrococci in form and are found chiefly upon the tonsils, and mark a less serious phase of the disease. The accuracy of these conclusions has been questioned.

Microsporon (mī'krō-spō-rōn), *n.* [*NL., < Gr. μικρός, small, + σπός, seed.*] A genus or class of fungi producing various skin-diseases. *M. furfur*, which produces pityriasis versicolor, consists of hyphae having long articulations intermixed with round spores, and grows between the cells of the epidermis, effecting their rapid degeneration. *M. Audouinii*, so called, produces pelade, another skin-disease. According to Grawitz, however, these forms, as well as those described as *Achorion*, the fungus of favus, and *Trichophyton*, the fungus of tinea, are all the same thing, only differing from one another in size. This difference is attributed to differences in the food. The *M. diphthericum* of Klebs is a micrococcus.

microsporophyl, **microsporophyll** (mī'krō-spō-rō-fil), *n.* [*< Gr. μικρός, small, + σπός, seed, + φύλλον, leaf.*] The leaf-bearing microsporangium of the heterosporous *Pteridophyta*: the homologue of the stamen in *phanerogams*.

microsporous (mī'krō-spō-rus), *a.* [*< microspore + -ous.*] Resembling or derived from a *microspore*.

Microsthenia (mī'krōs'thē-nā), *n. pl.* [*NL., < Gr. μικρός, small, + σθένος, strength.*] In J. D. Dana's classification, the third order of *Mammalia*, composed of the chiropters, insectivores, rodents, and edentates. The *Microsthenia* correspond to the *Lissencephala* of Owen, and to the *Ineducabilis* series of placental mammals of Bonaparte and Gill.

microsthene (mī'krō-s'thēn), *n.* A member of the order *Microsthenia*.

microsthenic (mī'krō-s'thēn'ik), *a.* [*< Microsthenia + -ic.*] Pertaining to or characteristic of the *Microsthenia*. *J. D. Dana, Cephalization*, p. 9.

Microstoma (mī'krōs'tō-mā), *n.* [*NL., < Gr. μικρόστομος, having a small mouth, < μικρός, small, + στόμα, mouth.*] 1. In ichth., a genus of small-mouthed fishes, typifying the family *Microstomidae*, as *M. grænilandica*. *Cuvier*, 1817.—2. In *Fernæ*, the typical genus of *Microstomidae*. *M. lineare* is an example. Also *Microstomum*.

microstome (mī'krō-s'tōm), *n.* [*< Gr. μικρός, small, + στόμα, a mouth.*] In bot., a small mouth or orifice, as that belonging to the capsule of certain mosses.

Microstomidae (mī'krō-s'tōm'i-dē), *n. pl.* [*NL., < Microstoma, or Microstomum, + -idae.*] 1. In ichth., a family of malacoptyergian fishes, typified by the genus *Microstoma*, containing a few deep-sea fishes related to the argentinæ and smelts. Also *Microstomatidae*.—2. A family of rhabdocæleous turbellarians, typified by the

genus *Microstoma*, having a small extensible mouth near the anterior end of the body, together with laterally ciliated pits. These turbellarians are more remarkably characterized by the separation of the sexes, hermaphroditism being the rule in the *Rhabdocæla*. They multiply both by ova and by spontaneous fission.

microstructure (mī'krō-struk'tūr), *n.* [*< Gr. μικρός, small (with ref. to microscopic), + E. structure.*] Microscopic structure.

This rock . . . has a *microstructure* very similar to that of many andesites. *Quart. Jour. Geol. Soc.*, XLV. 108.

microstylar (mī'krō-sī'lār), *a.* [*< Gr. μικρός, small, + στυλος, pillar (see style), + -ar.*] In arch., having, pertaining to, or consisting of a small style or column.

Microstylis (mī'krō-sī'līs), *n.* [*NL., < Gr. μικρός, small, + στυλός, dim. of στυλος, a pillar: see style.*] A genus of terrestrial orchids of the tribe *Epidendreae* and the subtribe *Malaxacæ*, characterized by a stem bearing from one to three leaves, and by the new shoots arising from the base of the bulb of the previous year. They are small herbs with broad membranaceous leaves, which are contracted into a sheath or a sheathing petiole, and small, often greenish or yellowish flowers, which grow in terminal racemes. About 45 species are known, which are indigenous to Europe, Asia, and North and South America. *M. ophioglossoides*, in the United States, bears the name of *adder's-mouth*, which is also extended to the other species. See *adder's-mouth*.

microstylosore (mī'krō-sī'lō-spōr), *n.* [*< Gr. μικρός, small, + στυλός, a pillar, + σπός, a seed: see stylosore.*] A stylosore of small size as compared with others produced in the same species.

microstylous (mī'krō-sī'lus), *a.* [*< Gr. μικρός, small, + στυλος, a pillar: see style.*] In bot., having the style small or short and associated with long stamens, as compared with long styles associated with short stamens.

microtasmeter (mī'krō-tā-sim'e-tēr), *n.* [*< Gr. μικρός, small, + E. tasmeter.*] An instrument invented by Edison for detecting and measuring very slight pressures. A rigid iron frame holds a carbon-button which is placed between two surfaces of platinum, one stationary and the other movable, and in a device which holds the object to be tested so that, as the object expands, the pressure resulting from the expansion acts upon the carbon-button.

microtelephone (mī'krō-tel'e-fōn), *n.* [*< Gr. μικρός, small, + E. telephone.*] A telephone capable of rendering audible very weak sounds.

microtelephonic (mī'krō-tel'e-fōn'ik), *a.* [*< microtelephone + -ic.*] Pertaining to the microtelephone.—**Microtelephonic apparatus**, apparatus for transmitting, or for rendering audible, very weak sounds.

microthere (mī'krō-thēr), *n.* A member of the genus *Microtherium*.

Microtherium (mī'krō-thē'ri-um), *n.* [*NL., < Gr. μικρός, small, + θήριον, wild beast.*] A genus of artiodactyl ungulate mammals established by Von Meyer upon remains discovered in the Miocene of Europe. The position of the genus is questionable. Owen considered it related to the chevrotains (*Tragulidae*). It probably belongs to the anoplotherioid series. It is also called *Amphitherium*.

microtherm (mī'krō-thēr-m), *n.* [*< F. microtherme, < Gr. μικρός, small, + θερμός, heat.*] A plant of Alphonse de Candolle's fourth physiological group, consisting of those forms which are confined to climates whose mean annual temperature is between 14° and 0° C. They are found on the plains of the north temperate zone in Europe, Asia, and North America, well northward, and in South America between latitudes 35° and 65° S.

microtome (mī'krō-tōm), *n.* [*< Gr. μικρός, small, + τομος, < τέμνειν, ταινειν, cut.*] An instrument for making very fine sections or thin slices of objects for microscopic examination.

microtomic (mī'krō-tōm'ik), *a.* [*< microtome + -ic.*] Cutting in fine or thin slices; relating to the use of the microtome or to *microtomy*.

microtomical (mī'krō-tōm'i-kal), *a.* [*< microtomic + -al.*] Same as *microtomic*. *Amer. Nat.*, XXI. 1130.

microtomet (mī'krō-tō-mist), *n.* [*< microtome + -ist.*] One who is expert in the use of a microtome. *Micros. Sci.*, XXX.

microtomy (mī'krō-tō-mī), *n.* [*< Gr. μικρός, small, + -τομία, < τέμνειν, ταινειν, cut: see anatomy.*] The art of preparing thin slices of tissues, in order to study the histological details of organization.

microvolt (mī'krō-vōlt), *n.* [*< Gr. μικρός, small, + E. volt.*] A millionth part of a volt.

Microzoa (mī'krō-zō'ā), *n. pl.* [*NL., pl. of microzoön.*] Microscopic animals, or *Microscopica*; *Microzoaria*.

microzoal (mī'krō-zō'al), *a.* [*< Microzoa + -al.*] Of or pertaining to the *Microzoa*.

microzoan (mī-křō-zō'an), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* An animalcule; or a member of the *Microzoa*.

II. *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Microzoa*. **Microzoaria** (mī-křō-zō-ā'ri-ā), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. μικρός, small, + LGr. ζώριον, pl. ζώρια, dim. of Gr. ζών, animal.] De Blainville's name for infusorians, rotifers, and other animalcules.

Microzoarian (mī-křō-zō-ā'ri-an), *a.* and *n.* [*n.* < *Microzoaria* + -an.] **I.** *a.* Animalcular; of or pertaining to the *Microzoaria*.

II. *n.* An animalcule; a member of the *Microzoaria*.

microzoary (mī-křō-zō-ā-ri), *n.*; *pl.* *microzoaries* (-riz). [*n.* < NL. *Microzoaria*.] A microzoarian. **microzooid** (mī-křō-zō-oid), *n.* and *a.* [*n.* < Gr. μικρός, small, + E. zooid.] **I.** *n.* A free-swimming zooid of abnormally minute size, which conjugates with or becomes buried within the substance of the body of a normally sized sedentary animalcule of many *Forficellidae*.

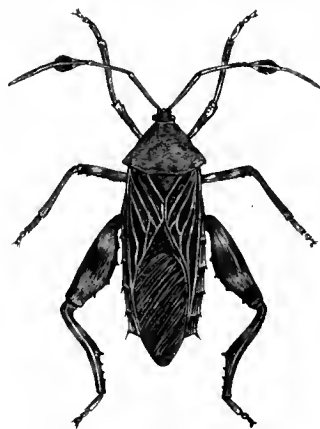
II. *a.* Pertaining to a microzooid. **microzoön** (mī-křō-zō-on), *n.*; *pl.* *microzoa* (-ā). [NL., < Gr. μικρός, small, + ζών, an animal.] Any micro-organism of animal nature; a microzoarian.

microzoospore (mī-křō-zō-ō-spōr), *n.* [*n.* < Gr. μικρός, small, + E. zoospore.] A zoospore of small size as compared with others produced by the same species.

The smaller or *microzoospores* are produced by the division of the vegetative mother-cell into a larger number of portions. *Huxley and Martin, Elementary Biology*, p. 391.

microzyme (mī-křō-zīm), *n.* [*n.* < Gr. μικρός, small, + ζύμη, leaven: see *zymic*.] One of a class of extremely small living creatures, existing in the atmosphere, and furnishing the basis on which certain epizootic, epidemic, and other zymotic diseases are dependent for their existence; a zymotic microbe. These pestiferous microbes have some characters at least in which they resemble ferments, and by multiplying rapidly they excite morbid action in the animal organism with which they come in contact. See *germ theory* (under *germ*), and *cuts under microbe*.

Mictidae (mīk'ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Serville, 1843), < *Mictis* + -idae.] A family of heteropterous insects, typified by the genus *Mictis*, having the femora spined beneath, and the



Pachylis gigas, a member of the *Mictidae*.

hind ones thicker than the others, especially in the males. It comprises many tropical and sub-tropical forms, some of large size and handsome coloration, as *Pachylis gigas*, a North American representative. There are about 13 genera of the family. Also *Mictides*, *Mictida*, and (as a subfamily of *Coreidae*) *Mictina*, *Mictinea*. **miction** (mīk'shon), *n.* [= F. *miction*, < LL. *mictio*(-n), *mictio*(-n), < L. *mingere*, pp. *minctus*, *mictus* (= AS. *migan*, early ME. *migen* = MLG. *migen* = Icel. *miga*), urinate.] The act of voiding urine.

Mictis (mīk'tis), *n.* [NL. (Leach, 1814); origin not ascertained.] The typical genus of *Mictidae*, having the fourth antennal joint not shorter than the third. Nearly 100 species are described from Africa, southern Asia, the Malay archipelago, and Australia.

micturate (mīk'tū-rāt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *micturated*, ppr. *micturating*. [Irreg. < L. *micturare*, pp. *micturitus*, urinate: see *micturition*.] To pass urine; urinate.

micturition (mīk'tū-rish'on), *n.* [= F. *micturation*, < L. as if **micturitiō*(-n), < *micturare*, pp. *micturitus*, go to urinate, desiderative of *mingere*, pp. *mictus*, urinate: see *miction*.] The act of urinating; especially, morbidly frequent and scant urination.

mid¹ (mid), *a.* and *n.* [*n.* < ME. *mid*, *midde*, *myd*, *mydde*, < AS. *mid* (a nom. form not actually

found; gen. masc. and neut. *midde*, fem. *midre*, *midre*, etc.) = OS. *mid* = OFries. *midde*, *medde* = MD. *mydde* (a.), D. *midde* (n.) = MLG. *midde* (a.) = OHG. *mitti*, MHG. G. *mitte* = Icel. *midhr* = Sw. Dan. *mid* (in comp.) (cf. Sw. *midten* = Dan. *mitte*, n.) = Goth. *midjis*, *mid*, *middle*; = OBulg. *mezhdā*, *middle*, *boundary*, = Pol. *miedza* = Bohem. *meze* = Russ. *mezha*, *boundary* (cf. OBulg. *mezhdū* = Serv. *medju* = Bohem. *mezi* = Pol. *miedzy* = Russ. *mezdu*, also *mezhi*, between), < L. *medius* (> ult. E. *medial*, *mediate*, *medium*, etc., *mean*³, *moiety*, *mizzen*, etc.) = Gr. μέσος, μέσος (> ult. E. *mesial*, *meson*, etc.), orig. *μέσος = Skt. *madhya*, *middle*. Hence *midst¹*, *middle*, etc.] **I.** *a.* 1. *Middle*; being the middle part or midst. The monosyllable *mid*, properly an adjective, is so closely connected with its noun as to assume often the aspect of a prefix; it is therefore often joined to its noun with a hyphen. The real relation, however, is nearly always the normal one of adjective and noun.

Pros. What is the time of day?
Art. Past the mid season.
Shak., Tempest, I. 2. 239.

Virgins and boys, mid-age and wrinkled old.
Shak., I. and C., II. 2. 104.

Then, with envy fraught and rage,
Flies to his place, nor rests, but in mid air
To council summons all his mighty peers.
Milton, P. R., I. 39.

No more the mounting larks, while Daphne slugs,
Shall, listening in mid air, suspend their wings.
Pope, Winter, l. 54.

2. Being between; intermediate; intervening: only in inseparable compounds: as, *midrib*, *midriff*, *midwicket*.

II. *n.* *Mid*; *midst*.
Ratcliff, about the mid of night come to my tent.
Shak., Rich. III., v. 3. 77.

In the mid he had the habit of a monk.
Fuller.

It was in the mid of the day.
Robin Hood and the Stranger (Child's Ballads, V. 405).

mid² (mid), *prep.* [ME., also *myd*, < AS. *mid*, also in old or dial. form *mith*, = OS. *mid*, *mid* = OFries. *mith*, *mithe*, *mit* = D. *met* = MLG. *mit*, in comp. *mid*, LG. *med*, *met* = OHG. MHG. G. *mit* = Icel. *medh* = Sw. Dan. *med* = Goth. *mith*, in comp. *mid*, with, = Gr. *μετά*, with, among, over, beyond, etc. (see *meta*), = Zend *mad*, with.] With: a preposition formerly in common use, but now entirely superseded by *with*. It remains only in the compound *midwife*.

Mid him he hadde a stronge axe. Rob. of Gloucester.
mid³ (mid), *n.* A dialectal form of *might¹*.
Halliwell.

mid⁴ (mid), *n.* [Short for *midshipman*.] A midshipman. Also *middy*. [Colloq.]

I have written to Bedford to learn what *mids* of the Victory fell in that action. Southey, Letters (1812), II. 315.

mid. An abbreviation of *middle* (voice).
'mid (mid), *prep.* An abbreviation of *amid*, used in poetry.

mida (mī'dā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μίδα*, a destructive insect in pulse.] The larva of the bean-fly. *Imp. Dict.*

midan (mī'dān), *n.* [Hind., < Pers. *maidān*.] An open space, or esplanade, in or near a town; an open grassy plain; a parade-ground; among the Arabs, a race-course, or a place for exercising horses. Also spelled *midawn*.

The *midawn*, or parade ground, with its long-drawn arrays of Sepoy cavalry.
J. W. Palmer, The New and the Old, p. 262.

midangle (mīd'ang'gl), *n.* [*n.* < *mid¹* + *angle³*.] An angle of 45°; half of a right angle.

Midas¹ (mī'das), *n.* [NL., < (?) L. *Midas*, < Gr. *Μίδας*, a king of Phrygia.] A genus of marmosets, typical of the family *Mididae*. Upward of 20 species are described. Characteristic examples are the lion-marmoset (*M. leontinus*), the tamarin (*M. ursulus*), the pinche (*M. edipus*), and the marikina (*M. roslina*).

Midas² (mī'das), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μίδα*, a destructive insect in pulse.] In entom., the typical genus of *Mididae* or *Midasidae*. The species are mainly North American, as 26 against 3 in Europe. Their larvae as far as known occur in decaying wood, and are probably carnivorous. *M. fulvipes* and *M. clavatus* are examples. Latreille, 1796. Also *Mydas* (Fabricius, 1794). **Midasidae** (mī-das'ī-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., irreg. < *Midas²* + -idae.] In entom., same as *Mididae*, 2. Leach, 1819.

Midas's-ear (mī'das-ez-ēr), *n.* [So called in allusion to *Midas*, a king of Phrygia, who, for a decision he rendered in a musical contest between Apollo and Pan, was provided by Apollo (who lost) with ass's ears.] A gastropod of the family *Auriculidae*, *Auricula midas*.

midbody (mīd'bod'i), *n.* [*n.* < *mid¹* + *body*.] In *Mollusca*, the mesosoma.

midbrain (mīd'brān), *n.* [*n.* < *mid¹* + *brain*.] The mesencephalon. See *cuts under encephalon*.

mid-couples (mīd'kup'ulz), *n. pl.* In *Scots law*, the writings by which an heir, assignee, or adjudger is connected with a precept of sasine granted in favor of his predecessor or author, which, when such heir, etc., takes infestment in virtue of such precept, must be deduced in the instrument of sasine. *Imp. Dict.*

midday (mīd'dā), *n.* and *a.* [*n.* < ME. *midday*, < AS. *middag* (also *middeldag*) (= OFries. *middei* = D. *midag* = MLG. *middach* = OHG. *mittitak*, MHG. *mittetac*, G. *mittag* = Sw. Dan. *middag*), < *mid*, *mid*, + *dag*, day: see *mid¹* and *day¹*.] **I.** *n.* The middle of the day; noon.

Had he [our Lord] appeared at mid-day to all the people, yet all the people would not have believed in him.
Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, II. vii.

As if God, with the broad eye of midday,
Clearer looked in at the widow's
Longfellow, tr. of Tegner's Children of the Lord's Supper.

II. *a.* Of or pertaining to noon; meridional.
And Titan, fired in the mid-day heat,
With burning eye did hotly overlook them.
Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 177.

His hour of mid-day rest is nearly over.
Byron, Cain, III. I.

midday-flower (mīd'dā-flou'er), *n.* See *Mesembryanthemum*.

midde¹, *a.* A Middle English form of *mid¹*.

midde², *a.* and *n.* A Middle English form of *middle*.

middeledr¹, *n.* [ME.; also *myddelerd*, *midelerd*, *midlerd*, *mydderde*, *medert*, etc., < AS. as if **middelecard* for **middelegard* (= OS. *midilgard* = OHG. *mittigart*, *mittigart*, *mittileart*, *mittigart*, *mittila gart*), < *midde*, *middle*, + *geard*, yard, inclosure. Cf. *middenerd*, *middle-earth*.] The earth.

midde² (mīd'n), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *middin*, *myddin*, *medin* (in comp.); a corruption (dial. var.) of *midde¹*.] 1. A dunghill; a muck-heap; a receptacle for kitchen refuse, ashes, etc. See *midde¹*. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.] Specifically—2. A prehistoric muck-heap; a kitchen-midden.

midde³ (mīd'n-křō), *n.* See *crow²*.

midde⁴ (mīd'n), *n.* [ME., also *middenerd*, < AS. *middanearde* (also *middeard*) for *middangeard* (= Icel. *midhagarðr* (see *midgard*) = Goth. *midjungards*), the 'midyard', the middle abode, the earth as situated between heaven and hell, < *midde*, *mid*, *middle*, + *geard*, yard, inclosure (acc. to *earde*, region, abode). Cf. *middeledr¹*, *middle-earth*.] The earth as the abode of men.

midde⁵ (mīd'n), *n.* [Early mod. E. *medin-hille*; < *midden* + *hill*.] A dunghill.

And like unto great atinking mucle *medin-hilles*, whiche never do pleasure unto the lande or grounde untill their heapes are caste abroad to the profits of many.
Bullein's Dialogue (1573), p. 7. (Halliwell.)

middenstead (mīd'n-sted), *n.* [*n.* < *midden* + *stead*.] The site of a dunghill or muck-heap; a place where dung is stored. [Eng.]

This cause of death and disease is courted by a place that maintains a *middenstead* and cesspool system of excrement disposal.
Lancet, No. 3420, p. 552.

middest, *n.* and *adv.* See *midst¹*.

middest¹, *n.* See *midst¹*.

middest² (mīd'est), *a.* Superlative of *mid¹*. [Rare.]

Yet the stout Faery mongst the *middest* crowd
Thought all their glorie valine in knightly we.
Spenser, F. Q., I. lv. 15.

midde³, *n.* See *midden*, *midde¹*.

midde⁴ (mīd'ing), *n.* [Also, by corruption, *middin*, *midden* (see *midden*); < ME. *midde¹*, *midde²*, *midde³*, *midde⁴*, < Dan. *mödding*, an assimilated form of *mögdyng*, a dung-heap, dunghill, muck-heap, < *mög* = Icel. *myki*, *mykr*), dung, muck, + *dyng*, a heap, = Icel. *dyngja*, a heap, = Sw. *dynga*, muck, = AS. *dung*, dung: see *muck¹* and *dung¹*.] A dunghill; a muck-heap.

A fouler *mydding* sawe thow never naue
Than a man ea with flesche and bone.
Hampele, Prick of Conscience, l. 628.

middle (mīd'l), *a.* and *n.* [*n.* < ME. *middel*, *myddel*, *medil*, < AS. *midde²* = OFries. *midde²* = D. *middel* = MLG. *middel* = OHG. *mittil*, MHG. G. *mittel* = Sw. *medel* = Dan. *midde¹* (in comp.), adj., *middle*; also in AS., D., MLG., MHG., G., as a noun, *middle*, in G. also means; AS. also *midlen*, *n.*, the middle; = Icel. *medhal* = Sw. *medel* = Dan. *midde¹*, *n.*, means, medicine; cf. Icel. *medhal*, prep., among; with formative -el, from the adj., AS., etc., *mid*: see

mid¹.] I. a. 1. Equally distant from the extremes or limits; mean; middling: as, the middle point of a line; the middle time of life.

I will go the middell way,
And write a boke betwene the tway.

Gower, Conf. Amant., Proli.
These are flowers
Of middle summer, and, I think, they are given
To men of middle age. Shak., W. T., iv. 4. 108.

That middle course to steer,
To cowardice and craft so dear.

Scott, Rokeby, i. 22.

2. Intervening; intermediate.

A matter duly prepared, and made ready beforehand, and now lying in a middle stand, between its first rudiments and decline. Bacon, Physical Fables, vii., Expl.

Will, seeking good, finds many middle ends.
Sir J. Davies, Immortal, of the Soul, § 30.

3. In gram.: (a) Intermediate between active and passive: applied to a body of verb-forms of which the office is more or less distinctly reflexive, or denotes the subject as acting on or for or with reference to itself, often answering to an English intransitive verb: as, middle voice, middle ending, middle tense. Such forms, distinguished by their endings, belonged to the original Indo-European verb, and are retained by some of the extant languages, especially Sanskrit and Greek. In Greek the middle voice (*ἡ μέση διάλεκτος*, *μεσότης*) serves also as passive, except in the future and aorist. (b) Intermediate between smooth (unspirated) and rough (aspirated): as, a middle (medial) mute. See *mute¹*, *u.*—Middle ages. See *age*.—Middle books, a course of study intermediate between the Elements of Euclid and the Almagest of Ptolemy. See *C.*—Middle chest. See *chest*.—Middle class, that class of the people which is socially and conventionally intermediate between the aristocratic class, or nobility, and the laboring class; the untitled community of well-born or wealthy people, made up of landed proprietors, professional men, and merchants: in Great Britain commonly subdivided into upper and lower middle classes. In the United States no class-distinction of this nature exists.

He [Pitt] looked for support not . . . to a strong aristocratic connection, not . . . to the personal favour of the sovereign, but to the middle class of Englishmen.
Macaulay, William Pitt, Earl of Chatham.

Middle distance. See *distance*.—**Middle English.** See *English*, 2.—**Middle genus.** See *genus*.—**Middle Greek.** See *Greek*, 2.—**Middle ground.** (a) In painting, etc., same as *middle distance*. (b) *Naut.*, a shallow place, as a bank or bar.—**Middle Latin, latitude, meatus, mediatum,** etc. See the nouns.—**Middle part or voice,** in music, a part or voice that lies in the middle of the harmony, as the alto and tenor in ordinary music.—**Middle passage,** that part of the middle Atlantic which lies between the West Indies and the west coast of the continent of Africa: as, the horrors of the middle passage (referring to the slave-trade).—**Middle post, in arch.**, same as *king-post*.—**Middle spaces, in printing,** the spaces most used in the composition of type—the three-em (one third) and the four-em (one fourth) of the body.—**Middle States,** the States which originally formed the middle part of the United States, intermediate between New England and the Southern States, namely New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Delaware.—**Middle stitching.** Same as *monk's seam*, 1.—**Middle term,** that term of a syllogism which appears twice in the premises, but is eliminated from the conclusion. Also called *mean term*.

II. n. 1. The point or part equally distant from the extremities, limits, or extremes; a mean.

See, there come people down by the middle of the land,
Judges ix. 37.

Beauty no other thing is then a beams
Flash'd out between the middle and extreme.

Herriek, Definition of Beauty.

It is a point of difficulty to choose an exact middle between two ill extremes.

Swift, Sentiments of a Ch. of Eng. Man, ii.

2. Specifically, the middle part of the human body; the waist.

Hir myddel smal, hire armes longe and skelendre.
Chaucer, Merchant's Tale, i. 358.

Another time [he] was bogged up to the middle in the slough of Lochend.
Scott, Guy Mannering, viii.

3. An intervening point or part in space, time, or arrangement; something intermediate.

I . . . with capacious mind
Consider'd all things visible in heaven,
Or earth, or middle.
Milton, P. L., ix. 603.

4. In logic, same as *middle term*.—5. In gram., same as *middle voice*. See *I.* 3.—**Fallacy of no middle, of undistributed middle, of unreal middle.** See *fallacy*.—**The principle of excluded middle or third,** one of the properties of negation, according to which there is no individual that is not included either under any given term or under its negative. It may also be stated by saying that the negative of the negative of any term is included under that term. The converse statement that the negative of the negative of any term includes that term is the *principle of contradiction*. These two principles, taken together, define negation.

And since no proposition can be at once true and false while its terms remain the same, but must be either true or false, under alternative aspects, the *Principle of the Excluded Middle*, which is simply the assertion of such an alternative, is seen to be nothing more than the Principle of Equivalence.
G. H. Lewes, Probs. of Life and Mind, II. ii. § 82.

=**Syn. I.** Center, Midst, Middle. Center is a precise word, ordinarily applied to circular, globular, or regular bodies: as, the center of a circle, globe, field; but it is used wherever a similar exactness appears to exist: as, the center of a crowd. Midst regards the person or thing as enveloped or surrounded on all sides, especially by that which is close upon him or it, thick or dense: as, in the midst of the forest, the waves, troubles, one's thoughts. Except as thus modified by the idea of envelopment or close environment, the old idea of *midst* as meaning the middle point (see Gen. i. 6; Josh. vii. 23; 1 Kl. xlii. 35) is quite obsolete. *Midst* is very often used abstractly or figuratively, center rarely, middle never. Middle is often applied to extent in only one direction: as, the middle of the street, of a block of houses, of a string; it is often less precise than center: compare the center and the middle of a room.

The pride, the market-place, the crown
And center of the potter's trade.

Longfellow, Ceramios, i. 60.

Jesus himself stood in the midst of them.

Luke xxiv. 36.

In the dead vast and middle of the night.

Shak., Hamlet, i. 2. 198.

middle (mid'1), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *middled*, *per. middling*. [*< ME. midlen, < AS. middian (= D. MLG. middelen = G. mitteln = Icel. midhla = Sw. medla)*, mediate, *< middel*, middle: see *middle*, *n.*] 1. To set or place in the middle. Specifically—2. In foot-ball, to kick or drive (the ball) into the middle, so that it may be kicked through the goal. [*Eng.*]—3. To balance or compromise. Davies.

This way of putting it is middling the matter between what I have learned of my mother's over-pretence and your enlarged notions. Richardson, Clarissa Harlowe, III. 214.

4. To ascertain or mark the middle of (as of a line), by doubling or otherwise; fold in the middle; double, as a rope.

The line you dragged in, when middled, will serve me to lower you down with. W. C. Russell, Death Ship, xlv.

middle-aged (mid'1-ijd), *a.* Having lived to the middle of the ordinary age of man. By a *middle-aged man* is generally understood a man from the age of forty to fifty.

The weak and young Whigs have become middle-aged.

Blackwood's Mag., Dec., 1821, p. 753.

middle-class (mid'1-klās), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or included in the middle class. See *middle class*, under *middle*, *a.*

Commercial members of Parliament and other middle-class potentates. M. Arnold, Culture and Anarchy, iii. **Middle-class examinations,** in Great Britain, annual examinations held by a university for persons who are not members, ranging from primary to university studies. Certificates of efficiency are granted to the successful candidates, and Oxford grants the diploma of associate of arts (A. A.) to those who pass the senior examination.—**Middle-class schools,** in Great Britain, schools established for the higher education of the middle classes, intermediate between primary schools and the great public schools.

middle-earth (mid'1-erth), *n.* [*< late ME. myddyl erthe, medyl erthe*, etc., an accom. form. as if *< middle + earth*, of ME. *middleerd*, where the second element is not *earth* but *erd*, a region, abode: see *middleerd*, *middenerd*, *earth¹*.] The earth regarded as placed midway between heaven and hell (the upper and the lower earth or world).

And had oon the feyrest orchard

That was yn alle this myddyl-erd.

M. S. Cantab. Fl. II. 38, l. 129. (Hollivell.)

Ihesu, that art the goostly stoon

Of al holi chirche in myddyl erthe.

Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 16.

That maid is born of middle earth,

And may of man be won;

Though there have guided, since her birth,

Five hundred years and one.

Scott, Bridal of Triermain, i. 9.

middleman (mid'1-man), *n.*; pl. *middlemen* (-men). [= MLG. *mittelman* = G. *mittelmann* (also *mittelsmann*); as *middle + man*.] 1. One who acts as an intermediary between others in any matter; an intermediate lessee, contractor, negotiator, trader, broker, etc.; specifically, one who buys merchandise in bulk to sell it in smaller quantities to other traders or to retail dealers; in Ireland, a lessee of a tract of land who sublets it in parcels at an advanced rate to actual tenants or occupiers; more generally, any one who acts as a buyer and seller, or undertaker for profit, between producers or principals and consumers, users, or executants.

An insurance broker is one who acts as a middleman between the owners of ships and the underwriters who insure them in shares. Jewons, Money, p. 251.

Thus we see that the pedlar was the original distributor of the produce of the country—the primitive middleman, as well as the prime mover in extending the markets of particular localities, or for particular commodities.

Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, i. 415.

The lands of Bosnia and Herzegovina have been strangely handed over to an Austrian middleman, to be administered by him in the name of his master the Turk.

E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects., p. 443.

2. A man of intermediate rank; a commoner.

The great parliamentary middleman. Disraeli.

3. In the fisheries, a planter.—4. In negro minstrelsy, the man who sits in the middle of the semicircle of performers during the opening part of the entertainment, and leads the dialogue between songs. [Properly *middle-man*.]

middlemost (mid'1-mōst), *a. superl.* [*< middle + -most*.] Being in the middle, or nearest the middle; midmost.

Truth hath a mysterious name, . . . it consists of three letters, the first and the last and the middlemost of the Hebrew letters. Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1836), II. 65.

At the end of a range of trees, I saw three figures seated on a bank of moss. . . . The middlemost, whose name was Solitude, sat with her arms across each other.

Steele, Spectator, No. 514.

middler (mid'1-ler), *n.* [= D. *middeelaar* = MLG. *middeleer* = G. *mittler* = Sw. *midlare* = Dan. *midler*; as *middle + -er*.] 1. An intermediary; a mediator.

Christ is called a corner stone, because he, being here mediator or middleler between God and men (1 Tim. II. 5), completh in hym the Jews and the Gentiles, and joineth them together. Bible of 1551, note on Isa. xlviii. 16.

2. A member of the middle class in a seminary which has three classes—senior, middle, and junior—as in theological seminaries. [U. S.]

Five seniors, five middlelers, and seven juniors have already signed the constitution.

The Congregationalist, April 1, 1886.

middle-rate (mid'1-rāt), *a.* Mediocre.

A very middle-rate poet. Bowdell, Johnson, I. 226.

middle-sized (mid'1-sīzd), *a.* 1. Half-sized.—2. Being of middle or average size.

We should be pleased that things are so,
Who do for nothing see the shew.

And, middle-sized, can pass between
Life's hubbub, safe because unseen.

Green, The Spieen.

middle-spear (mid'1-spēr), *n.* The upright beam that takes the two leaves of a barn-door.

Hallivell. [Prov. Eng.]

middle-stead (mid'1-sted), *n.* A threshing-floor (which is generally in the middle of a barn). Hallivell. [Prov. Eng.]

middle-weight (mid'1-wāt), *n.* In sporting, a boxer or jockey of intermediate weight; one who is between light-weight and heavy-weight.

middling (mid'1-ling), *a.* and *n.* [*< middle + -ing*.] I. *a.* 1. Medium in rank, condition, or degree; intermediate; hence, only medium; neither good nor bad; neither one thing nor the other: as, a fruit of middling quality.

But middling folk, who their abiding make

Between these two, of either guise partake.

Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, II. The Colonies.

A certain middling thing, between a fool and a madman.

B. Jonson, Bartholomew Fair, II. 1.

It's middling classes—such as is in a middling way like—as is the best friends to me.

Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, II. 540.

2. Not in good health, yet not very ill; also, in Scotland, in fairly good health. [Rural.]

The children's 'middlin'—Doctor Merrill sees he thinks they've got past the worst on 't.

H. B. Stowe, Oldtown, p. 539.

3. Of medium quality: a specific commercial grade of flour, pork, etc. See *fair to middling*, under *fair*.—**Middling gossip,** a go-between.

Or what do you say unto a middling gossip,

To bring you ay together at her lodging?

B. Jonson, Devil is an Ass, I. 3.

II. *n.* 1. The part of a gun-stock between the grasp and the tail-pipe or ramrod-thimble. E. H. Knight.—2. That part of a hog which lies between the ham and the shoulder; a side of bacon. [Western and southern U. S.]—3. *pl.*

In milling, the parts of a kernel of grain next the skin of the berry, largely composed of gluten and considered the most nutritious part. In the older methods of milling this was ground as fine as possible together with the starchy part and the bran, and then the whole was bolted to separate the bran. By the newer high-milling methods, the middlings are passed through a purifying machine and reground, forming a very pure flour, with larger and more uniform granules than that from the first grinding.

4. *pl.* The coarser particles resulting from milling, intermingled with a certain quantity of bran and foreign matters, used as feed for farm stock; canaille.

middling (mid'1-ling), *adv.* [*< middling, a.*] Tolerably; moderately. [Chiefly colloq.]

Wal, I don't jedge him nor nobody. . . . Don't none on us do more than middlin' well.

H. B. Stowe, Oldtown, p. 31.

He has been a middling good governor.

The American, VIII. 227.

middlingly (mid'1-ling-li), *adv.* Passably; tolerably.

middlingness (mid'ling-nes), *n.* The state of being middling; mediocrity.

I make it a virtue to be content with my *middlingness*; . . . it is always pardonable, so that one does not ask others to take it for superiority.

George Eliot, Daniel Deronda, xxxv.

middy (mid'i), *n.*: pl. *middies* (-iz). A colloquial diminutive of *mid¹*, an abbreviation of *midshipman*.

midethmoid (mid'eth-moid), *a.* and *n.* [*< mid¹ + ethmoid*.] Same as *mesethmoid*.

midfeather (mid'feth'ér), *n.* [*< mid¹ + feather*.] A hollow horizontal septum in the furnace of a steam-boiler, which, being filled with water, forms a sort of water-bridge, under and over which the flame of the fuel is caused to pass. The midfeather thus adds a very effective heating surface, while retaining the incandescent gases and rendering their combustion more complete before they pass into the cooler flues or tubes of the boiler.

Midgard (mid'gård), *n.* [*< Icel. midgardhr*, lit. 'mid-yard': see *middenerd*.] In *Scand. myth.*, the abode of the human race, formed out of the eyebrows of Ymer, one of the first giants, and joined to Asgard, or the abode of the gods, by the rainbow-bridge. See *Asgard*.

midge (mij), *n.* [*< ME. mydge, migge, mygge, myge, < AS. mycg, mygge, micge, a midge, gnat, = OS. mugga = MD. mugghe, D. mug = MLG. mugge, LG. muggc = OHG. mucca, mugga, MHG. mücke, mücke, mugge, muggc, a midge, fly, G. mücke, a midge, dial. a fly, = Icel. mj = Sw. mygg, mygga = Dan. myg, a midge, = Pol. Russ. mukha = Bohem. maucha, a fly; prob. lit. 'buzzer' (cf. the similar lit. sense of *breezel*, a gadfly, and of *humblebee*), akin to Gr. *μυκάβα*, low; cf. also L. *mugire*, low (see *mugient*), Gr. *μύειν*, mutter; an ult. imitative root. The L. *musca* = Gr. *μύια*, etc., a fly, is not related: see *Musca*.] 1. A two-winged fly of the order *Diptera* and suborder *Nemocera*; a gnat or some insect resembling one: a popular name applied with little discrimination to many different insects. They chiefly belong to the families *Simuliidae*, *Tipulidae*, *Chironomidae*, and *Culicidae*. The term is sometimes specifically applied to the *Chironomidae*. The eggs of midges of the last-named family, like those of mosquitoes and other gnats, are deposited in water, where they undergo metamorphosis, first into larvae and then into pupae, in which latter state when ripe they rise to the surface, and the imago or perfect insect emerges. See *gnat*. 2. Something small of its kind, as the fry of fish; a dwarf; a midget. A very small fish, specifically called *Günther's midge* and *Hypsiptera argentea*, occasionally taken on both the American and European coasts, is supposed to be the fry of a codling of the genus *Phycis*. 3. A very small one-horse carriage used in the Isle of Wight, England.*

midjet (mij'et), *n.* [*< midge + -et*.] A little midge; hence, something very small for its kind; a very small dwarf; also, a sprightly small child. [Colloq.]

Now you know Parson Kendall's a little *midjet* of a man.

H. B. Stowe, Oldtown, p. 177.

mid-gut (mid'gut), *n.* See *gut* and *mesogaster*. *Huxley*, Crayfish, p. 67.

mid-heaven (mid'hev'n), *n.* 1. The middle of the sky or of heaven.

From mid-heaven already she
Hath witnessed their captivity.

Wordsworth, White Doe of Rylstone, lv.

2. In *astron.*, the meridian of a place.

mid-hour (mid'our), *n.* 1. The middle part of the day; midday.—2. An hour between two specified hours.

Lead on then where thy bower
O'er shades; for these mid-hours, till evening rise,
I have at will.

Milton, P. L., v. 376.

Midianite (mid'i-an-it), *n.* and *a.* [Cf. LL. *Medianita*, pl.; *< Madian*, *< Heb. Midyan*, Midian (see def.).] 1. *n.* In *Biblical hist.*, one of a wandering tribe or confederation of tribes dwelling in the desert east and south of Palestine.

II. *a.* Pertaining to the Midianites.

Midianitish (mid'i-an-'tish), *a.* [*< Midianite + -ish*.] Same as *Midianite*.

Mididae (mid'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Midas + -idae*.] 1. An American family of small platyrrhine quadrumanous mammals; the marmosets or squirrel-monkeys. They differ from other monkeys in having 32 teeth, and the same dental formula as man, and in having hands all the digits of which are in the same plane and armed with claws instead of nails, the thumb being not opposable. The tail is long and bushy, and the general aspect is rather that of squirrels than of monkeys. There are many species, confined to wooded regions of the warmer parts of America, known as *agoutis*, *oustitis*, *tamarins*, etc. (See *marmoset*). The family is also called *Haplotidae*, *Jacchidae*, and *Arctopitheciini*.

2. In *entom.*, a small family of large, moderately bristly flies belonging to the tetrachetous

series of brachycerous *Diptera*, with clavate antennae of which the third joint has several segments, typified by the genus *Midas*. There are several other genera and about 100 species. Also *Midasida*, *Midaida*, *Mydasida*, etc.

mididone, *adv.* [ME., prop. a phrase, *mid idone*: *mid*, with; *idone*, pp. of *don*, do; used as a noun, doing: see *done*.] Quickly; immediately. *Halliwel*.

Gif is oagain went ful sone,
And al his feren midydone.

Gy of Warwike, p. 69.

The cherl bent his bowe sone,
And amot a doke mididone.

Arthur and Merlin, p. 154.

mid-impediment (mid'im-ped'i-ment), *n.* In *Scots law*, an intermediate bar to the completion of a right. *Imp. Dict.*

midland (mid'land), *n.* and *a.* [*< mid¹ + land¹*.] 1. *n.* 1. The interior of a country: especially applied to the inland central part of England, usually in the plural.

Upon the midlands now the industrious Muse doth fall.
Drayton, Polyolbion, xlii. 1.

II. *a.* 1. Being in the interior country; distant from the coast or sea-shore: as, *midland towns*; the *midland counties* of England.

Mr. Grazinglands, of the Midland Counties.

Dickens, Uncommercial Traveller, vi.

2. Surrounded by land; inland; mediterranean. [Rare.]

There was the Plymouth squadron new come in,
Which . . . on the midland sea the French had awed.

Dryden, Annus Mirabilis, st. 171.

midlayer (mid'lā'ér), *n.* In *biol.*, same as *mesoderm*.

midleg (mid'leg), *n.* 1. The middle of the leg.

Then wash their feete to the mid-legge, saying another
Psalm.

Purchar, Pilgrimage, p. 292.

2. In *entom.*, one of the intermediate or second pair of legs of an insect.

Mid-Lent (mid'lent), *n.* [Late ME. *myldent*; *< mid¹ + Lent¹*.] The middle or fourth Sunday in Lent.

The fryday a for myldent, that was Seynt Cuthberdy's
Day.

Torkington, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 1.

midlenting (mid'len'ting), *n.* [*< Mid-Lent + -ing¹*.] Same as *mothering*.

The Appointment of these Scriptures upon this Day
might probably give the first Rise to a Custom still re-
tained in many Parts of England, and well known by the
Name of *Midlenting*, or *Mothering*.

Bourne's Pop. Antiq. (1777), p. 329, note.

midless (mid'les), *a.* [*< mid¹, n., + less*.] Without middle or core. [Rare.]

'Tis nought but All, in 't selfe including All;
An vn-beginning, midless, endless Ball.

Sylvester, tr. of Du Barlas's Weeks, l. 1.

mid-main (mid'mān), *n.* The middle of the ocean; a locality far out at sea. *Chapman*.

mid-morn (mid'mörn), *n.* Nine o'clock in the morning. *Halliwel*. [Prov. Eng.]

mid-morrow (mid'mor'ō), *n.* The middle of the forenoon; nine o'clock in the morning. [Obsolete or provincial.]

It was nought passed yet *midmorrow*.

Gower, Conf. Amant., viii.

midmost (mid'möst), *a. superl.* [*< mid¹ + -most*.] Being in the very middle; middlemost; innermost.

The midmost had a gracefu' mien, . . .
But the youngest look'd like beauty's queen.

The Cruel Brother (Child's Ballads, II. 252).

Save he be
Fool to the midmost marrow of his bones,
He will return no more.

Tennyson, Poëlas and Ettarre.

midnight (mid'nit), *n.* and *a.* [*< ME. midnight, midnyght, midnyght*, also *middelniht*, *< AS. mid-niht* (also *mæddelniht*) = *D. MLG. middernacht* = *OHG. mittinaht*, *MHG. mitnaht*, *G. mitternacht* (*D. MLG. midder-*, *G. mitter-*, orig. dat. of the adj.) = *Icel. midnætti* = *Sw. midnatt* = *Dan. midnat*, *< mid*, middle, + *niht*, night.] 1. *n.* The middle of the night; twelve o'clock at night.

For whenne the Sonne is Est in the parties, toward
Paradys terrestre, it is Ithanne *midnyght*, in oure parties o
this half, for the rowndenes of the Erthe.

Manderville, Travels, p. 303.

The Iron tongue of *midnight* hath told twelve.

Shak., M. N. D., v. 1. 370.

II. *a.* Pertaining to or occurring in the middle of the night: as, *midnight studies*.

We spend our mid-day awat, our *midnight* o'.

We tire the night in thought, the day in toll.

Quarles, Emblems, ii. 2.

Forth at *midnight* hour he fares, the silent tomb desert-
ing.

Constantine and Arete (Child's Ballads, I. 308).

Where, by the solemn gleam of *midnight* lamps,
The world is poised.

Thomson, Castle of Indolence, ii. 60.

Midnight appointments. See *appointment*.—**Midnight sun.** See *sun*.

midnight² (mid'nit), *v. t.* [*< midnight, n.*] To obscure; dim; darken.

It cannot but most *midnight* the soul of him that is fain.

Feltham, Resolves, p. 93.

mid-noon (mid'nōn), *n.* The middle of the day; noon.

Seems another morn
Risen on mid-noon.

Milton, P. L., v. 311.

mid-off (mid'ōf'), *n.* In *cricket*, same as *mid-wicket off*. See *midwicket*.

mid-on (mid'on'), *n.* In *cricket*, same as *mid-wicket on*. See *midwicket*.

mid-parent (mid'pār'ent), *n.* A hypothetical parent whose stature is taken to be a mean between the actual stature of a father and that of a mother. See the extract.

If we take the height of the father and the height of the mother multiplied by 1.08—the ratio of male to female stature—draw the mean between the two, and call this the height of the *mid-parent*, then the height of the child will be nearer to the average of the race than the height of the *mid-parent*.

Science, XIII. 266.

mid-parentage (mid'pār'en-tāj), *n.* The character or quality of a hypothetical mid-parent.

By the use of this word ["deviate"] and that of *mid-parentage*, we can define the law of regression very briefly.

Galton, Science, VI. 270.

Midrash (mid'rash), *n.* [Heb. *midrash*, commentary, exposition, *< dārash*, tread, frequent, seek, search, apply oneself to.] 1. In *Jewish lit.*, exegesis, interpretation, or exposition of the Hebrew Scriptures. Specifically the word denotes haggadic or free interpretation or exposition of a homiletic, allegorical, and popular nature, interspersed with maxims and ethical sayings of eminent men, and with illustrations drawn from the natural world, as well as from all departments of human learning and experience. Compare *haggadah*.

2. An exposition or discourse of this kind, or a collection of such expositions or discourses: as, the *Midrash* on Samuel; the *Midrash* on the Psalms. In this sense the plural is *Midrashim*, occasionally *Midrashoth*.

Midrashic (mi-drash'ik), *a.* [*< Midrash + -ic*.] Of or pertaining to or akin to the *Midrash*; haggadic.

Very few sayings in Greek are quoted in the *Midrashic* literature.

Amer. Jour. Philol., VII. 98.

midrib (mid'rib), *n.* 1. In *bot.*, the middle (often the only) rib or nerve of a leaf; a continuation of the petiole, extending from the base to the apex of the lamina. See *nerivation*.—2. In *apiculture*, the septum or partition between the two sheets of cells which are found in every comb. *Phin*, Diet. Apiculture, Int., p. xiii.

midribbed (mid'ribd), *a.* [*< midrib + -ed*.] Furnished with a midrib.

midridt, *n.* [Early mod. E. *midridde*; *< ME. mydryde, mydrede, midreden*, *< AS. midrithere, midhrythere, midhrythre, midhridir* (= OFries. *midrithere, midrede, midrith* = *MLG. middere*), the membrane inclosing the entrails, *< mid*, mid, + *hrethere, hræther*, breast, bosom. A diff. word from *midriff*, with which it has been confused.] The membrane inclosing the entrails.

midriff, **midrif** (mid'rif), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *midrife, midrife, middryfe*; *< ME. midrif, midref, mydderefe*, *< AS. midrif, midrif* (= OFries. *midref* = *D. midrif* (cf. *MD. middelrif, middelf*) = *MLG. middelrif, LG. middelreff*), the diaphragm, *< mid*, middle, + *hrif* = OFries. *ref*, belly. Cf. *midrid*.] The diaphragm. See cut at *diaphragm*.

But, sirrah, there's no room for faith, truth, nor honesty
In this bosom of thine; it is all filled up with guts and
midrif.

Shak., 1 Hen. IV., iii. 3. 175.

A sight to shake
The *midrif* of despair with laughter.

Tennyson, Princess, i.

mid-sea (mid'sē), *n.* The middle of the sea; the open sea.

Fish that, with their fins, and shining scales,
Glide under the green wave, in sculls that oft
Bank the *mid sea*.

Milton, P. L., vii. 403.

midship (mid'ship), *a.* [*< mid¹ + ship*; orig. due to *midships*.] Being or belonging to the middle of a ship: as, a *midship beam*.—**Midship bend, midship frame.** Same as *dead-flat*.

midshipman (mid'ship-man), *n.*: pl. *midshipmen* (-men). [So called with ref. to his place or station when on duty aboard ship, which is amidships or abreast the mainmast; *< midship + man*.] 1. A warrant officer in the British navy of the lowest grade of officers in the line of promotion. His special duties are to pass the orders

of the captain and other quarter-deck officers to the crew and to superintend the performance of them.

2. In the United States navy, formerly, an officer of corresponding rank and duties whose designation is now *naval cadet*.—3. In *ichth.*, a batrachoid fish, *Porichthys margaritatus*: so called from the rows of round luminous bodies along the belly, like the buttons of a naval cadet's coat. The body is naked, and there are several of these conspicuous lateral lines formed of shining pearl-like bodies embedded in the skin. The dorsal fin has two spines. The fish is common along the Pacific coast of the United States, and reaches a length of about 15 inches.—**Cadet midshipman.** See *cadet*, 4.—**Midshipman's butter.** Same as *avocado*.—**Passed midshipman**, a midshipman who has passed the prescribed examination for promotion.

midshipmite (mid'ship-mīt), *n.* [*< midship-s + mite*², this being substituted for *man*.] A very small midshipman. [Ludicrous.]

Oh, I am a cook and a captain bold,
And the mate of the "Nancy" brig,
And a bo'sun tight, and a midshipmite.
W. S. Gilbert, *Yarn of the Nancy Bell*.

midships (mid'ships), *adv.* [By apheresis from *amidships*.] In the middle of a ship: more properly *amidships*.

midships (mid'ships), *n. pl.* [*< midship, a.*] *Naut.*, the timbers at the broadest part of a vessel.

midsummer, *n.* An obsolete form of *midsummer*. **midst**¹ (midst), *n.* [Only in the phrase in the *midst* and its later variations and extensions, this phrase, early mod. E. also in the *middest*, in the *mids*, in ME. in the *middles*, in *middes* (or *myddes*), being a later extension, with adv. gen. suffix *-es*, of earlier *on midde*, *a midde*, *< AS. on middan*, *amid*, the form *middes*, *midde*, *middan* being not orig. a noun, but an adj. in adverbial construction: see *mid*¹, and cf. *amid*, *amidst*.] The middle; an interior or central part, point, or position.

Quer lokes all lures to the last ende,
What wull falle of the first furthe to the middis.

Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 2242.

And Jesus called a little child unto him, and set him in the midst of them. *Mat.* xviii. 2.

The king in the midst of his play strooke with a tennis ball. *Coryat*, *Crudities*, l. 133.

Whole we call that, and perfect, which hath a beginning, a *midst*, and an end. *B. Jonson*, *Discoveries*.

In the midst of rigour I would beseech ye to think of mercy. *Milton*, *Church-Government*, ll. Concl.

In my midst of, in the midst of my . . . [Rare.]

And in my midst of sorrow and heart-grief
To show them feats. *Milton*, *S. A.*, l. 1338.

In our, your, their midst, in the midst of us, you, them. These phrases have been objected to by some writers on English, but with no good reason.

In their midst a form was seen. *Montgomery*.

That in their midst, in our midst, &c., are at odds with the "genius" of our language, is an assertion somewhat adventurous. As concerns a substantive, its subjective genitive, universally, and its objective genitive, very often, may be expressed prepositively. *Love of God*, intending 'love emanating from God', may be exchanged for *God's love*: but we also say, *Plato's commentators*, and the *world's end*. To come to possessive pronouns, we have no scruples about the objective *do his pleasure*, *sing thy praise*, in my absence, on your account, to their discredit, in our despite, his equal, &c., &c.; and with these phrases in our midst is rigidly comparable. . . . With reference to analogical principles in our midst is altogether irreproachable. *F. Hall*, *Mod. Eng.*, p. 50.

=*Syn.* *Amidst*, *In the midst of*, etc. (see *among*); *Center*, etc. See *middle*.

midst¹ (midst), *adv.* [*< midst*¹, *n.*, itself orig. an adv., in connection with a prep.] In the middle.

On earth, join all ye creatures to extol
Him first, him last, him *midst*, and without end.

Milton, *P. L.*, v. 165.

midst² (midst), *prep.* [By apheresis from *amidst*.] *Amidst*.

They left me *midst* my enemies.

Shak., 1 Hen. VI., l. 2. 24.

Before the seat supreme; from whence a voice,
From *midst* a golden cloud, . . . was heard.

Milton, *P. L.*, vi. 28.

midstream (mid'strēm), *n.* The middle of the stream.

The *midstream* 's his, I, creeping by the side,
Am shouldered off by his impetuous tide.

Dryden, *Tyrannic Love*, ll. 1.

mid-styled (mid'stīld), *a.* Having the style intermediate in length between the short-styled and long-styled forms: applied to heterostyled trimorphic flowers.

midsummer (mid'sum'er), *n.* [*< ME. midsommer*, *< AS. midsumor*, *middesumor* (= MLG. *mid-densomer* = G. *mittsommer* = Icel. *midsumar* = Sw. *midssommar* = Dan. *midsummer*), *< mid*, *mid*, + *sumor*, *summer*.] The middle of summer; the period of the summer solstice, about the

21st of June (astronomically the beginning of summer), because in Great Britain summer is considered as beginning with May; specifically, midsummer day, June 24th. See *midsummer day*, below. On midsummer eve, or the eve of the feast of St. John Baptist (June 24th), it was the custom in former times to kindle fires (called *St. John's fires*) upon hills in celebration of the summer solstice.

As full of spirit as the month of May,
And gorgeous as the sun at *midsummer*.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., iv. 1. 102.

"On *Midsummer* next," the dam'sel said,
"Which is June the twenty-four."

Robin Hood and the Stranger (Child's Ballads, V. 412).

Midsummer ale, the feast of midsummer day.

And now, next *Midsummer ale*, I may serve for a fool.
Antiquary, Old Plays, X. 91. (*Nares*.)

Midsummer daisy. Same as *oxeye daisy* (which see, under *daisy*).—**Midsummer day**, the feast of the nativity of St. John the Baptist (June 24th). Various superstitious practices and wild festivities were long observed on this occasion.—**Midsummer madness.** (a) The wild and indecorous methods of celebrating midsummer eve formerly common in Europe. (b) Lunacy.

Why, this is very *midsummer* madness.
Shak., T. N., ill. 4. 61.

midsummer-men (mid'sum'er-men), *n.* The livelong, *Sedum Telephium*: said to have been used by girls on midsummer eve to test their lovers' fidelity. [Local, Eng.]

midsummer (mid'sum'er-i), *a.* [*< midsummer* + *-y*.] Of or pertaining to midsummer.

A species of golden-rod with a *midsummer* smell.
The Century, XXIX. 108.

mid-superior (mid-sū-pē'ri-ōr), *n.* In *Scots law*, one who is superior to those below him and vassal to those above him. *Imp. Diet.*

Mediterranean (mid-te-rā'nē-ān), *a.* [*< mid*¹ + *terranean*; substituted for *Mediterranean*.] Same as *Mediterranean*.

North-ward [bounded] with narrow *Mid-terranean* Sea,
Which from rich Europe parts poor Africa.

Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ll. The Colonies.

midvein (mid'vān), *n.* [*< mid*¹ + *vein*.] In bot., same as *costa*. See *nerivation*.

Leaves [of *Musc*] 3- to many- (sometimes 2-) ranked, usually with a *midvein*.

Underwood, Bull. Ill. State Laboratory, II. 12.

midward (mid'wārd), *a.* and *n.* [*< ME. midward*, *< AS. middeveard*, toward the middle, *< middle*, *middle*, + *-ward*, *E. -ward*.] *I. a.* Situated in or toward the middle.

II. n. The middle part.

This chamon took his cole, with harde grace,
And leyde it aboven on the *midward*
Of the crosselet.

Chaucer, *Canon's Yeoman's Tale*, l. 179.

He standing at the hede in the *mydecarde* of the saided hers. *Booke of Precedence* (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), l. 30.

midward (mid'wārd), *adv.* [*< midward, a.*] In or toward the middle.

mid-watch (mid'woch), *n.* *Naut.*: (a) The period of time from midnight to 4 A. M. (b) The officers and men on duty during that time. See *watch*.

midway (mid'wā), *n.* and *a.* [*< ME. mydweye*, *mydweye* = D. *midweg* = MLG. *midwech* (cf. G. *mitteleweg* = Sw. *medelväg* = Dan. *midvej*; *< mid*¹ + *way*.] *I. n.* 1. The middle; the midst.

The Ile of Crete is right in the *myd weye*.

Mandeville, *Travels*, p. 31.

O pity and shame, that they who to live well
Enter do so fair should turn aside to tread
Paths indirect, or in the *mid way* isant!

Milton, *P. L.*, xi. 631.

2. A middle way or manner; a mean or middle course between extremes.

No *midway*

Shak., A. and C., III. 4. 18.

II. a. Being in the middle of the way or distance; middle.

The crows, and choughs, that wing the *midway* air,
Show scarce so gross as beetles. *Shak.*, Lear, iv. 6. 13.

midway (mid'wā), *adv.* [= MLG. *midweghe*, *midweeges* = Dan. *midtvejs*; from the noun.] In the middle of the way or distance; half-way.

He . . . will to-morrow with his trumpet call,
Midway between your tents and walls of Troy,
To rouse a Grecian that is true in love.

Shak., T. and C., i. 3. 278.

She saw him rashly spring,
And *midway* up in danger cling.

Moors, *Lalla Rookh*, Fire-worshippers.

midwicket (mid'wik'et), *n.* In *cricket*, a fielder who stands nearly abreast the bowler, at some distance to the right or left. (See diagram under *cricket*.) *Midwicket* on or *mid-on* stands to the left of the batsman who is striking, *midwicket off* or *mid-off* to his right.

midwife (mid'wif), *n.*; pl. *midwives* (-wivz). [*< ME. midwifc*, *mydwyfe*, *midheif*, *mydwyf*, *mydweyfe*, *medwyfe*, *medeweife*, prob. *< AS. *midwif* (not recorded), *< mid*, with, + *wif*, wife, woman; cf. Sp. *Fig. comadre*, a midwife, *< con*, *< L. eum*, with, + *madre*, *< L. mater*, mother; G. *beifrau*, a midwife's assistant. Cf. also D. *medehelpen*, assist, *< mede*, with, + *helpen*, help; G. *mitheifer*, an assistant, *< mit*, with, + *heifer*, helper. Owing to the disappearance of the prep. *mid*, this element in *midwife* has not been commonly understood, and an etymology based on the ME. form *medewif*, taken as *< mede*, E. *meed*, reward, + *wife*, woman (as if 'a woman who serves for pay'), has been in favor. This etymology, which is impossible for other reasons, is not supported even by the ME. form *medeweife*, which is explainable as a mere variant spelling of *midwife*.] A woman who assists women in childbirth.

The *midwife* wonder'd, and the women cried
"O, Jesus bless us, he is born with teeth!"
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., v. 6. 74.

Midwife toad, the obstetrical toad or nurse-frog, *Alytes obstetricans*. See *Alytes*.

midwife, midwive (mid'wif, -wiv), *v.*; pret. and pp. *midwifed*, *midwived*, ppr. *midwifing*, *midwiring*. *I. intrans.* To perform the office of midwife.

II. trans. 1. To assist in childbirth.

Without this ubiquity, how could she be seen at harvest, wiping the faces of reaping monks, whilst she is elsewhere burning villages, or in a rich abbey *midwiring* an abbeas? *Brevint*, *Saul* and *Samuel* at Endor (1674), p. 86. (*Latham*.)

2. To aid in bringing into being by acting the part of a midwife; assist in bringing to light.

If it be a Dream, you shall be the Interpreters, or *midwife* it into the World.

N. Bailey, tr. of *Colloquies* of Erasmus, I. 193.

midwifery (mid'wif-ri or mid'wif-ri), *n.* [*< midwife* + *-ry*.] 1. The practice of obstetrics; the practice of assisting women in childbirth.

A general practitioner, in large *midwifery* practice.
O. W. Holmes, *Med. Essays*, p. 137.

2. Assistance at childbirth or in production.

Hasty fruits and too ambitious flowers,
Scorning the *midwifery* of ripening showers.

Stemey, *To the Earl of Carlisle*.

midwifish (mid'wi-tish), *n.* [*< midwife* + *-ish*.] Like a midwife; pertaining to a midwife, or to the duties of a midwife.

midwinter (mid'win'tēr), *n.* [*< ME. midwinter*, *mydwinter*, *< AS. midwinter*, *middeceinter* (= OFries. *midwinter* = MLG. *mitteinter*, *medeinter* = G. *mittwinter* = Sw. *Dan. midvinter*), *< mid*, *mid*, + *winter*, *winter*.] The middle or depth of winter; the usual time of greatest winter cold; specifically, in English literature (winter being reckoned from the 1st of November in Great Britain), the period of the winter solstice, the 21st or 22d of December (which is astronomically the beginning of winter).

mier, *r. t.* [*< ME. mien. myen*, *< OF. micr*, *< ML. *micare*, pound into pieces, *crumb*, *< L. mica*, a crumb; see *mica*¹.] To pound into small pieces; crumb; crumble. *Cath. Ang.*, p. 239.

miel de palma. [*Sp.*: see *mell*², *dr*², *pubm*².] Palm-honey. See *coquito*.

mien (mōn), *n.* [Formerly also *mein*, *meane*, *meen*, *mine*; = MD. *mine*, D. *mine* = G. *miene* = Sw. *min* = Dan. *mine*, *< F. mine*, air, look, mien, *< lt. minu*, OIt. *mena*, behavior, carriage, deportment, mien, *< menare*, *< ML. minare*, also *menare*, conduct, lead, carry, follow np, drive, *< L. minari*, threaten: see *menace* and *minc*².] A person's air, manner, or expression of countenance; look; bearing; appearance; carriage.

Her rare demaunre, which him seemed
So farre the *meane* of shepherds to excell.

Spenser, *F. Q.*, VI. ix. 11.

No persons must appear here in the European dress; and as a Christian is known by his *mein*, no strangers dare go out of the streets they are used to frequent.

Pococke, *Description of the East*, l. 19.

The elder dame

Was of majestic *mien*, with calm dark eyes.

Bryant, *Tale of Clondland*.

=*Syn.* Aspect, demeanor, deportment, port.

mieri, *n.* [*< ME. mieri*, *myere*, *miour*, *myour*, *< OF. miur*, *mieur*, *< ML. micatorium*, a pestle, *< *micare*, pound: see *mie*.] An instrument for breaking or pounding anything; a pestle.

mieviet, *r.* An obsolete variant of *more*.

miff (mif), *n.* and *a.* [*< LG. (?)* or G. dial. *muff*, sullenness, G. *nuff*, mustiness, *muffen*, sulk, pout: see *muff*².] *I. n.* A fit of petulant displeasure; a feeling of slight anger or resentment. [*Colloq.*]

When a little quarrel or *miff*, as it is vulgarly called, arose between them. *Fielding*, *Tom Jones*, iii. 6. (*Davies*.)

II. a. Vexed; offended; angry. [Rare.]

Being *miff* with him myself.

W. Taylor, *Mem.* by *Robberds*, I. 477. (*Davies*.)

miff (mif), *v. t.* [*< miff, n.*] To give a slight offense to; displease: nearly always in the past participle: as, she was somewhat *miffed*. [*Colloq.*]

might¹ (mīt), *n.* [*< ME. mighte, myghte, miht, myht, mygt, also maught, macht, maht, < AS. miht, mēht, meht, mēht, maht = OS. makt = OFries. macht = D. magt = MLG. macht = OHG. MHG. maht, G. macht = Icel. mǫttir (Icel. also makt, mekt = Sw. makt = Dan. magt, after G.) = Goth. makts, power, might; with abstract formative -t (-ti-) (cf. the adj., AS. meht, mēht, powerful, possible, = Goth. makts, possible), from the root of may¹ (AS. magan, ind. mæg), be able, have power: see may¹.] **1.** The quality of being able; ability to do or act; power; active personal force or strength, physical or mental: as, a man of *might*; the *might* of intellect.*

Than the armed hem that were in the Castell with all their *myght*, and com oute in all haste.

Martin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 232.

Bring him back again to me,

If it lie in your *might*.

Robin Hood and the Beggar (Child's Ballads, V. 194).

To the measure of his *might*

Each fashions his desires.

Wordsworth, *Rob Roy's Grave*.

2. Power of control or compulsion; ability to wield or direct force; commanding strength: as, the *might* of empire.

He her unwarres attach, and captive held by *might*.

Spenser, *F. Q.*, IV. ix. 6.

Cleopatra . . . submits her to thy *might*.

Shak., A. and C., iii. 12. 17.

3. Physical force; material energy.

Whirlpools and storms with circling arms invest,
With all the *might* of gravitation blest.

Pope, *Dunciad*, ii. 318.

With might and main, with the utmost strength or bodily exertion.

Toward Wircestre he com with *myght and mayn*.

Rob. of Brunne, p. 56.

With *might and main* they chased the murderous Fox.
Dryden, *Cock and Fox*, I. 749.

might². Preterit of *may*¹.

mightful (mīt'fūl), *a.* [*< ME. myghtful, mihtful, mīgtful, etc. (= G. machtvoll; < might¹ + -ful.)*] **Mighty**; powerful.

Thou *mightful* maker that markid vs and made vs.

York Plays, p. 3.

My lords, you know, as know the *mightful* gods.

Shak., *Tit. And.*, iv. 4. 5.

mightfulness (mīt'fūl-nes), *n.* [*ME. myghtfulness; < mightful + -ness.*] The quality of being *mighty*; strength; power.

mightily (mīt'i-li), *adv.* [*ME. myghtely, mīgt-lik; < AS. mīhtlice (= OS. mīhtlic = MLG. mechtichlik, adj.), < mīhtig, powerful: see might¹ and -ly².]* **1.** In a *mighty* manner; by great power, force, or strength; vigorously; vehemently; earnestly.

Myne enemyes *myghtly* me assay.

Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 70.

And he cried *mightily* with a strong voice, saying, Babylon the great is fallen.

Rev. xviii. 2.

And do as adversaries do in law,

Strive *mightily*, but eat and drink as friends.

Shak., *T. of the S.*, i. 2. 279.

2. Greatly; in or to a great degree; very much. [*Now only colloq.*]

To my house, where D. Gauden did talk a little, and he do *mightily* acknowledge my kindness to him.

Pepys, *Diary*, Sept. 26, 1668.

This gentleman deals *mightily* in what we call the irony.

Steele, *Spectator*, No. 438.

mightiness (mīt'i-nes), *n.* **1.** The state or attribute of being *mighty*; power; greatness; also, high dignity.

In a moment see

How soon this *mightiness* meets misery!

Shak., *Hen. VIII.*, *Frol.*, I. 30.

2. A title of dignity: particularly in the phrase *their High Mightinesses* the States-General of the Netherlands.

Will 't please your *mightiness* to wash your hands?

Shak., *T. of the S.*, *Ind.*, ii. 78.

A great tract of wild land, granted to him by *their High Mightinesses* the Lords States General.

Irrving, *Knickerbocker*, p. 179.

3. Great degree; great amount.

To shew the *mightiness* of their malice, after his holy soul departed, they perced his holy heart with a sharpe speare.

Sir T. More, *Works*, p. 1260.

mightless (mīt'les), *a.* [= *D. magteloos, machteloos = MLG. machtlos, machtlös = MHG. maktlos, G. machtlos = Icel. mǫttlauss = Sw. magtlös = Dan. magtesløs; < might + -less.*] **Powerless.**

The rose is *myghtles*, the nettill spreadis oner fer.

Rob. of Brunne, p. 280.

There is nought more *mightless* than man.

The Academy, March 3, 1888, p. 143.

mightly (mīt'li), *a.* [*< ME. myghtly (= Icel. mǫttuligr); < might + -ly¹.*] **Mighty.**

He shuld gretter lorde be;

More pusaunt, ful *myghtly*, and ryght gret

Then any of hys kynred in contré.

Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), I. 212.

mighty (mī'ti), *a.* [*< ME. myghty, myghty, mihty, magty, etc., < AS. mīhtig, mīhtig, mehtig (= OS. mīhtig = OFries. mechtich, mīhtich = D. magtig, machtig = MLG. mechtich = OHG. mahtig, mahtic, MHG. mehtic, G. mächtig = Icel. mǫttig, contr. mǫttkar, mǫttkan, mǫttkir = Sw. mäktig = Dan. magtig = Goth. mahteigs, powerful, possible, < mīht, meht, might: see might¹, u.)* **1.** Possessed of or endowed with *might*; having much ability, strength, or power; eminently strong, powerful, or great: as, a *mighty* conqueror; a *mighty* intellect; a man *mighty* in argument.

The *mightie* King of Macedoyne moste was adonted
Of any wight in the world.

Alisaunder of Macedoine (E. E. T. S.), I. 400.

And I will bring you out from the people . . . with a *mighty* hand, and with a stretched out arm. *Ezek.* xx. 34.

A certain Jew named Apollos, born at Alexandria, an eloquent man, and *mighty* in the scriptures. *Acts* xviii. 24.

He stood, and questioned thus his *mighty* mind.

Pope, *Iliad*, xxii. 137.

No *mightier* armament had ever appeared in the British Channel.

Macaulay, *Hist. Eng.*, xviii.

2. Marked by or manifesting *might*; very great, important, or momentous; of uncommon force, consequence, size, number, etc.

Hire *myghty* tresses of hire sonnysshe heres,
Unbroiden, hangen al aboute hire eeres.

Chaucer, *Troilus*, iv. 816.

If the *myghty* works which have been done in thee had been done in Sodom, it would have remained until this day.

Mat. xi. 23.

There arose a *myghty* famine in that land. *Luke* xv. 14.

We were encounter'd by a *myghty* rock.

Shak., *C. of E.*, I. 1. 102.

The greatest News about the Town is of a *myghty* Prize that was taken lately by Peter Van Heyn.

Howell, *Letters*, I. vi. 22.

Stand farther off yet,

And mingle not with my authority;

I am too *myghty* for your company.

Fletcher (and another?), *Prophetess*, v. 2.

Job and his three Friends . . . had a *myghty* sense of God and Providence and the Duties of Religion upon their minds.

Duffin, *Sermons*, II. ix.

And from his blazon'd baldric slung

A *myghty* silver bugle hung.

Tennyson, *Lady of Shalott*, iii.

High and mighty. See *high*. = *Syn.* 1. Sturdy, robust, puissant, valiant. = 2. Vast, enormous, immense, huge, stupendous, monstrous; violent, vehement, impetuous.

mighty (mī'ti), *adv.* [*< mighty, a.*] In a great degree; very; exceedingly: as, *mighty* wise; *mighty* thoughtful. [*Colloq.*]

A lacquer'd Cabinet, some China-ware.

You have 'em *mighty* cheap at Pekin Fair.

Prior, *Daphne* and *Apollo*.

There is a probability of succeeding about that fellow that is *mighty* provoking.

Sheridan, *The Rivals*, iv. 8.

migniard, **mignard** (min'yārd), *a.* [Also *miniard*; < *OF. mignard, F. mignard*, with suffix -ard, equiv. to *mignon*, delicate, pretty, a person beloved: see *mignon*. Cf. *mignonette*.] **Delicate**; dainty; pretty.

Love is brought up with those soft *migniard* handlings,
His pulse lies in his palm.

B. Jonson, *Devil* is an Ass, I. 2.

migniardiset, **migniardizet** (min'yār-diz), *n.* [Also *miniardize*; < *OF. mignardise, F. mignardise, < mignard, delicate: see mignard*.] **Delicacy**; daintiness; kind usage; fondling; wantonness.

Entertain her and her creatures too

With all the *migniardise* and quaint caresses

You can put on them.

B. Jonson, *Staple of News*, ii. 1.

migniardiset, **migniardizet** (min'yār-diz), *v. t.* [Also *miniardize*; < *migniardise, n.*, as if < *migniard + -ize*.] To render *migniard* or delicate; soothe.

Wanton spirits that did *migniardise*, and make the language more dainty and feminine. *Howell*, *Letters*, iv. 19.

mignon, **mignont**, *n.* and *v.* See *mignon*¹.

mignonette (min-yō-net'), *n.* [*< F. mignonnette, the flower so called, dim. of mignon, delicate,*

pretty, gracefully pleasing: see *mignon*¹.] **1.** A well-known plant, *Reseda odorata*, native in northern Africa. Its racemes of small greenish-white flowers with prominent brown anthers are not showy, but the plant is a universal favorite in gardens on account of its fragrance. In ordinary culture it is an annual, but it is naturally shrubby, and by proper care can be made to thrive for several years in the form of tree-mignonette. The perfume is best extracted by enfleurage.

2. Some other species of the genus *Reseda*. The white mignonette, *R. alba*, a tall plant with white scentless blossoms, has sometimes been cultivated. The wild or dyer's mignonette, *R. luteola*, is better known as dyer's-weed or rocketweed. See *dyer's-weed*.—**Jamaica mignonette.** See *Lawsonia*.—**Mignonette lace.** See *lace*.—**Mignonette netting.** a simple kind of netting used for window-curtains. *Dict. of Needlework*.—**Mignonette pepper.** in cookery, pepper unground, or ground very coarse.—**Mignonette-vine,** a plant, *Madia elegans*, from Pacific North America. [*Engl.*]—**Tree-mignonette,** a plant of any common variety of mignonette trained in an erect form and prevented from flowering early by having the ends of the shoots pinched off.

migraine (mi-grān'), *n.* Same as *megrim*.

migrainous (mi-grā'nus), *a.* [*< migraine + -ous.*] Pertaining to or caused by *megrim*: as, *migrainous* vertigo.

The various forms of headache — dyspeptic, *migrainous*, neuralgic, cerebral. *Lancet*, No. 3422, p. 690.

migrant, *n.* An obsolete form of *megrim*.

migrant (mī'grant), *a.* and *n.* [= *Pg. migrante, < L. migran(t)-s*, ppr. of *migrare*, migrate, remove: see *migrate*.] **I. a.** Changing place; migratory.

For now desire of *migrant* change holds sway.

The Century, XXXI. 115.

II. n. 1. One who migrates; a wanderer.

The unhappy *migrants* may be, if not magnificently, at least hospitably, entertained. *Foots*, *The Minor*, *Ded.*

2. In *zool.*, specifically, a migratory animal, as a bird.

These are true *migrants*; but a number of other birds visit us occasionally, and can only be classed as stragglers. *A. R. Wallace*, *Distribution of Animals*, I. 19.

migrate (mī'grāt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *migrated*, ppr. *migrating*. [*< L. migratus*, pp. of *migrare*, (> *It. migrare*), move from one place to another, remove, depart, migrate; perhaps connected with *meare*, go. Cf. *emigrate*, *immigrate*.] To pass or remove from one place of residence or habitat to another at a distance, especially from one country or latitude to another; in a general sense, to wander.

Those truly home-bred and genuine sons of the soil who have never *migrated* beyond the sound of Bow-bells.

W. Irving, *Sketch-Book*, p. 379.

= *Syn.* *Migrate*, *Emigrate*, *Immigrate*. To *migrate* is to change one's abode, especially to a distance or to another country, emphasis being laid upon the change, but not upon the place of departure or that of stopping, and the stay being generally not permanent. *Emigrate*, to migrate from, views the person as leaving his previous abode and making a new home; *immigrate*, to migrate into, views him as coming to the new place. The Arab *migrates*; the European coming to America is an *emigrant* to those whom he leaves, and an *immigrant* to the Americans. *Migrate* is applicable to animals; the other terms are generally used of the movements of men.

migration (mī-grā'shōn), *n.* [*< F. migration = Pg. migração = It. migrazione, < L. migratio(n)-, < migrare*, pp. *migratus*, migrate: see *migrate*.] **1.** The act of migrating; change of residence or habitat; removal or transit from one locality or latitude to another, especially at a distance. Among animals, the most extensive and regular migrations are performed by birds during spring and fall, and in a general way along meridians of longitude, the vernal migration being northward, the autumnal southward. This is ordinary or equatorial migration. In cold and temperate latitudes of the northern hemisphere nearly all insectivorous birds perform migration. Some, as sandpipers, which breed only in high latitudes, may be dispersed during their migration over a great part of the world. Others, as swallows, are noted not only for the extent but for the rapidity and regularity of their movements, their arrival and departure being capable of prediction with considerable accuracy. The migration of many water-fowls is scarcely less notable in the same respects. Migration seems to be determined, primarily and chiefly, by conditions of food-supply, but this does not fully account for the apparently needless extent and the wonderful periodicity of the movement, nor for the fact that individuals sometimes return to exactly the same spot to breed again, after passing the winter perhaps thousands of miles away. Migrations of mammals are more irregular than those of birds, less definitely related to latitude and longitude, and more obviously dependent upon food-supply: such are the excursions, often in enormous hordes, of various arctic animals, as lemmings and other rodents, reindeer, musk-oxen, foxes, etc. Such movements do not appear to be specially related to reproduction. Many fishes migrate from and back to the sea, ascending rivers to spawn, as is notably the case with anadromous fishes of the salmon and herring families; with eels the case is reversed; with many fishes the catadromous migration is between deeper and shallower, or colder and warmer, salt water. Periodical migration is also marked with certain insects. Thus, *Anosis plexippus*, the milkweed-butterfly, migrates southward in the fall to hibernate in the pine woods of

the southern United States. The faculty which enables or compels animals to migrate has been named the "instinct of migration"; but the phrase is rather a statement of fact than an explanation of the phenomenon, except in so far as this instinct may be regarded as originating in and being highly developed from the simple necessity of moving about to secure food.

All our adventures were by the fireside; and all our migrations from the blue bed to the brown.

Goldsmith, *Vicar*.

Adventures that beguiled and cheered
Their grave migration. Wordsworth, *Excursion*, vii.

Our remote forefathers must have made endless earlier migrations as parts of the great Aryan body, as parts of the smaller Teutonic body. But our voyage from the Low-Dutch mainland to the Isle of Britain was our first migration as a people. E. A. Freeman, *Amer. Lects.*, p. 31.

2. A number of animals migrating together; the total of the individuals or species which perform any particular migration; also, the time or period occupied in migrating.—3†. Change of place; removal.

Such alterations, transitions, migrations, of the centre of gravity, and elevations of new islands, had actually happened. Woodcock, *Essay towards a Nat. Hist. of the Earth*. (Latham.)

4†. Residence in a foreign country; banishment.

Wo is me, too too long banished from the Christian world, with such animosity, as if it were the worst of enemies, and meet to be adjudged to a perpetual migration.

Sp. Hall, *Invisible World, The Epistle*.

Bathic migration, migration of fishes from one depth of water to another; vertical or altitudinal change of habitat in the sea: distinguished from *equatorial migration*.

The fishes of any region may find water of suitable warmth by moving north or south along the shores of the continent, or by changing to waters of lesser or greater depth. The former may be called *equatorial*, the latter *bathic migration*. Bathic migration is the most common.

Goode, *Menhaden*.

Equatorial migration, ordinary meridional migration from or toward the equator. See *def. 1*.

migrationist (mī-grā'shon-ist), *n.* [*< migration + -ist*.] One who or that which migrates.

The descendants of previous ages of migrationists. *Jour. Anthropol. Inst.*, XVII, 130.

migration-station (mī-grā'shon-stā'shon), *n.* A station or post for observing facts concerning the migration of birds.

Migration-stations now exist in every state and territory of the Union excepting Delaware and Nevada.

Science, IV, 374.

migration-wave (mī-grā'shon-wāv), *n.* The migration of many birds simultaneously, so that they appear at once at a given place in great numbers in comparison with those that go before or come after; the height of the migration of a given species. Coues.

migrator (mī-grā-tōr), *n.* [*< LL. migrator, a wanderer, < L. migrare, pp. migratus, migrate: see migrate*.] One who or that which migrates.

These wild migrators. *The New Mirror* (1843), II, 121.

migratory (mī-grā-tō-ri), *a.* [= *F. migratoire* = *Sp. It. migratorio*; as *migrate + -ory*.] 1. Given to or characterized by migration; roving or removing from place to place; unsettled: as, the pastoral tribes of uncivilized men are generally *migratory*; to lead a *migratory* life.

Yet, sweet Nightingale!

From the warm breeze that hears thee on, alight
At will, and stay thy migratory flight.

Wordsworth, *Evening Voluntaries*, v.

The same species is often sedentary in one part of Europe, and *migratory* in another.

A. R. Wallace, *Distribution of Animals*, I, 20.

2. Pertaining or relating to migration or to a tendency to migrate.

This purpose is sometimes carried on by a sort of migratory instinct, sometimes by a spirit of conquest.

Burke, *Abridg. of Eng. Hist.*, II, 2.

Migratory animals, those animals whose instincts prompt them to remove from one place to another at the regularly recurring changes of season or of their natural means of subsistence.—**Migratory cells**, white blood-corpuscles which, by means of the amoeboid movement of their protoplasm, penetrate the walls of the blood-vessels and wander independently in the tissues, particularly the connective tissue.—**Migratory locust**. See *locust*, 1.—**Migratory pigeon**, the passenger-pigeon. See *Ectopistes*, and *cut under passenger-pigeon*.

migrenet, *n.* A Middle English form of *megrin*. **Mihelmesse**, *n.* A Middle English form of *Michaelmas*.

mihrab (mih-rāb'), *n.* [*Ar.*, praying-place.] A niche, or sometimes merely a decorated slab, in one of the interior walls of a mosque, marking the direction of Mecca, to which the faithful ought to turn in prayer. In the niche a copy of the Koran is usually kept, and in front of it the imam stands when he leads the congregation in prayer.

mihti, **mihtit**. Obsolete forms of *might*, *mighty*. **mikado** (mī-kā'dō), *n.* [*Jap.*, lit. 'exalted gate' (like the *Sublime Porte*, applied to the Sultan of Turkey), *< mi*, exalted, + *kado*, gate.] The

Emperor of Japan, sometimes erroneously spoken of as the spiritual emperor. See *shogun*.

Mikania (mī-kā'ni-ä), *n.* [*NL.* (Willdenow), named after J. C. Mikán, a Bohemian botanist (1769–1844).] A genus of composite plants of the suborder *Tubuliflorae*, the tribe *Eupatoriaceae*, and the subtribe *Ageraleae*. The principal characteristics are an involucre of four slightly unequal bracts, four-flowered heads which are racemose or panicle, and pappus with very numerous scabrous bristles arranged in one row. The plants are shrubs or herbs, which are almost always climbing or twining, with opposite leaves, and small white, flesh-colored, or pale-yellowish heads. About 140 species have been enumerated, but they may probably be reduced to 100. They are natives of the warmer parts of America, with the exception of one species, which is found in Asia and tropical Africa. *M. scandens*, the climbing hempweed, is a high climber, with cordate somewhat deltoid or hastate leaves and heads of pale flesh-colored flowers in dense cymes, climbing over copses along streams; it ranges through the eastern and southern United States into Mexico and to Brazil. *M. guaco* is one of the guaco-plants of tropical America.

mikelt, *a.* and *n.* A Middle English form of *mickle*.

mil. An abbreviation of *military*.

milaget (mī'lāj), *n.* See *mileage*.

Milanese (mil-an-ēs' or -ēz'), *a.* and *n.* [*< It. Milanese (< L. Mediolanensis), < Milano, < L. Mediolanum, the city now called Milan.*] *I.* *a.* Of or belonging to Milan or the people of Milan, a city of northern Italy, or to the province or the former duchy of Milan.

II. *n. sing.* and *pl.* A citizen or citizens of Milan.—**The Milanese**, the territory of the former duchy of Milan in northern Italy.

In 1499 the king crossed the Alps into the Milanese. *Encyc. Brit.*, IX, 554.

milarite (mī-lār-it), *n.* [*< Milar (the Val Milar, in Switzerland, where it was supposed to occur; the true locality, however, has been found to be Val Guf) + -ite*.] A silicate of aluminium and calcium, allied in composition to petalite. It occurs in colorless or greenish hexagonal (perhaps pseudohexagonal) prisms.

milcet, *v. t.* See *milsc*.

milch (milch), *a.* [*< ME. milche, melch, < AS. melc, meele, < G. melke = OHG. MHG. melch, G. melk = Icel. milkr, mjólkur, giving milk, < meole, milk: see milk*.] 1. Giving milk; furnishing milk: as, a *milch* cow: now applied only to domestic animals, and chiefly to cows.

Take two *milch* kine, on which there hath come no yoke. *I Sam.* vi, 7.

Get me three hundred *milch* bats, to make possets to procure sleep. *Webster, Duchess of Malfi*, iv, 2.

2†. Milky: said of plants.

Hem [plants] heth *milch* in veer novelles grene
Beth nought to feede.

Palladius, *Husbandrie* (E. E. T. S.), p. 99.

3†. Yielding liquid; distilling drops (namely, tears). [*Poetical and rare*.]

The instant burst of clamour that she made,
Unless things mortal move them not at all,
Would have made *milch* the burning eyes of heaven,
And passion in the gods. *Shak., Hamlet*, II, 2, 540.

milch-wench (milch'wench), *n.* A wet-nurse.

Such exceptions were made against all but one country *milch-wench*, to whom I was committed, and put to the breast. *Steele, Tatler*, No. 15.

milch-woman (milch'wum'ān), *n.* A wet-nurse. [*Rare*.]

We find not above fifty-one to have been starved, excepting helpless infants at Nurse, . . . being caused . . . by carelessness, ignorance, and infirmity of the *Milch-women*. J. Graunt, quoted in Ribton-Turner's *Vagrants and Vagrancy*, p. 168.

milchy (mīl'chi), *a.* [*< milch + -y*. Cf. *milky*.]

1. Milk-giving; abounding in milk.

There *milchy* goats come freely to the palle.

Sir T. Hawkins, tr. of *Odes of Horace*, Epode, xvi. (Davies.)

2. Milky, as an oyster.

mild (mīld), *a.* [*< ME. mild, milde, myld, < AS. milde = OS. mildi = OFries. milde = D. mild = MLG. Lg. milde = OHG. milti, MHG. milte, G. mild, milde, mild, = Icel. mildr = Sw. Dan. mild, mild, gentle, = Goth. *milds (or mildeis ?) (in comp. unmilds, without affection); perhaps = L. mollis (if that be taken as reduced from orig. *molvis, *molvis), soft, gentle (see *moll*, *mollify*, etc.).] Otherwise akin to O Bulg. *mīlū*, compassionate, Russ. *mīlui*, amiable, kind, Pol. Bohem. *mily*, dear, = Lith. *melas*, dear: cf. Gr. *μελιχρός*, kind, Skt. *mard*, be gracious, pity.] 1. Possessing softness or gentleness of disposition; soft-mannered; kindly disposed; good-tempered.*

So gainly a god and of goste mylde!

Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), II, 728.

O, he was gentle, *mild*, and virtuous!

Shak., Rich. III., I, 2, 104.

2. Exercising gentleness in conduct or action; not harsh or unfeeling; considerate; conciliatory.

To smooth his fault I should have been more *mild*.

Shak., Rich. III., I, 3, 240.

3. Marked by softness or kindness; gentle in character, method, or appearance; manifesting or expressing mildness; mollifying; tranquil; placid: as, *mild* words or manners; a *mild* rebuke; a *mild* aspect.

Rushing sound

Of onset ended soon each *milder* thought.

Milton, P. L., vi, 98.

Ah! dearest friend! in whom the gods had joined
The *mildest* manners with the bravest mind.

Pope, Hlad, xxiv, 963.

4. Gentle or moderate in force, operation, or effect; not harsh or irritating; emollient; bland; genial: as, *mild* medicine; *mild* winds; a *mild* remedy.

The folding gates diffused a silver light,

And with a *milder* gleam refresh'd the sight.

Addison, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., II.

5. Moderate in quality or degree; of mitigated force; weak in kind; free from harshness or roughness; hence, not hard to endure, manage, etc.: as, *mild* fruit; *mild* dissipation; *mild* efforts.

This horror will grow *mild*, this darkness light.

Milton, P. L., II, 220.

O! pass more innocent, in infant state,

To the *mild* limbo of our father Tate.

Pope, Dunciad, I, 238.

Upon a *mild* declivity of hill.

Byron, Child Harold, iv, 67.

Modena, Roman, and Sardinian (oak) are what the workmen call *milder* in character—that is to say, they are easier to work, and a little less hard. *Lastet, Timber*, p. 84.

6. Hence, new; not having gained the taste that comes by keeping; said of malt liquors: as, *mild* ale.—7. See the quotation.

A body which can have its form permanently changed without any flaw or break taking place is called *mild*.

Encyc. Brit., VI, 312.

[*Mild* forms the first element in a number of compounds of obvious signification: for example, *mild-flavored*, *mild-looking*, *mild-mannered*, *mild-spirited*, *mild-tempered*.]—**Mild steel**. See *steel*.—To draw it *mild*. See *draw*.—*Syn.* Bland, Soft, etc. (see *gentle*), tranquil, soothing, pleasant, pacific.

mildt (mīld), *n.* [*< ME. milde (= OHG. milti = Icel. mildi), mildness; < mild, a.*] Mildness; gentleness.

Phy on the cruel crabbed heart

Which was not mov'd with *milde*.

Gascoigne, Complaint of Philomene (ed. Arber).

mildt, *v.* [*ME.*, *< AS. mildian*, become mild (cf. *gemildsian*, *gemiltsian*, make mild, pity: see *milse*), *< milde*, mild: see *mild*, *a.*] *I.* *intrans.* To become mild.

II. *trans.* 1. To make merciful.—2. To pity; pardon. *Hallivell*.

milden (mīl'dn), *v.* [= *Dan. mildne*; as *mild + -en*.] *I.* *intrans.* To become mild; grow less severe, stringent, or intense; soften: as, the weather gradually *mildens*. *Imp. Dict.*

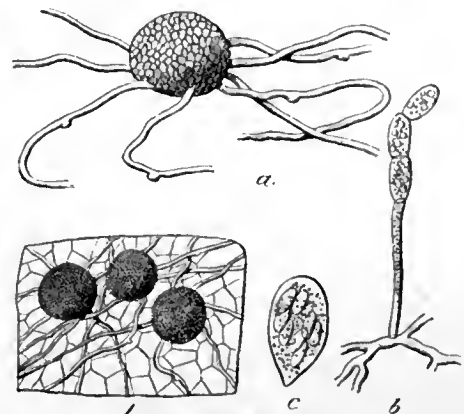
II. *trans.* To render mild, in any sense; make less severe, stringent, or intense; soften.

The political tone is also *mildened* in the revision.

Lovell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 215.

mildernixt, *n.* A coarse linen used for sail-cloth. *Draper's Diet.*

mildew (mīl'dū), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *mildewe*; *< ME. mildewe, mildeu, meldeue*, honeydew, also blight, *< AS. mildew, *milededw, meldeaw (= D. meeldaw = MLG. meldaw = OHG.*



Powdery Mildew, magnified.

1. *Erysiphe communis*, upon the epidermis of the leaf of *Lupinus pinnatis*, a, the sporocarp and mycelium; c, conidia bearing hyphae; d, an ascus, containing eight ascospores.

militou, MHG. *miltou*, G. *mehlthau* = Sw. *mjöldag* = Dan. *meldug*—the form *mele-*, D. *meel-*, etc., simulating *melu*, etc., = E. *meal*), honey-dew, < **mile* (= Goth. *milith* = L. *mel* = Gr. *μήλι*, *μηλιν-*), honey (> *milisc*, *mylisc*, *milsc*, *mylsc*, *melsc*, honeyed, sweet, mellow, = Icel. *milska*, a honey-eyed drink), + *dew*, dew. The first element is disputed, the word having early perished in independent use; but no other explanation than that here given is plausible.] 1. A minute parasitic fungus which frequently appears on the leaves, stems, and various other parts of plants or other decaying organic substances as a white frost-like down, or in spots or with various discolorations. The name is more properly restricted to the *Erysipheae*, or powdery mildews, and the *Peronosporae*, or downy mildews. The *Uredineae*, of which *Puccinia graminis*, the corn-mildew of England, is the type, are more properly rusts. (See *rust*, *Uredineae*.) The mildews are among the most destructive fungi known. *Peronospora viticola* is the very destructive American downy mildew of the grape, and *Uncinula ampelopsidis*, of which the so-called *Oidium Tuckeri* is the conical form, is the powdery mildew of the grape. *Phytophthora infestans* is the downy mildew of the potato, causing the disease known as *potato-rot*. *Erysiphe communis* is a very common mildew on various *Leguminosae*, *Ranunculaceae*, etc. The so-called mildew of linen is produced by a species of *Cladosporium*. See *Cladosporium*, *Erysiphe*, *Peronospora*.



The Downy Mildew of the Grape (*Peronospora viticola*), magnified.

2. A state of decay produced in living and dead vegetable matter, and in some manufactured products of vegetable matter, such as cloth and paper, by the ravages of very minute parasitic fungi.

The Lord shall smite thee . . . with mildew.

Deut. xxviii. 22.

One talks of mildew and of frost.

Cowper, Yearly Distress.

Mildew mortification, gangrenous ergotism.

mildew (mil'dū), *v.* [*< mildew*, *n.*] **I. trans.** To taint with mildew.

He . . . mildews the white wheat, and hurts the poor creature of earth.

Shak., Lear, iii. 4. 123.

It details . . . books at the Custom House till the pages are mildewed.

Macaulay, Hist. Eng., xxi.

II. intrans. To become affected with mildew.

mildew-bronze (mil'dū-bronz), *n.* Bronze in which is imitated the effect of aging on bronzes long buried in the ground.

mildewy (mil'dū-i), *a.* [*< mildew* + *-y*.] Affected by or abounding in mildew; moldy.

mildly (mild'li), *adv.* [*< ME. mildlich*, *mildeliche*, < AS. *mildlice* (= D. *mildtyk* = MLG. *mildetik* = MHG. *miltliche*, G. *mildlich* = Icel. *mildliga* = Sw. *mildeligen* = Dan. *mildelig*), < *milde*, mild: see *mild* and *-ly*.] In a mild manner or degree; softly; gently; tenderly; not roughly or violently; moderately.

mildness (mild'nes), *n.* [*< ME. mildenes*, < AS. **mildenes* (= OHG. *miltnissa*), < *milde*, mild: see *mild* and *-ness*.] The state or quality of being mild, in any sense of that word; gentleness of disposition, manner, action, or effect; moderateness of quality or character; placidity; softness; yieldingness.

mild-spoken (mild'spō'kn), *a.* Mild in speech. [Colloq.]

mile (mil), *n.* [*< ME. mile*, *myle*, < AS. *mīl* = D. *mīl* = MLG. *mīle*, LG. *mīle* = OHG. *mīla*, *mīlla*, MHG. *mīle*, G. *meile* = Icel. *mīla* = Sw. *Dan. mīl* = OF. *mīle*, *mīle*, F. *mīle* = Pr. Sp. *mīlla* = Pg. *mīlla* = It. *mīglia*, < ML. *mīlia*, *mīllia*, fem. sing., a mile, < L. *mīle*, sc. *passuum*, a mile, lit. a thousand steps: *mīle*, pl. *mīlia*, a thousand; *passuum*, gen. pl. of *passus*, a step: see *pace*.] An itinerary measure, formerly in use in most European countries, and modified from that of the Romans, which was equal to 1,617 English yards. The ordinary or statute mile is equal to 8 furlongs = 320 perches or poles = 1,760 yards = 5,280 feet; it was rendered legal by a statute of the thirty-fifth year of Elizabeth's reign, which prohibited building within three miles of London. This mile was probably intended to be about the length of a minute on the earth's surface, but the perch, of which it is an exact multiple, already existed. The square mile is 6,400 square chains, or 640 acres. The nautical or geographical mile has been variously defined: see *phrase* below. The medieval English mile (divided into 10 furlongs) was equal to 6,610 feet or 2,015 meters. The old London mile was 5,000 feet. The miles of continental Europe were of the most various lengths, and mostly represented, as it would seem, multiples of some modified Roman mile. The ancient Scottish mile was 1,976 yards = 1.123 English miles; the Irish mile, 2,240 yards = 1.273 English miles (11 Irish miles being 14 English miles). The Welsh mile was nearly

4 miles English. The following table shows the values of some of the principal miles in meters:

Italian Miles.	Meters.	German Miles—continued.	Meters.
Reggio	1593	Hanover	7419
Modena	1569	Saxony	9062
Genoa	1488	Brunswick	7419
Lombardy	1785	Baden	8889
Naples	2226	Austria	7587
Rome	1489		
Tuscany	1652		
Sicily	1858		
Malta	1612		
		Other Miles.	
		Castile	1392
		Portugal	2058
		Greece	1292
		Holland	5847
		Denmark	7538
		England	1609
Geographical	7420		
Prussia	7532		

I hold for al the god that euer God made,

Abide gon in a brod wele bi a large mīle.

William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), i. 1732.

A merry heart goes all the day,

Your sad three in a mīle-a.

Shak., W. T., iv. 2 (song).

He had ridden five Staffordshire miles.

Robin Hood's Birth (Child's Ballads, V. 349).

Geographical or nautical mile, a mile variously defined as: (1) the mean length of a minute of latitude = 6,082.66 feet; (2) the length of a minute of the meridian corresponding to the radius of curvature of the particular latitude, varying from 6,045.95 feet at the equator to 6,107.85 feet at the poles; and (3) the length of a minute of longitude on the equator = 6,087.15 feet. To remove all uncertainty, the United States Coast Survey has adopted the value of the nautical mile as equal to one sixtieth part of the length of a degree on the great circle of a sphere whose surface is equal to the surface of the earth. This value gives one nautical mile = 6,080.27 feet, which is very nearly the value of the Admiralty knot (6,080 feet) adopted by the British Hydrographic Office.—**Three-mile limit, belt, or zone** (also called the *marine belt*), in international law, that part of the margin of the high seas which is within the jurisdiction of the nation possessing the coast, originally determined by the circumstance that, at the time this limit became generally recognized, a marine league approximated fairly to the distance at which cannon on the shore would serve to command the water. 1 Whart. Dig. Int. Law, 114, § 32.

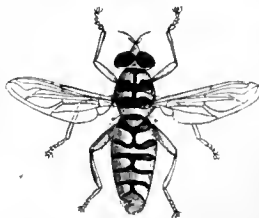
mileage (mī'lāj), *n.* [Formerly also *milage*; < *mīle* + *-age*.] 1. Length, extent, or distance in miles; the total or aggregate number of miles of way made, used, or traversed: as, the *mileage* of highways or waterways in a country; the *mileage* of a railroad-line; the *mileage* of a year's traffic on a railroad, or of travel through a country.—2. An allowance or compensation for travel or conveyance reckoned by the mile; especially, payment allowed to a public functionary for the expenses of travel in the discharge of his duties according to the number of miles passed over: as, the *mileage* of a sheriff, circuit judge, or member of Congress or of a legislature.

Private travellers can obtain permission to make use of (post-horses) on payment of small *mileage*-dues.

H. O. Forbes, Eastern Archipelago, p. 52.

mile-post (mīl'pōst), *n.* A post set up to mark distance by miles along a highway or other line of travel.

Milesia (mī-lē'si-ā), *n.* [NL.] A genus of dipterous insects of the family *Syrphidae*, founded by Latreille in 1805. It is composed of large, robust, nearly naked species, black or yellowish-brown, with yellowish thoracic and abdominal markings. The genus is mostly developed in southeastern Asia and the East Indian archipelago; but two European species are known, and one, *M. ornata*, is North American.



Ornate Syrphid (*Milesia ornata*).

Milesian (mī-lē'si-ā), *n.* [*< L. Milesius*, < Gr. *Μιλήσιος*, of or pertaining to Miletus, < *Μίλητος*, > L. *Miletus*, Miletus: see *def.*] **I. a.** Pertaining to Miletus, an ancient city of Caria, on the Ionic coast of Asia Minor, or to its inhabitants.

II. n. A native or an inhabitant of the ancient Ionic city of Miletus in Asia Minor.

Milesian (mī-lē'shi-an or -shan), *a. and n.* [*< L. Milesianus*, < *Milesius*, a fabulous king of Spain.] **I. a.** Pertaining to Ireland or the Irish race. See *II.*

II. n. A native of Ireland; a member of the Irish race: so called from the tradition of an ancient conquest and reorganization of the country by two sons of Milesius, a fabulous king of Spain. It is supposed that the legendary race of Milesians were the same as the Scots who conquered Ireland in prehistoric times.

mile-stone (mīl'stōn), *n.* A stone or pillar set up along a highway or other line of travel to mark distance in miles.

The second *mile-stone* fronts the garden gate.

Cowper, Retirement, i. 490.

mileway (mīl'wā), *n.* 1. A measure of time: the third part of an hour, or twenty minutes.—2. Five degrees of angular measurement.

As I have said, 5 of these degrees maken a *milewey*, & 3 *milewey* maken an howre. Chaucer, Astrolabe, i. § 16.

milfoil (mil'foil), *n.* [*< ME. milfoil*, < OF. *milfoil*, *mirfoel*, *mierfoel*, *millefoeil*, m., *millefeuille*, F. *millefeuille*, f., = Pg. *mifolhas* = It. *millefoglie*, *millefoglio*, < L. *millefolium*, neut., *millefolia*, f., milfoil, lit. (like Gr. *χιλιόφυλλον*, milfoil), 'thousand leaves,' so called from the abundance of its leaves, < *mille*, a thousand, + *folium*, leaf: see *mill* and *foil*. Cf. *trefoil*, *quatrefoil*, *cinq-foil*, etc.] A composite herb, *Achillea Millefolium*, also called *yarrow*. It is distributed throughout the northern hemisphere, and is found on roadsides, in dry pastures, etc. It is a grayish-green plant, a foot or two high, the leaves bipinnate and very finely divided, the heads in a crowded corymb, their short rays white, sometimes rose-colored. Medicinally the milfoil is a mild aromatic tonic and astringent. *A. moschata*, the musk-milfoil, a native of the mountains of central and southern Europe, is cultivated in Switzerland as a food for cattle. The name is sometimes extended to other plants of the genus.—**Water-milfoil**, one of various water-plants with finely dissected leaves, chiefly of the genus *Myriophyllum*. The hooded water-milfoil is the bladderwort, *Utricularia vulgaris*.

miliat, *n.* [L., pl. of *miliun*: see *Milium*.] Millet; millet-seed.

They stamp their *mīla* as we do spice, . . . temper with fresh water and salt, and make rolls thereof.

Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 650.

miliari, *n.* [*< ME. miliare*, < L. *miliarium* (see *def.*).] In *Rom. antiq.* and later, a tall narrow vessel for drawing and warming water: used in baths.

A *miliari* of lede, the bothom brasse

Anende the fettes sette it so withoute

The fourneis, and the fire thre undre passe.

Palladius, Husbandrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 40.

miliaria (mī-lī-ā-ri-ā), *n.* [NL., < L. *miliaria*, fem. of *miliarius*, belonging to millet: see *miliari*.] 1. In *pathol.*, *miliary fever*.—2. In *ornith.*, an old name of the corn-bunting, *Emberiza miliaria*, as that of a bird which feeds upon millet. It is taken by some authors as a generic name of this bunting and its near relatives.

miliary (mī-lī-ā-ri), *a.* [= F. *miliare* = Sp. Pg. *miliar* = It. *miliare*, < L. *miliarius*, of or belonging to millet, < *miliun*, millet: see *millet*.] Resembling millet-seeds, especially in size (about one or two millimeters in diameter); accompanied by formations of this size: as, *miliary glands*; *miliary tuberculosis*; *miliary fever*. See *gland*, *tuberculosis*, *fever*.

milicet (mī-lēs'), *n.* [*< F. milice*, militia: see *militia*.] Militia, in a general sense.

The two-and-twentieth of the prince's age is the time assigned by their constitutions for his entering upon the public charges of their *mīlie*.

Sir W. Temple, War in the Low Countries.

Miliobatis, *n.* See *Myliobatis*.

Miliola (mī-lī-ō-lā), *n.* [NL., < L. *miliolum*, millet: see *Milium*.] A genus of imperforate foraminifers, typical of the family *Miliolidae*. The minute fossil tests or shells occur in immense numbers in some strata, being the chief constituent of the miliolite limestone of the Paris basin, for example.

Miliolidae (mī-lī-ō-lī-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Miliola* + *-idae*.] A family of foraminiferous rhizopods, typified by the genus *Miliola*. They have the test imperforate, normally calcareous and porcelaneous, sometimes incrustated with sand, under starved conditions (for example in brackish water) becoming chitinous or chitino-arenaceous, and at abyssal depths occasionally consisting of a thin, homogenous, imperforate silicious film.

milioliform (mī-lī-ō-lī-fōrm), *a.* [*< NL. Miliola* + L. *forma*, form.] Same as *milioline*.

milioline (mī-lī-ō-līn), *a.* [*< NL. Miliola* + *-ine*.] Pertaining to, characteristic of, or resembling the *Miliolidae* or a subfamily *Milioline*: as, a *milioline* chamber or character.

Abounding near the shores of almost every sea are some forms of the *Milioline* type, so named from the resemblance of some of their minute fossilized forms to millet-seeds.

W. B. Carpenter, Micros., § 462.

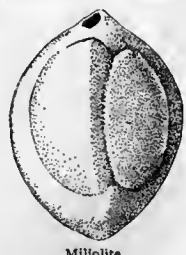
miliolite (mī-lī-ō-lī-t), *a. and n.* [*< NL. Miliola* + *-ite*.] **I. a.** Miliolitic.

II. n. A fossil milioline foraminifer.

miliolitic (mī-lī-ō-lī-t'ik), *a.* [*< miliolite* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to miliolites; containing or consisting of miliolites: as, *miliolitic* chalk.

milit. An abbreviation of *military*.

militancy (mī-lī-tan-si), *n.* [*< militan(t)* + *-cy*.] The condition of being militant; a state of warfare or conflict.



Miliolite.

All humane life, especially the active part, is constituted in a state of continual *militancy*.

W. Montague, *Devout Essays*, I. x. 7.

It is not uncheering to look back upon a time when the nation (England) was in a normal condition of *militancy* against social injustice.

Froude, *Sketches*, p. 172.

militant (mil'i-tant), *a.* [= F. *militant* = Sp. Pg. It. *militante*, < L. *militans* (-t-s), ppr. of *militare*, serve as a soldier: see *militate*.] 1. Fighting; warring; engaged in warfare; pertaining to warfare or conflict.

At which command the powers *militant*

... moved on

In silence. Milton, P. L., vi. 61.

2. Having a combative character or tendency; warlike.

The *militant* nature of legal protection is seen in the fact that . . . it is a replacing of individual armed force by the armed force of the state, always in reserve if not exercised.

H. Spencer, *Prin. of Sociol.*, § 522.

Church militant. See *church*.

militantly (mil'i-tant-li), *adv.* In a militant or warlike manner.

militant (mil'i-tant), *a.* [*< L. militaris*: see *military*.] Military.

Although he were a prince in *militar* vertue approved.

Bacon, *Hist. Hen. VII.*

Instruct the noble English heirs

In politique and *militar* affairs.

B. Jonson, *Underwoods*, lxiii.

militarily (mil'i-tā-ri-li), *adv.* In a military or warlike manner; by military force; from a military point of view.

Austria is at this moment, under the treaty [of 1856], *militarily* occupying two provinces of Turkey in order to reform them.

N. A. Rev., CXXVII. 395.

militarism (mil'i-tā-riz-iz), *n.* [*< F. militarisme* = Sp. *militarismo*; as *militar*, *military*, + *-ism*.] The military spirit; addiction to war or military practices; the maintenance of national power by means of standing armies.

The principles of Port Royal found some supporters . . . before monarchism and *militarism* had crushed the life out of the nation.

Encyc. Brit., VII. 675.

Monarchy, aristocracy, *militarism* we could not have if we would, we would not have if we could.

A. D. White, *Century's Message*, p. 19.

Who can say that the democracy will not in some sudden impulse of economy or aversion to *militarism* prematurely reduce the army and navy, and lay the Empire open to aggression from every side?

Nineteenth Century, XX. 311.

militarist (mil'i-tā-ris-t), *n.* [*< militar*, *military*, + *-ist*.] 1. One devoted to military affairs; one proficient in the art of war.

You're deceived, my lord; this is Monsieur Parolles, the gallant *militarist*—that was his own phrase—that had the whole theoric of war in the knot of his scarf, and the practice in the chape of his dagger.

Shak., *All's Well*, iv. 3. 161.

2. One who is in favor of a standing army; one who advocates a warlike policy.

military (mil'i-tā-ri), *a.* and *n.* [Formerly also *militar*; = F. *militaire* = Sp. Pg. *militar* = It. *militare*, < L. *militaris*, rarely *militarius*, of or belonging to soldiers or war, warlike, < *miles* (milit-), OL. *meiles*, a soldier.] 1. *a.* 1. Having the position or character of a soldier; pertaining to soldiers; suitable to, characteristic of, or performed by soldiers; soldierly: as, a *military* man; a *military* deportment or disposition.

He will maintain his argument as well as any *military* man in the world.

Shak., *Hen. V.*, iii. 2. 86.

Was this your discipline and faith engaged,

Your *military* obedience? Milton, P. L., iv. 955.

Though courageous in brawls and duels, he knew nothing of *military* duty.

Macaulay, *Hist. Eng.*, vi.

2. Relating or pertaining to war, to the art of war, or to an armed force; adapted to or connected with a state of war; martial; warlike; belligerent: as, the *military* art; *military* glory; *military* history; *military* equipage; a *military* expedition. The military resources of a country include both army and navy, and the phrase *military* office has been legally construed to apply to both; but in ordinary language *military* is used only in relation to the land-forces, as distinguished from the naval or sea forces.

Both were ambitious of *military* glory, and showed capacity for attaining it.

Prescott, *Ferd. and Isa.*, ii. 25.

A *military* force, whether intended to operate on land or at sea, exists primarily for purposes of war.

J. R. Soley, *Blockade and Cruisers*, p. 231.

3. Warlike in method or practice; having relation to the usages or purposes of war; connected with or dependent upon the use of armed force: opposed to *civil*: as, a *military* despotism; *military* government; a *military* execution.

Abbreviated *mil.*, *milit.*

Bureau of Military Justice. See *bureau*.—**Military architecture.** See *architecture*.—**Military art,** the art of war. (*a*) *Tactical*, relating to the order and arrangement

to be observed in the management of an army when it is to march, to engage an enemy, or to be encamped. (*b*) *Technical*, including the composition, fabrication, and application of warlike machines, and the practice of military engineering in the erection of offensive and defensive works for the protection of an army, a city, or a country. This branch also comprises the topographical surveys, the building of pontoon and other bridges, the projection and construction of roads, telegraph-lines, railroads, etc., necessary to the operations of an army in the field.—**Military band.** See *band*.—**Military ceremonies.** See *ceremony*.—**Military commission.** See *commission*.—**Military courts,** the courts of chivalry and courts martial.—**Military drum,** the side-drum or snare-drum.—**Military engineering,** fever, etc. See the nouns.—**Military fends.** See *fend*.—**Military Knight of Windsor.** Same as *Windsor Knight* (which see, under *knight*).—**Military law,** the body of rules and ordinances prescribed by competent authority for the government of the military state, considered as a distinct community. (*Bishop*) Military law in the United States consists of the Rules and Articles of War, and other statutory provisions for the government of persons subject to military control, to which may be added the unwritten or common law derived from the usage and custom of military service. See *law*, and *martial law* (under *martial*).—**Military mast.** See *mast*.—**Military music,** martial music, suitable for a military band and for use in connection with military evolutions.—**Military offenses,** offenses which are cognizable by a court martial.—**Military system,** the rules, regulations, forms, etc., prescribed for the organization and administration of an army in the field or in garrison or camp.—**Military tenure,** a tenure of land on condition of performing military service.—**Military testament,** in *Rom. law*, a nuncupative will, by which a soldier might dispose of his goods without the forms and solemnities which the law requires in other cases.—**Statute of military tenures,** an English statute of 1660, which abolished knights' service and some of the abuses and exactions of military tenures.—*Syn. Warlike, etc.* See *martial*.

II. *n.* Soldiers generally; soldiery; officers of the army; commonly with the definite article: as, the occasion was enlivened by the presence of the *military*.

My lord going to the "Trumpet," in the Cockpit, Whitehall, an house used by the *military* in his time as a young man.

Thackeray, *Henry Esmond*, i. 14.

militate (mil'i-tāt), *v. i.*: pret. and pp. *militated*, ppr. *militating*. [*< L. militatus*, pp. of *militare*, (< It. *militare* = Pg. Sp. *militar* = F. *militier*), be a soldier, < *miles* (milit-), a soldier: see *military*.] 1. To be in conflict or at variance; come into collision.

Against everything which *militated* with the doctrines or ceremonies of his church, he hurled his anathemas.

Whipple, *Ess. and Rev.*, II. 90.

Hence—2. To stand in array; have weight or force, as in determining anything: followed by *against*, and permissibly by *in favor of*: as, these facts *militate against* (or *in favor of*) your theory.

Multiplicity of talents has too often *militated against* the due fulfilment of some special bent.

W. Sharp, D. G. Rossetti, p. 1.

militation (mil-i-tā'shon), *n.* [*< L.* as if **militatio* (-n-), < *militare*, pp. *militatus*, serve as a soldier: see *militate*.] A fighting; warfare: state of conflict.

Repentance doth not cut down sin at a blow; no, it is a constant *militation*, & course of mortification.

The Morning Exercise Methodized, p. 374.

militia (mi-lish'ē), *n.* [Formerly *militie*, < F. *militie* = Sp. Pg. *militia* = It. *militia*, < L. *militia*, military service, the soldiery, < *miles* (milit-), a soldier.] 1. Military service; warfare.

Another kind of *militia* I had then theirs. Baxter.

2. Soldiery; militants collectively. [Rare.]

Know then, unnumber'd spirits round thee fly,

The light *militia* of the lower sky.

Pope, R. of the L., i. 42.

Hence—3. The whole body of men declared by law amenable to military service, without enlistment, whether armed and drilled or not. [U. S.]

It has been necessary to call into service, not only volunteers, but also portions of the *militia* of the States by draft.

Lincoln, in Raymond, p. 348.

The regular army is supported and controlled by the federal government, but each state maintains its own *militia*, which it is bound to use in case of internal disturbance before calling upon the central government for aid. In time of war, however, these *militias* come under the control of the central government.

J. Fiske, *Amer. Pol. Ideas*, p. 98.

4. A body of men enrolled and drilled according to military law, as an armed force, but not as regular soldiers, and called out in emergency for actual service and periodically for drill and exercise. The feudal array of the middle ages was properly a *militia*, and the first proceeding of modern warfare consisted in the gradual adoption of permanent and regular troops, which superseded the *militia*.

militiaman (mi-lish'ē-man), *n.*; pl. *militiamen* (-men). One who belongs to the organized and armed *militia*.

militate (mi-lish'ē-āt), *v. i.* [*< militia* + *-ate*. Cf. *militate*.] 1. To levy or raise troops; maintain a standing army.

We continue to *militate*, and to raise light troops.

Walpole, To Maun, Nov. 16, 1750. (Davies.)

2. To fight as a soldier.

The *militating* spirits of my country.

Sterne, *Trietram Shandy*, III. 177. (Davies.)

Milium (mil'i-um), *n.* [NL. (Tournefort, 1700), < L. *milium*, millet: see *millet*.] 1. A genus of grasses of the tribe *Agrostideae* and the subtribe *Stipeae*, characterized by an ovoid glume, rigid or hardened about the earyopsis, and an awnless flowering glume. They are annuals or perennials, with flat leaves and a compound panicle of one-flowered spikelets. There are 5 or 6 species, natives of Europe, temperate Asia, and North America. The genus bears the common name of *millet-grass*. *M. effusum*, widely spread through the northern hemisphere, is a tall handsome grass which thrives in dense shade. Its herbage is relished by cattle, and its seed by birds.

They have the seed of *Milium* in great abundance.

Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 104.

2. [*i. e.*] In *pathol.*, an affection of the sebaceous glands, caused by retention of their secretion in the form of pearly or yellowish-white little globular bodies embedded in the skin and projecting slightly above its surface.

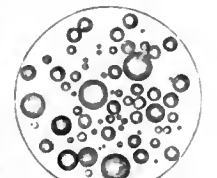
Milium is a minute white tumour, about the size of a millet seed, . . . which is mostly situated at or near the free edge of the lid.

J. S. Wells, *Dis. of Eye*, p. 682.

Milium (mil-i-ū'sā), *n.* [NL. (Lesechenault, 1832), named after J. Milium Votolinas, a horticultural writer of the 16th century.] A genus of dicotyledonous polypetalous plants of the natural order *Anonaceae*, the custard-apple family, type of the tribe *Miliuseae*. It is characterized by having the outside petals small, and the interior ones much larger, flat, and converging at the apex. Seven or eight species are known, natives of eastern India, and perhaps of Australia. They are low or medium-sized trees, with flowers almost always axillary, either solitary or in clusters, and with the petals often transparent.

Milium (mil-i-ū'sā), *n. pl.* [NL. (Bentham and Hooker, 1862), < *Milium* + *-ea*.] A tribe of plants of the natural order *Anonaceae*, typified by the genus *Milium*. It is characterized by stamens which are loosely imbricated, and with the connective slightly or not at all dilated beyond the conspicuous dorsal cells of the anthers. There are 11 genera and about 65 species, all indigenous to the tropics.

milk (milk), *n.* [*< ME. milk, mylk, melk, mule*, < AS. *meole, meoluc* (not **mile*) = OFries. *melok* = D. *melk* = MLG. LG. *melk* = OHG. *miluh*. MllG. *milich*, *milch*, G. *milch* = Icel. *mjólk* = Sw. *mjólk* = Dan. *melk* = Goth. *miluks*, *milk*; cf. Ir. *mely* = Obulg. *meleko* = Pol. Bohem. *meleko* = Serv. *mijeko* = Russ. *moloko* = Wendish *moloko*, *melauka* (all prob. borrowed from or modified according to the Teut., having *k* for the reg. *g*) (cf. W. *laeth*, L. *laet* (-) = Gr. *γάλα* (*gála*), *milk*, of diff. origin: see *lactate*, etc., *galaxy*, etc.); derived from a common Indo-Eur. verb, namely, AS. *melean* (pret. *meale*, pp. *melecan*) = D. *melken* = MLG. LG. *melken* = OHG. *melchan*, MHG. *melechen*, *melken*, G. *melken* = Goth. **milkan* (not recorded), a strong verb partly displaced by, or merged in, a later weak verb, F. *milk* = OFries. *melka* = Icel. *mjólkja*, etc., depending on the noun; cf. Obulg. *milica*, *mlesti*, etc., = Russ. *meliziti* = Lith. *milsti* = L. *mulgere* = Gr. *ἀγέζω*, *milk* = Skt. *√ marj* = Zend *√ marez*, stroke, rub. Hence *milk*, *r.*, and *milch*, *a.*] 1. A white or bluish-white liquid secreted by the mammary glands of the females of the class *Mammalia*, and drawn from their breasts for the nourishment of their young. It is opaque, with a slight peculiar odor and a bland sweetish taste. Its chemical constituents in different mammals are qualitatively alike, but quantitatively vary much, not only in different species, but also in different individuals, or even at different times in the same individual. The amount of water varies from about 80 to 90 per cent., the residue being composed of albuminoids (casein and lactoprotein), fat, milk-sugar, and certain salts, chiefly phosphates. Under the microscope it appears as a clear transparent fluid, in which a large number of minute globules are suspended. When allowed to rest, these globules rise to the surface, forming a yellowish stratum, the *cream*, which consists mainly of the fat, mixed with some casein, and retaining some serum. In the cow about 5 per cent. of the milk is cream, in the human female less, in the mare scarcely more than 1 per cent. By churning, the globules unite to form butter, leaving the *buttermilk*, which is essentially a solution of milk-sugar, with the salts and some casein and butter. The milk from which cream is separated is *skimmed milk*, which when left to itself (if not too cold) develops, from the action of a certain bacterium, lactic acid, which separates the casein in a coagulated condition called *curd*; the same effect is produced by some other acids, and by rennet, the prepared linner membrane of the stomach of a calf. The liquid separated from the coagulum is called *whey*, and contains chiefly



Drop of Milk, showing fat-globules (highly magnified).

milk-sugar and some salts. Cheese is prepared by coagulating milk with rennet, allowing the whey to separate, and adding salt to the curd. The specific gravity of both cow's and human milk is about 1.030. Human milk is always alkaline, cow's milk either alkaline or acid, while the milk of carnivora is always acid. Milk represents a complete or typical food, in which all the constituents necessary for maintaining the life and growth of the body are present. In rare instances milk, in greater or less abundance, is secreted by the mammary glands of the adult human male.

*Milke before wine, I would twere mine;
Milke taken after, is poisons daughter.*
Quoted in *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), Index, p. 100.

She bath'd her body many a time
In fountains fill'd with milk.
Queen Eleanor's Fall (Child's Ballads, VII. 297).

2. Anything resembling milk in appearance, taste, etc., as the juice of the cocoanut and the sap of certain plants (see *latex*).

Thoo [aquilla] that in hillies growre or places colde
Have litel milk.
Palladius, Husbandrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 124.

At the time when the contents of the berry [wheat] are in the condition technically known as *milk*.
Ure, Dict., IV. 153.

3. The spat before it is discharged from an oyster.—4. A slight cloudy opacity occurring in some diamonds.

Cloudy imperfections known in the trade as "*milk*" or "*salt*."
Ure, Dict., II. 24.

Blus milk. (a) Milk deprived of its cream; skimmed milk. It has a faint bluish tinge. [Colloq.] (b) Milk which has undergone a special fermentation caused by a microbe, *Bacterium cyanogenum*, which causes it to assume a blue color.—**Bristol milk**, a mixed beverage of which sherry is the chief ingredient.

Plenty of brave wine, and above all *Bristol milk*.

Pepys, Diary.

A rich brewage made of the best Spanish wine, and celebrated over the whole kingdom as *Bristol milk*.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., iii.

Condensed milk, milk preserved by the addition of sugar with or without other ingredients, and subsequent reduction by evaporation to a half or a fourth of its bulk, sometimes even to dryness.—**Fairy's milk**, a peculiar milky secretion produced by the mammary glands of infants for some days after birth.—In *milk*, in the milk, milky; containing the spat, as oysters; containing a white juice, as wheat before the grains harden.—**Milk of almonds**, an emulsion prepared by rubbing blanched almonds with gum arabic, sugar, and water.—**Milk of lime**, slaked lime suspended in water: so called as resembling milk in appearance.—**Milk of sulphur**, precipitated sulphur.—**Pigeon's milk**, a milky or curdy secretion of the crop of pigeons of both sexes, upon which they feed their young for some time by disgorging or regurgitating it into their mouths.—**Red milk**, milk which has assumed a red color from the growth of a chromogenic fungus, *Micrococcus prodigiosus*.—**Sugar of milk**. Same as *lactose*.—**Whole milk**, milk with all its cream. [Eng.]—**Yellow milk**, milk which has assumed a yellow color, due to a coloring matter produced by a microbe, *Bacterium synanthum*.

milk (milk), *v. t.* [*< ME. milken, < AS. meolcian = OFries. melka (= Icel. mjölka = Sw. mjölka = Dan. malke)*, draw milk, give milk, *< meole*, milk: see *milk*, *n.*, where an earlier form of the verb is mentioned.] 1. To press or draw milk from the breasts or udders of: as, to *milk* a cow.

The Jew may not *milk* his cattell, nor eate of the milke when he hath procured a Christian to *milk* them, except he first buy it, but at his owne price.

Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 205.

Thou wilt not find my shepherdeses idly piping on oaten reeds, but *milking* the kine.
Gay, Shepherd's Week, Proeme.

2†. To suck.

I have given suck, and know
How tender 'tis to love the babe that *milks* me.
Shak., Macbeth, I. 7. 55.

3. Figuratively, to drain the contents or the strength from; exhaust gradually: as, to *milk* a friend's purse; the soil has been *milke*d of its fertility. [Obsolete or colloq.]

And to ayd the kynge in hys right must the commona be *milke*d till they bleede agayne. *Tyndale*, Works, p. 365.

This three year I have *milke*d their hopes.

B. Jonson, Volpone, I. 1.

4. In *racing slang*, to bet against, as an owner against his horse when the horse is to be withdrawn, or cannot win, or is not to be allowed to win.—5. In *teleg.*, to draw part of the current from (a wire) through an instrument without cutting the wire; read a message by placing an induction apparatus close to (the wire).

The rapidity and simplicity of the means by which a wire could be *milke*d without being cut or put out of circuit struck the whole of the party.

Prescott, Elect. Invent., p. 108.

6†. To supply with milk; feed with milk.

Norished was Terry fuetly to right
That she full ofte hym raid [dressed] and dight,
Chaufed, *milke*d, and rechaufed again.
Rom. of Partheny (E. E. T. S.), I. 4024.

For lyche a moder she can cherishe,
And *milken* as doth a norya. *Rom. of the Rose*.

milk-abscess (milk'ab'ses), *n.* An abscess of the female breast arising during lactation.

milk-and-water (milk'and-wa'ter), *a.* Insipid, like milk diluted with water; hence, weak; characterless; wishy-washy. [Colloq.]

What slays a veteran may well lay a *milk-and-water* bourgeois low.
C. Reade, Cloister and Hearth, xxi.

milk-blotch (milk'bloch), *n.* An eruption of numerous minute vesicles on a red surface, on the faces of infants, in some cases extending to the neck and breast. The vesicles break, and discharge a viscid fluid, which becomes incruated in yellowish or greenish scabs, forming, as they extend, a kind of mask. It is a form of vesicular eczema. Also called *milk-crust* or *milk-scab*.

milk-can (milk'kan), *n.* A large can for carrying milk to market or to customers.

milk-car (milk'kär), *n.* A special form of box freight-car with end platforms and passenger-car springs, used for the transportation of milk in cans. [U. S.]

milk-cooler (milk'kö'lër), *n.* An apparatus for cooling fresh milk by means of ice or cold water.

milk-crust (milk'krust), *n.* Same as *milk-blotch*.

milk-cure (milk'kür), *n.* A system of medical treatment by means of a diet of milk.

milk-dame (milk'däm), *n.* A wet-nurse; a foster-mother.

Then her owne *mylkdame* in byrth soyl was breathleas
abyding. *Stanhurst*, Æneid, iv. 681.

milk-dentition (milk'den-tish'ön), *n.* See *dentition*.

milk-duct (milk'dukt), *n.* The duct, or any one of several ducts, which conveys milk from the place of its secretion in the mammary gland through the nipple to the exterior; a galactophorous duct.

milken (mil'kn), *a.* [*< ME. milken* (?), *< AS. *mylcan, milcan*, of milk, *< meole*, milk: see *milk*, *n.*, and *-en2*.] 1. Consisting of milk. [Rare.]

The remedies are to be proposed from a constant course of the *Milken* diet.

Sir W. Temple.

2. Milky; resembling milk.

She having with a pretty paleness, which did leave
milken lines upon her rosy cheeks, paid a little duty to human fear.
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, iv.

milken-way† (mil'ku-wä), *n.* Same as *Milky Way*.

I said thine eyes were stars, thy breasts the *milken-way*.
Sir P. Sidney (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 564).

milker (mil'kër), *n.* 1. One who milks.

His kine, with awelling udders, ready stand,
And, lowing for the pail, invite the *milker's* hand.
Dryden, tr. of Virgil's Georgics, II. 764.

2. An apparatus for milking cows mechanically.—3. A cow or other animal that gives milk: usually with a qualifying term. [Colloq.]

Inferior cows will require to be weeded out, and the utmost attention must be paid to breeding good *milkers*.
Quarterly Rev., CXLV. 323.

milk-factory (milk'fak'tō-ri), *n.* See the quotation.

Factories, as explained by Canon Bagot, in a paper read at the recent Dairy Conference in Ireland, are of three kinds, distinguished by him as *milk factories*, creameries, and butter factories. In the *milk factories*, which are becoming common in the south of Ireland, the whole milk is purchased from the farmers, the price paid lately being 4d. to 4½d. a gallon, and the separated milk, after the cream has been extracted by the mechanical cream separator, is taken back by the farmers, at 1d. to 2d. a gallon, for the feeding of pigs. *Quarterly Rev.*, CXLV. 306.

milk-fat, *n.* See *milk-rat*.

milk-fever (milk'fē'vër), *n.* A name applied to light feverish attacks coming on shortly after childbirth, and coinciding more or less with the beginning of lactation.

milk-fish (milk'fish), *n.* A clupeoid fish, *Chanos salmoneus*. See *Chanos*.

milkful (milk'ful), *a.* [*< milk*, *n.*, + *-ful*.] Abounding or overflowing with milk; fertile; fruitful.

0 *Milk-ful* Vales, with hundred Brooks indented.

Sylvestre, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, II. The Decay.

milk-glass (milk'gläs), *n.* Same as *eryolite glass* (which see, under *eryolite*).

milk-globule (milk'glob'ül), *n.* One of the numerous small highly refractive oil-globules floating in the milk-plasma. The white color and opacity of milk are due to the milk-globules, which reflect the light. They consist of fat or butter, surrounded by a very thin envelop of casein.

milk-hedge (milk'hej), *n.* A shrub or small tree, *Euphorbia Tirucalli*, native in Africa, and naturalized in parts of India. It branches densely, is perennially green, and is much used for hedges. Its wood, which is very hard, and durable when not exposed to wet, is valuable for gunpowder-charcoal. Its milky juice is an Indian specific for syphilis.

milk-house (milk'hous), *n.* A dairy.

Who would not thinke it a ridiculous thing to see a lady
In her *milke-house* with a velvet gown?

Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, iii. 24.

milkily (mil'ki-li), *adv.* With a milky appearance; after the manner of milk.

milkinness (mil'ki-nes), *n.* 1. The state of being milky, or of resembling milk in quality or appearance.

All nebule naturally seemed to him (Herschel) to be but stellar clusters, so distant as to cause the individual stars to disappear in a general *milkinness* or nebulosity.

Newcomb and Holden, Astron., p. 458.

Hence—2. Blandness; mildness; softness.

Would I could share the balmy, even temper,
And *milkinness* of blood. *Dryden*, Cleomenes, I. 1.

My new companion poured out his complaints in no
milkinness of mood. *T. C. Grattan*.

milking (mil'king), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *milk*, *v.*]

1. The act of drawing milk.—2. The milk so obtained at one time.—3. In *racing slang*, the keeping of a horse a favorite, at short odds, for a race in which he has no chance, or from which he is to be withdrawn, with the object of betting against him. *Krik's Guide to the Turf*.

milking-stool (mil'king-stöl), *n.* A stool used to sit on while milking a cow. The stool in common use has three legs. In Switzerland one is used consisting of a disk which can be strapped to the person, with a sharpened or pointed prop about a foot long.



Swiss Milking-stool, Canton of Berne.

milking-time (mil'king-tim), *n.* The time of day, especially about sunset, at which cows or other milch animals are usually milked.

I think it is now about *milking-time*; and yonder they be at it.

I. Walton, Complete Angler, p. 170.

milking-tube (mil'king-tüb), *n.* A perforated tube of silver which is inserted in the milk-duct of a cow's teat, to overcome the muscular contraction, and thus facilitate the flow of milk.

milk-kinship (milk'kin'ship), *n.* The kinship arising from adoption or fostering.

We find among the Arabs a feeling about *milk-kinship* as well established that Mohammed's law of forbidden degrees gives it all the effects of blood-relationship as a bar to marriage.

W. R. Smith, Kinship and Marriage, p. 149.

milk-ky (milk'ki'), *n. pl.* Milch cows. [Scotch.]

And I'll gi' thee ane o' my best *milk-ky*.

To maintain thy wife and children three.

Dick o' the Cow (Child's Ballads, VI. 78).

milk-leg (milk'leg), *n.* Same as *phlegmasia dolens*. See *phlegmasia*.

milkleless (milk'les), *a.* [*< milk*, *n.*, + *-less*.] Without milk; specifically, in bot., not supplied with or producing milk, a character of high importance in agaricous fungi.

Gills [of *Russula*] nearly equal, *milkleless*, rigid, brittle, with an acute edge.

Cooke, Handbook of Brit. Fungi, p. 217.

milk-livered (milk'liv'ërd), *a.* Timid; cowardly; white-livered.

Milk-liver'd man,

That bear't a cheek for blows, a head for wrongs.

Shak., Lear, iv. 2. 50.

milk-madjet (milk'maj), *n.* A milkmaid.

Shall I now, lyke a castaway *milkmadjet*,
On mye woera formoure be fawning?

Stanhurst, Æneid, iv. 572. (Davies.)

milkmaid (milk'mäd), *n.* A woman who milks cows or is employed in a dairy.

The *milkmaid* singeth blithe.

Milton, L'Allegro, l. 65.

milkman (milk'man), *n.*; *pl. milkmen* (-men). A man who sells milk; especially, one who goes from door to door serving milk to families.

milk-meat (milk'mët), *n.* Food consisting of or made with milk, as cheese, butter, etc.

The help which fasting does to prayer cannot be served by changing flesh into fish, or *milk-meats* into dry diet.

Jer. Taylor, Holy Living, iv. 5.

Abstaining from flesh and *milk-meats* on Friday.

N. Bailey, tr. of Colloquia of Erasmus, p. 274.

milk-mirror (milk'mir'ör), *n.* Certain marks on the udder and perineum of the cow, consisting of spots and lines on which the hair grows upward (the hair on other parts growing downward), supposed to indicate, by their form, size, and direction, the characters of the cow as regards both the quantity and the quality of her milk.

milk-mite (milk'mit), *n.* See *cheese-mite*.

milk-molar (milk'mö'lär), *n.* One of the grinders or back teeth of the milk-dentition.

corresponding to and replaced by a premolar of the permanent dentition.

milk-nurse (milk'nērs), *n.* A wet-nurse.

My mither was a gude milk-nurse,
And a gude nourse was she.
Earl Richard (Child's Ballads, III. 396).

milk-pail (milk'pāl), *n.* A pail for holding milk; specifically, the wooden or tin vessel commonly used in milking.

Very fractions, and apt to kick over the milk-pail.
Quarterly Rev., CLXV. 149.

milk-pan (milk'pan), *n.* A large shallow pan in which milk is kept to allow the cream to rise.
milk-pap (milk'pap), *n.* A teat or nipple. [Rare.]

Let not the virgin's cheek
Make soft thy trenchant sword; for those milk paps,
That through the window-bars bore at men's eyes,
Are not within the leaf of pity writ.
Shak., T. of A., iv. 3. 115.

milk-parsley (milk'pārs'li), *n.* A European umbelliferous plant, *Peucedanum palustre*, abounding with an aerid milky juice; also, *Scellinum caruifolium* of the same family, sometimes distinguished as *caraway-leafed milk-parsley*.

milk-pea (milk'pē), *n.* See *Galaetia*, 2.

milk-plasma (milk'plaz'mā), *n.* A clear slightly opalescent fluid obtained by filtering milk through clay filters or membranes.

milk-porridge (milk'por'ij), *n.* Porridge made with milk instead of water.

milk-pump (milk'pūmp), *n.* An instrument for drawing milk from the breasts; a breast-pump.

milk-punch (milk'pūnch'), *n.* A drink made of milk, spirits (usually brandy, rum, or whisky), sugar, and nutmeg.

"I don't know," replied Mr. Pickwick, with equal carelessness; "it smells, I think, like milk-punch."
Dickens, Pickwick, i.

milk-quartz (milk'kwārtz'), *n.* A variety of quartz of a milk-white color. Also called *milky quartz*.

milk-scab (milk'skab), *n.* Same as *milk-blotch*.
milk-selet, *n.* [ME.] A milk-pail.

Multrale, a mylk sele. *Nominales MS. (Halliwell).*

milk-shake (milk'shāk'), *n.* A beverage composed of milk and carbonated water with the addition of a flavoring, mixed by being vigorously shaken up and down by hand or by a small machine. [Recent, U. S.]

milk-sick (milk'sik), *a.* Infected with milk-sickness. [Colloq.]

Trembles and milk-sickness were generally hard to locate by strangers in the particular "settlement," as a "milk-sick farm" was not desirable as a place of residence, and, if known to be such, was rendered almost unsalable.
Buck's Handbook of Med. Sciences, V. 9.

milk-sickness (milk'sik'nes), *n.* A malignant disease, occurring in some parts of the United States, which affects certain kinds of farm stock, and also persons who eat the flesh or dairy products of cattle so infected. The symptoms are vomiting, purging, extreme nervous agitation, etc. From the peculiar tremors that characterize it, it is also called the *trembles*.

milk-snake (milk'snāk), *n.* A handsome and harmless serpent, *Ophibolus cernius*, of the family *Colubridae*, common in many parts of the United States. It attains a length of about 3 feet; the coloration is yellowish-gray, with a dorsal series of 50 or more elliptical chocolate black-bordered blotches, and on each side two other alternating series of blotches; the abdomen is yellowish-white with square black blotches. It is also called *chicken-snake* and *thunder-and-lightning snake*.
milk-sop (milk'sop), *n.* [*ME.* *milksope*; < *milk*, *n.*, + *sop*, *n.*] 1. A piece of bread sopped in milk. [Rare.]—2. A soft, effeminate, girlish man; one who is devoid of manliness: a term of contempt.

Allas! she seith, that ever I was shape
To wed a milk-sop or a coward ape.
Chaucer, Prol. to Monk's Tale, l. 22.

'Tis now come to that pass that he is no gentleman, a very milk-sop, a clown, of no bringing up, that will not drink.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 143.

milk-sopism (milk'sop-izm), *n.* [*< milk-sop* + *-ism*.] The character of a milk-sop; effeminacy. *Noetes Ambrosiane*, Sept., 1832. [Rare.]

milkstone (milk'stōn), *n.* A white calcined flint, often found in connection with prehistoric remains. They are supposed to have been repeatedly heated in order to be thrown into water to make it boil, at a time when pottery vessels were not made to resist the action of fire.

milk-sugar (milk'shūg'ār), *n.* Same as *lactose*.
milk-tester (milk'tes'tēr), *n.* A lactometer or lactodensimeter. See *tester*.

milk-thistle (milk'this'tl), *n.* A thistle-like plant, *Silybum (Carduus) Marianum*, native in

southern Europe, somewhat cultivated and spontaneous elsewhere. The leaves are variegated with white. Sometimes called *lady's-thistle*.

milk-thrush (milk'thrush), *n.* In *pathol.* See *aphtha*.

milk-tie (milk'tī), *n.* Same as *milk-kinship*.

The strength of the foster-feeding, the *milk-tie*, among the Scotch highlanders is a familiar instance of a mode of regarding relationship very different from that prevalent among us. *Sir J. Lubbock, Orig. of Civilisation*, p. 145.

milk-tooth (milk'tōth), *n.* [= *D.* *melktand* = *G.* *milchzahn* = *Sw.* *mjölktand* = *Dan.* *melketand*.] A tooth of the milk-dentition; a temporary or deciduous tooth, which is shed and replaced. A child has 20 milk-teeth.

milk-tree (milk'trē), *n.* 1. Same as *cow-tree* (*Brosimum galactodendron*).—2. A tree of one of several other genera, as *Tabernaemontana utilis*, of British Guiana.—**Jamaica milk-tree**, or *milkwood*, *Pseudomedea spuria*.—**Madagascar milk-tree**, *Cerbera Odallam*. See *Cerbera*.

milk-tube (milk'tūb), *n.* In *bot.*, a laticiferous tube.

milk-vat, **milk-fat** (milk'vat, -fat), *n.* [*< ME.* **milk-fat*, < *AS.* *meolefat* (= *D.* *MLG.* *melkfat* = *OHG.* *milichfaz*, *MHG.* *milichfaz*, *G.* *milchfass* = *Sw.* *mjölkfatt* = *Dan.* *melkefad*), a vessel for milk, < *meole*, milk, + *fat*, vessel: see *fat*², *vat*.] A tank or tub into which milk is poured, especially for coagulating with rennet, in the manufacture of cheese.

milk-vessel (milk'ves'el), *n.* In *bot.*, one of the tubes in which a milky fluid is secreted; a laticiferous vessel.

milk-vetch (milk'vech), *n.* A plant of the genus *Astragalus*: so called from a belief that these plants increased the secretion of milk in goats feeding upon them.

milk-walk (milk'wāk), *n.* A round or beat for selling milk; a milkman's route. [Eng.]

"My father had a milk-walk," he said, and when he died I was without money, and had nothing to do.
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, t. 485.

milk-warm (milk'wārm), *a.* Warm as milk as it comes from the breast or udder.

They had baths of cool water for the summer; but in general they used it milk-warm.
Snodgett, France and Italy, xxxii. (Davies.)

milkweed (milk'wēd), *n.* 1. A general name for plants of the genus *Asclepias*, somewhat especially for *A. Cornuti*, the most common American species: so called from their milky juice. The bast of *A. Cornuti* forms a tough textile fiber. The swamp-milkweed, *A. incarnata*, is another common species, with rather handsome flesh-colored flowers. Also called *silkweed*. 2. A plant of the genus *Euphorbia*, especially *E. corollata*, the flowering or blooming spurge. See *Euphorbia*.—3. In Great Britain: (a) The sow-thistle, *Sonchus oleraceus*. (b) The milk-parsley, *Peucedanum palustre*.—**Green milkweed**, a plant of the genus *Acerates* and perhaps *Asclepiodora*, both closely allied to *Asclepias*.

milk-white (milk'hwīt), *a.* [*< ME.* *milkwhit*, *melkwhit*, < *AS.* *meolewhit*, white as milk, < *meole*, milk, + *hwīt*, white.] White as milk.

A little western flower,
Before milk-white, now purple with love's wound,
And maidens call it love-in-idleness.
Shak., M. N. D., ii. 1. 167.

milk-woman (milk'wūm'an), *n.* A wet-nurse. [Scotch.]

milkwood (milk'wūd), *n.* A name of several trees of different genera. (a) The Jamaica milk-tree, *Pseudomedea spuria*. (b) A West Indian apocynaceous shrub, *Rauwolfia canescens*, called *horny-leaved milkwood*. (c) A very milky euphorbiaceous tree, *Sapium Laur-roceras* (var. *ellipticum*), called *Jamaica milkwood*.

milkwort (milk'wērt), *n.* 1. A plant of the genus *Polygala*, formerly imagined to increase the milk of nurses. In Great Britain the common milkwort is *P. vulgaris*—also called *cross-flower*, *gang-flower*, and *procession*—and *rogation-flower*, in allusion to its time of blooming and use. 2. A seaside plant, *Glaux maritima*, with the same supposed property. Also called *sea-milkwort*.

milk (mil'ki), *a.* [*< milk*, *n.*, + *-y*.] 1. Containing, consisting of, or resembling milk: as, a milky fluid; a milky color.

Some plants, upon breaking their vessels, yield a milky juice.
The palls high foaming with a milky flood.
Pope, Iliad, xvi. 780.

And milkier every milky sail
On winding stream or distant sea.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, cxv.

2. Yielding milk.

Perhaps my passion he disdains,
And courts the milky mothers of the plains.
Roscommon.

3. Full of milt or spawn, as oysters: a trade use.—4. Soft; mild; timorous; effeminate.

Has friendship such a faint and milky heart,
It turns in less than two nights?
Shak., T. of A., iii. 1. 57.

Thy milky meek face makes me sick with hate!
Shelley, The Cenci, li. 1.

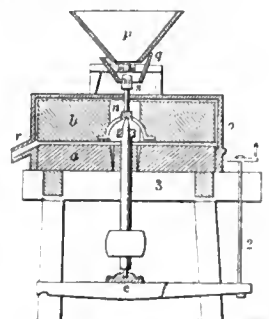
Milky quartz. Same as *milk-quartz*.

milky-tailed (mil'ki-tāld), *a.* Having milky color on the caudal fin: specific in the phrase *milky-tailed shiner*, the slender silverfin, *Chiola galacturus*, a cyprinoid fish abounding in mountain streams of the Ohio valley and southward.

Milky Way (mil'ki wā). [Formerly also *milken-way*; cf. *D.* *melkweg* = *G.* *milchweg* = *Sw.* (rare) *mjölkväg* = *Dan.* *melkevei*.] The Galaxy. See *Galaxy*, 1.

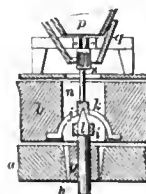
That Milky Way which down Heav'n's Mountain flows
Its beauteous smoothness to her footsteps owes.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, iii. 34.

mill¹ (mil), *n.* [*< ME.* *mille*, *melle*, *mulle*, *mylle*, earlier *miln*, *milne*, *myln*, *mulne*, < *AS.* *mylen*, *myln* = *OFries.* *mole* = *D.* *molen*, *meulen* = *MLG.* *mole*, *molle*, *LG.* *mölen* = *OHG.* *mulin*, *mulī*, *MHG.* *müle*, *mül*, *G.* *mühle* = *Lecl.* *mylna* = *Sw.* *mölla* = *Dan.* *mölle* = *F.* *moulin* = *Sp.* *molino* = *Pg.* *moimho* = *It.* *mulino*, < *L.* *molina*, a mill, orig. fem. of *L. molinus*, of a mill, < *mola*, a millstone, pl. *mole*, a mill (also grains of spelt ground) (= *Gr.* *μύλη*, a millstone, mill). < *molere*, grind, = *Goth.* *malan* = *Lecl.* *mala* = *OHG.* *malan* = *AS.* *malan*, grind: see *malm*, *meal*¹, *mold*¹, etc. From the *L. mola* are also *F.* *mole*³, *mole*⁴, *molar*, *moline*, etc., *mullet*², etc.] 1. A mechanical device for grinding grain for food. Ancient mills, and those still in use in uncivilized or half-civilized countries, are simple devices for rubbing or pounding the grain, commonly two stones, one of which is moved upon the other by hand. The common modern mill consists essentially of two flat circular stones, one of which is moved upon the other, and between which the grain is triturated. The bedstone and runner are together called a *run of stones*. In some mills the under stone is the runner. Such a mill is called an "under-runner," while an "upper-runner" is one like that shown in the cut. The bush, *g*, in the bedstone is fastened in its place by wedges. The balance-rynd, *j*, is a curved bar which crosses the eye or central opening of the runner on the under side at the margin of the eye and supports the stone. The supporting bearing of the balance-rynd is a central socket called a *cock-eye*, and the supporting point of the spindle which fits the cockeye is called the *cockhead*. The spindle, balance-rynd, and runner-stone are raised or lowered by means of the bridge-tree and lighter-screw to adjust the runner properly in relation to the bedstone. The hopper, *p*, receives the grain to be ground, and delivers it to the shoe, which is loosely supported, and kept constantly vibrating by the rotation of the damsel, a sort of trundle-wheel, the trundles of which chatter against the shoe. Flour is also made by cylinder-mills or roller-mills. The rollers act by crushing, by crushing and rubbing, as when they are caused to run with different peripheral velocities, or by a cutting or scraping action, as when they are serrated and revolved in such manner that the cutting edges of one roller act toward the cutting edges of the other.



Grinding-mill.

a, bedstone; *b*, runner; *c*, step or ink; *d*, bridge-tree; *e*, eye; *f*, hopper; *g*, shoe; *h*, spout; *i*, damsel; *j*, lighter-screw; *k*, husk.



Grinding-mill.

Parts around the spindle and eye: *a*, bedstone; *b*, runner; *c*, bush; *d*, spindle; *e*, driver; *f*, balance-rynd; *g*, cockeye; *h*, cockhead; *i*, eye; *j*, hopper; *k*, shoe; *l*, damsel.

Thou com'st bothe foo & frende,
Thi myle hath grounde thi laste griste.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 74.

Much water goeth by the mill that the miller knoweth not of.
J. Heywood, Proverbs (1546), li. 5.

Two women shall be grinding at the mill. *Mat.* xxiv. 41.

2. A machine for grinding or pulverizing any solid substance. The word in this use is generally in composition with a word denoting the purpose for which the mill is designed: as, *paint-mill*, *quartz-mill*, *coffee-mill*.

One could see by the way he ground the coffee in the mill nailed to the wall that he was reckless of the results.
W. M. Baker, New Timothy, p. 294.

3. A machine which transforms raw material by a process other than grinding into forms fit for uses to which the raw material is unfitted. In this use also the word is generally in composition, as

saw-mill, planing-mill, etc. This use of the word is, however, limited and arbitrary, many machines which transform raw materials not being called mills.

4. A machine which does its work by rotary motion, especially a lapidary wheel.—5. A treadmill. [Colloq.]

A few weeks after I was grabbed for this, and got a month at the mill; but I was quite innocent of priggery. Quoted in *Mayhew's* London Labour and London Poor, [I. 390.]

6. (a) A building in which grinding is done: often in composition: as, a flour-mill, water-mill, windmill, etc. (b) In metal, any establishment in which metalliferous ores are treated in the moist way, as by stamping and amalgamating, by grinding in pans, or by similar methods. Those works in which the reduction is performed by the aid of fire are usually designated *smelting-works*, or sometimes (especially in the case of iron) *furnaces*. In the manufacture of iron a *mill* is an establishment where the metal in the rougher form (that is, in that of blooms, slabs, rough bars, etc.) is worked up into various kinds of merchantable iron, or into those forms which are desired by the different classes of consumers of the metal, such as rails, plates, merchant bars, and many other similar products. (c) A large building used as a factory, and occupied by machinery for the purposes of manufacture: as, a silk-mill; a cotton-mill.—7. In *calico-printing* or *bank-note engraving*, a soft steel roller which receives under great pressure an impressed design in relief from a hardened steel engraved roll or die, and which is used in turn, after being hardened, to impart the design in intaglio to a calico-printing roll or note-printing plate.—8. [Cf. *mill*, v., 1.] A snuff-box. Also *mill*. [Scotch.]

As soon as I can find my mill,
Ye've got a snuff w' right guid will.
Picken, Poems, I. 117. (*Jamieson*.)

He plucked forth a huge horn snuff-box, or *mill*, as he called it, and proffered me. *Scott, Rob Roy*, vi.

9. A kind of screw-press introduced during the reign of Elizabeth into England from France, and designed to supersede the manufacture of gold coins by the primitive method of striking dies with a hammer. It was introduced in 1561, discontinued in 1572, reintroduced in 1656 and 1658, and permanently adopted shortly after the restoration of Charles II. The more modern coining-press has supplanted this machine. The mill not only struck the legend, but also raised the rim on the margin and serrated the edge. These serrations were at first straight; but, having been found easy to imitate by filing, they were made curvilinear in the reign of George II.

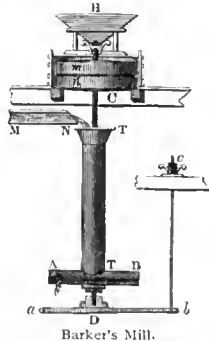
Coining gold and silver with the mill and press.

Walpole, Anecdotes of Painting, II. iii.

10. In *mining*, a passage or opening left for sending down stuff from the stopes to the level beneath.—11. [Cf. *mill*, v., 10.] A pugilistic contest; a fight with the fists. [Slang.]

One of the most gratifying *mills* in the annals of the school. *Dickens, Our School*.

Barker's mill, an ingenious machine, moved by the centrifugal force of water, invented by Dr. Barker. It consists of a vertical axis *CD*, moving on a pivot at *D*, and carrying the upper millstone *n*, after passing through an opening in the fixed millstone *n*. Upon this vertical axis is fixed a vertical tube *TT*, communicating with a horizontal tube *AB*, at the extremities of which, *A* and *B*, are two apertures in opposite directions. When water from the mill-course *MN* is introduced into the tube *TT*, it flows out by the apertures *A* and *B*, and by the pressure of the water on the parts of the tube opposite the apertures the arm *AB*, and consequently the whole machine, is put in motion. The bridge-tree *ab* is elevated or depressed by turning the nut *c* at the end of the lever *cb*. The grain to be ground is poured into the hopper *H*. As modified by Whitehead it is used in Great Britain under the name of *Scotch turbine*. See *turbine*.—**Cannon-ball mill**. See *cannon-ball*.—**Chilian mill**, a form of mill consisting of two heavy wheels or rollers, set parallel on a horizontal shaft, and having a double rotation, that on the horizontal shaft, and a second around a vertical axis controlling the horizontal shaft. The rollers travel in a vat or other suitable receptacle, and scrapers are usually provided to keep the material in the path of the wheels. This form of mill, which is of much antiquity, is now used especially for grinding oleaginous seeds, nuts, fruits, etc. See *arrastre*.—**Cone-and-cradle mill**, a mill having a conical muller or grinder reciprocating in a semi-cylindrical concave or bed. *E. H. Kitchin*.—**Crooke's mill**, an occasional name for Crooke's radiometer (which see, under *radiometer*).—**Edge-runner mill**, a mill in which the millstones grind by their peripheral surfaces instead of by their flat surfaces. The stones are generally two in number (though a single one is sometimes used), and run in a circular trough provided with a bottom of stone or of iron. The trough holds the material to be ground. The stones are pivoted to the ends of an axle like cart-wheels, and the axle is attached in the middle to a vertical shaft which rolls the stones around in the trough,



thus effecting both a rolling and a rubbing action upon the material to be ground. Such mills are used for grinding flaxseed preparatory to expressing the oil, in iron-foundries for grinding sand and clay, and for other purposes.—**Horizontal mill**, a mill having the acting surface in a horizontal plane at right angles to the vertical axis of the revolving stones, as in a grain-grinding mill.—**Hydraulic, lapidary, etc., mill**. See the adjectives.—**Levitating mill**. See *levigate*.—**Mouse mill**, a combined electromagnetic engine and induction electrical machine used for feeding forward the paper record-ribbon, and for electrifying the ink, in Thomson's siphon-recorder for submarine telegraphy.—**Revolving mill**, a form of Chilian mill in which the pan turns while the axis of the rollers does not change its position; a revolving-pan mill.—**To bring grist to the mill**. See *grist*.—**Togo through the mill**. See *go*.

*mill*¹ (mil), v. [Cf. *mill*, n.] 1. *trans.* 1. To grind in a mill; grind; reduce to fine particles or to small pieces by grinding or other means. See *milling*.
'Tis here; this oval box well fill'd
With best tobacco, finely mill'd.
Cowper, To the Rev. William Bull.
Raw crops and milled breadstuffs still sought the cheap-
est rates of freight.
G. W. Cable, Creoles of Louisiana, p. 249.

2. To subject to the mechanical operations carried on in a mill, as a saw-mill or planing-mill; shape or finish by machinery. Specifically, in *ceram.*, to prepare (the clay) by passing it through a mill, which is usually of the form of an inverted cone, in the center of which is a vertical shaft set with knives. The clay, being thrown in at the top, is kneaded, cut, and pressed by the revolution of the shaft, and when it emerges from the bottom is plastic and ready for molding. See *pot-mill*.
Lumbermen charge the consumer for the full measure-
ment of the boards (for floors) before they are milled.
Art Age, IV. 46.

3. To cut (metal) with a milling-tool in a milling-machine.—4. To turn or upset the edge of (a coin) so as to produce a marginal ridge or flange on both sides, upon which, when laid flat, the coin rests, thus protecting the design which is inside of the flange from wear, and enabling the coins to lie firmly when piled together one upon another.—5. To flute the edge of, as of a coin, or of any flat piece of metal, as the head of a milled screw or the rim of a metal box-cover, to afford a hold for the fingers. The screws of optical and surgical instruments, and other philosophical apparatus, and also the covers of lubricators for machinery, are commonly milled.
Wood's halfpence are not milled, and therefore more
casily counterfeited. *Swift, Drapier's Letters*, iii.

6. To tumble (leather) in a hollow revolving cylinder in contact with oil or any ameliorating or tanning liquid, whereby the liquid is worked into all parts of the leather.
Twenty-five sides [of leather] being placed in the wheel
at one time and . . . gambler liquor poured over them,
. . . in this wheel they are milled for about ten minutes.
Davies, Leather, p. 497.

7. To throw, as undyed silk. *Encyc. Diet.*—
8. To thicken by fulling; full (cloth), as in a fulling-mill.—9. To yield, in the process of grinding or milling.—10. To heat severely with the fists; fight. [Slang.]
Having conquer'd the prime one that mill'd us all round,
You kick'd him, old Ben, as he gasp'd on the ground.
Moore, Political and Satirical Poems, Tom Crib to Big Ben.

11. To cause to froth: as, to mill chocolate.—
Milled screw. See *screw*.
II. *intrans.* 1. To move in a circular direction around a central point or object in a purposeless manner: said of cattle in herding on the plains. [U. S.]

The cattle may begin to run, and then get *milling*—that
is, all crowd together into a mass like a ball, wherein they
move round and round, trying to keep their heads towards
the center, and refusing to leave it.
T. Roosevelt, The Century, XXXV. 862.

2. To turn suddenly and change its course: said of a whale: as, the whale *milled*, and ran to leeward. *C. M. Scammon, Marine Mammals*, p. 311.

*mill*² (mil), n. [Cf. *L. mille*, pl. *milia*, *millia*, a thousand. From the *L. mille* are also ult. *E. mile*, *million*, the first element of *millennium*, *milfoil*, etc., and the latter part of *billion*, *trillion*, etc.] One thousandth part of anything; especially, in the monetary system of the United States, one thousandth of a dollar, or one tenth of a cent.

*mill*³ (mil), n. [Cf. *ME. *mil*, *mylde* (cf. *AS. mīl*), < *OF. mil*, *meil* = *Pr. mil*, *meil* = *Sp. millo*, *mijo* = *Pg. milho* = *It. miglio*, < *L. milium*, *millet*. Cf. *millet*, in form a dim. of *mill*³.] Millet.

They make excellent drinks of Rise, of Mill, and of honie,
being well and high coloured like wine.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 96.

*mill*⁴ (mil), v. t. and i. [Perhaps a particular use of *mill*¹, v.] To steal. [Old slang.]

Can they cant or *mill*? are they masters in their art?

B. Jonson, Gipsies Metamorphosed.

Millar's asthma. Same as *laryngismus stridulus* (which see, under *laryngismus*).

mill-bar (mil' bār), n. Rough bar-iron as drawn out by the puddlers' rolls, as distinguished from *merchant bar*, which is finished bar-iron ready for sale.

millboard (mil' bōrd), n. A stout kind of pasteboard especially used by binders for the stiff boards upon which the leather or other material for bindings is pasted or glued.—**Mill-board cutter**, a machine having a shaft bearing adjustable knives, used for cutting millboard and cardboard to the sizes required for bookbinding or boxmaking.

mill-cake (mil' kāk), n. 1. In *gunpowder-manuf.*, the cake or mass resulting from the incorporation of the materials. This cake is subjected to a process of granulation.—2. The by-product from linseed, consisting of what is left after the oil has been pressed out.

mill-cinder (mil' sin' dēr), n. In *iron-working*, the slag of the puddling- or reheating-furnace. After being properly roasted, it consists essentially of the magnetic oxide of iron, and is used as setting in puddling-furnaces, under the name of *bulldog*.

mill-dam (mil' dam), n. 1. A dam designed to check the flow of a stream and cause the water to rise until a sufficient head has been obtained to furnish the power necessary for turning a mill-wheel.
The which, once being brust,
Like to great Mill-dambs forth fiercely gush't.
Spenser, F. Q., V. xi. 31.

2. A mill-pond. [Scotch.]

milldew, n. An obsolete spelling of *milldew*.

mill-driver (mil' dri' vēr), n. The combination of devices by which is effected the immediate transmission of power from the motor to the runner-millstone of a mill.

milled (mild), p. a. [Ppr. of *mill*, v.] 1. Made or prepared in or by a grinding-mill.—2. Having undergone the operations of a mill or coining-press: as, *milled money*. See *milled money*, below.

Four mill'd crown pieces (or twenty mill'd shillings of the present coin).
Locke, Lowering of Interest.

3. Serrated or transversely grooved.

A small condensing lens, and provided with a milled head whereby it can be rotated. *Science*, XII. 60.

4. Having been formed or treated by machinery; specifically, in *printing*, made smooth by calendering rollers in a paper-mill.—**Double-milled cloth**, cloth which has been twice milled to give increased thickness.—**Milled cloth**, cloth which has been thickened by beating until it is fully or felted.—**Milled lead**. See *lead*.—**Milled money**, coins struck in a mill or coining-press, as distinguished from those produced from a die by striking it with a hammer. See *hammered money* (under *hammer*), and compare *coining-press*. (Milled money was invented by Antoine Brucher in France, and the first was so struck in that country about 1553. Elizabeth of England coined milled money from about 1562 to 1572, when the use of the mill was discontinued, on account of its expense, till about 1656. After 1662 it remained completely established, on account of many advantages which more than compensated for the cost. . . . It seems that they [milled sixpences] were sometimes kept as counters. *Nares*.)

Millefiori glass. See *glass*.

millenarian (mil-e-nā' ri-an), a. and n. [Sometimes improp. *millennarian*; < *millenary* + -an.] I. a. Relating or pertaining to a thousand, specifically to an expected millennial period of righteousness on earth; chiliastic: as, *millenarian speculations*.

II. n. One who believes in the millennium; more specifically, one who believes that Christ will visibly reign on earth with his saints for a thousand years or for an indefinite period of time before the end of the world; a chiliast. See *millennium*.

millenarianism (mil-e-nā' ri-an-izm), n. [Sometimes improp. *millennarianism*; < *millenarian* + -ism.] The doctrine of or belief in the coming of the millennium; the doctrine of the reappearance of Christ on earth, the establishment of his kingdom, the resurrection of the saints and of the remaining dead for the general judgment, and an intervening period of a thousand years (or of indefinite length) of perfect righteousness. In the early church the doctrine of millenarianism (chiliasm) was generally held, and many, both of the otherwise orthodox and of heretics, were accused of holding it in a literal or even a gross and sensual sense. Thus, after the fourth century it fell into general disfavor. As A. D. 1000 approached there was a widespread panic throughout Europe, under the idea that the prophetic thousand years had expired and that Satan would be let loose. Millenarianism showed itself again in the views of Anabaptists, Fifth Monarchy Men, Millites, etc. See *chiliasm*, *millennium*, *premillennialism*, *postmillennialism*.

At various periods in the history of the Middle Ages we encounter sudden outbreaks of *millenarianism*.

Encyc. Brit., XVI. 317.

millenarism (mil'e-nā-rizm), *n.* [*F. millénarisme*; as *millenar(y)* + *-ism*.] Millenary doctrine or belief; millenarianism.

millenary (mil'e-nā-ri), *a. and n.* [= *F. millénaire* = *Sp. milenario* = *Pg. It. millenario*, < *L.L. millenarius*, containing a thousand, < *mille*, a thousand each, < *L. mille*, a thousand; see *mill*².] **1.** *a.* Consisting of or pertaining to a thousand, specifically a thousand years; in a restricted sense, of or pertaining to the millennium.

We are apt to dream that God will make his saluts reign here as kings in a millenary kingdom.

Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 827.

For I foretell that millenary year.

Dryden, Pal. and Arc., Ded., l. 81.

Millenary petition, a petition presented by about a thousand Puritan ministers to James I. on his progress to London in April, 1603, asking for certain changes in ceremonial, etc.

II. *n.*; pl. millenaries (-riz). **1.** An aggregate of a thousand; specifically, a period of a thousand years; in a restricted sense, the millennium.

Where to fix the beginning of that marvelous millenary, and where to end.

Bp. Hall, Breathings of the Devout Soul, § 15.

2t. A commander or leader of a thousand men.

Likewise the dukes assigne places vnto euery millenarie, or conductor of a thousand souldiers.

Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 60.

3t. One who expects the millennium. See *millenarian*.

The doctrine of the millenaries . . . in the best ages has been no heresy.

Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 315.

millennial (mi-len'i-āl), *a.* [*< millennium* + *-al*.] Consisting of or relating to a thousand years; pertaining to a millennium, or specifically to the millennium: as, a millennial period; millennial expectations.

To be kings and priests unto God is the characteristic of those that are to enjoy the millennial happiness.

Bp. Burnet.

millennialist (mi-len'i-āl-ist), *n.* [*< millennium* + *-ist*.] One who believes in a millennial reign of Christ on earth; a chiliast.

millennianism (mi-len'i-an-izm), *n.* [*< *millennium* (< *millennium* + *-an*) + *-ism*.] Millenarianism.

At the outset [of Christianity] a crass millennianism clouded the vision of very many. *Prog. Orthodoxy*, p. 156.

millenniarism (mi-len'i-a-rizm), *n.* [*< *millenniar* (< *millennium* + *-ar*) + *-ism*.] Millenarianism.

millennist (mil'en-ist), *n.* [= *F. milléniste*; as *millennium* + *-ist*.] A millenarian.

millennium (mi-len'i-um), *n.* [= *F. millénium* = *Sp. milenio* = *Pg. milênio*, < *N.L. millennium*, < *L. mille*, a thousand, + *annus*, year; see *annual*.] **1.** An aggregate of a thousand years; a period or interval of one thousand years; as, the millennium of the occupation of Iceland celebrated in 1874.

To us nothing seems more unlikely, more inconceivable, than two millenniums of high Egyptian civilization, . . . while all the rest of the world was sunk in darkness.

G. Rawlinson, Origin of Nations, I. 151.

Specifically—**2.** In *theol.*, a period during which the kingdom of Christ will be established upon the earth and will predominate over all other authority. The phrase "a thousand years," in Rev. xx. 1-5, has been understood literally, or (on the principle that in Scripture prophecies a day stands for a year, and the Jewish year contained 360 days) as representing 360,000 years. It is generally regarded as indicating an indefinite but long period, and belief in such a period is universal in the Christian church. But whether this predominance of the kingdom of Christ will be accomplished gradually by the gospel, and will precede Christ's second coming, or will follow his second coming and be accomplished by it, is disputed. This question divides theologians into two schools, the postmillenarians, who hold the former view, and the premillenarians, who hold the latter; while many hold that the millennium represents the gospel dispensation or reign of the church, and has accordingly already prevailed for many centuries.

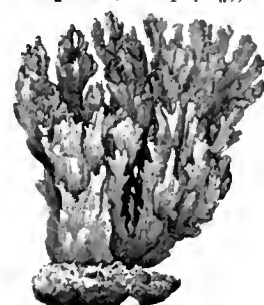
milleped, milliped (mil'e-ped, mil'i-ped), *n.* [= *F. millepieds* = *Sp. milpíes* = *Pg. millepedes* = *It. millepiedi*, < *L. millepeda*, < *mille*, thousand, + *pes* (ped-) = *E. foot*.] **1.** A thousand-legs; a myriapod of the suborder *Chilognatha* or *Diplopoda*: so called from the very numerous feet, though these are not nearly a thousand in number. The feet are about twice as numerous as those of the similar creatures called *centipeds*, there being two

pairs instead of one pair to most of the segments; the legs are also shorter, and the body is harder and more cylindrical. Millepeds are found in water, and in wet or damp places beneath logs, stones, etc. Unlike some of the centipeds, all are quite harmless animals. Some of the commonest belong to the family *Julidae*, as *Julus ambulans*. The tufted millepeds are *Polyxenidae*; the false millepeds, *Polydromidae*. Mill-millepeds belong to the family *Glomeridae*; they are comparatively short and stout, and can roll themselves up into a ball, like the wood-lice of the genus *Armadillo*. See *Chilognatha*, and cuts under *Myriapoda* and *thousand-legs*.

2. Some small crustacean with many legs, as an isopodous slater; a wood-louse.

Also *millepede, millipede*.

Millepora (mi-lep'ō-rā), *n.* [*N.L.*: see *millepor*.] The typical genus of the family *Milleporidae*, so called from the numerous pores upon the surface. These are the openings of as many tubular cells or cavities which traverse the hard coralline substance, and are themselves divided in their deeper parts by close-set transverse partitions or tabular dissepiments, vertical septa being rudimentary or absent.



Millepora alicornis.

millepore (mil'e-pōr), *n.* [= *F. millepore* = *Sp. millepora* = *It. millepora*, < *N.L. Millepora*, < *L. mille*, a thousand, + *porus*, a passage; see *pore*.] A coralline hydrozoan of the family *Milleporidae*. The millepores were long supposed to be corals, and such is their appearance and the part they play in the formation of reefs. They belong, however, to a different class of animals, the *Hydrozoa* (not *Actinozoa*), being among the few members of their class which form a hard calcareous polypary or polypidom like the stone-corals, and the leading representatives of the order called *Hydrocorallinae* (which see). The incrusting substance forms a dense deposit upon the outer surface of the ramified hydrosome. There are two kinds of zooids or polypites: short broad alimentary zooids (gastrozooids) with 1 or 6 tentacles, surrounded each by a zone of from 5 to 20 or more long mouthless zooids (dactylozooids) with numerous tentacles, having no ampullae. The zooids are dilated at their bases, and there give off tubular processes which ramify and insensate, giving rise to a thin hydrosome.

Milleporidae (mil'e-pōr'i-dē), *n. pl.* [*N.L.*, < *Millepora* + *-idae*.] A family of hydrocoralline hydrozoans, typified by the genus *Millepora*. See *millepore* and *Hydrocorallinae*.

milleporiform (mil'e-pōr'i-fōrm), *a.* [*< N.L. Millepora* + *L. forma*, form.] Having the form or appearance of a millepore; milleporine.

Milleporina (mi-lep'ō-rī-nā), *n. pl.* [*N.L.*, < *Millepora* + *-ina*².] Same as *Milleporidae*.

milleporine (mil'e-pō-rin), *a.* Pertaining to the *Milleporidae*, or having their characters; resembling a millepore; milleporiform.

milleporite (mil'e-pōr-it), *n.* [*< millepore* + *-ite*².] A fossil millepore.

miller (mil'er), *n.* [*< ME. miller, meller, millere, melle, earlier mylner, mylhre, mylhre* (a form remaining in the surname *Miller*), < *AS. *mylnere* (not recorded; another term was *mylnecard*, 'mill-ward') = *OS. muleniri* = *Fries. meller* = *D. mulder, molenaar* = *MLG. molner, molre, molter* = *OHG. mulinari, MHG. mülner, mülner, G. müller* (as a surname also *Müllner*) = *Ice. mylnari* = *Sw. mjöltnare* = *Dan. møller*, < *L.L. molinari*, a miller, < *molina*, a mill; see *mill*¹, *n.*] **1.** One who grinds grain in a mill; one who keeps or who attends to a mill, especially a grain-mill.

More water glideth by the mill
Than wots the miller of.

Shak., Tit. And., II. l. 87.

2. A milling-machine.—**3.** A moth whose wings appear as if dusted over with flour or meal, like a miller's clothes; hence, almost any small moth, such as fly about lights at night. Common millers in the United States are *Spilosoma virginica*, a moth whose larva is one of the woolly-bear caterpillars, and *Hyphantria cunea*, the web-worm moth. The little yellowish moths of the genera *Crambus* and *Botis* are also commonly called millers. See cuts under *Crambidae* and *Hyphantria*.

4. A fish, the eagle-ray, *Myliobatis aquila*; a mill-skate.—**5.** The hen-harrier, *Circus cyaneus*. [*Prov. Eng.*]—**6.** A young flycatcher. *C. Swainson*, *Brit. Birds*, 1885, p. 49. [*Local, Eng.*]—**Cross miller.** See *cross*¹, *n.*

millering (mil'er-ing), *n.* [*< miller* + *-ing*¹.] The dust of a flour-mill.

And she would meal you with millering
That she gathers at the mill.

Earl Richard (Child's Ballads, III. 273).

Millerism (mil'er-izm), *n.* [*< Miller* (see *Millerite*) + *-ism*.] The doctrines of the Millerites.

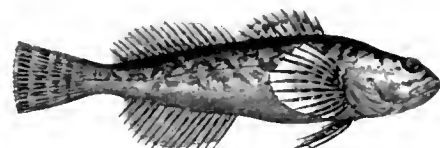
Millerite¹ (mil'er-it), *n.* [*< Miller* (see def.) + *-ite*².] A disciple of the American William Miller, who from 1833 till his death in 1849 publicly interpreted the Scriptures as fixing the second advent of Christ and the beginning of the millennium in the immediate future (at first about 1843). His followers form a still existing denomination of Adventists.

millierite² (mil'er-it), *n.* [Named after W. H. Miller (died 1880), an English crystallographer.] Native nickel sulphid, a mineral having a bronze color and metallic luster, often occurring in tufts of capillary crystals, and hence called *hair-pyrites*, *capillary pyrites*. It is found also in incrustations with fibrous or radiated structure; in the latter form it is a valuable nickel ore.

miller's-coat (mil'erz-kōt), *n.* A coat of fenece in use in the sixteenth century, apparently a buff-coat or similar defense of leather.

miller's-dog (mil'erz-dog), *n.* A kind of shark or dogfish, *Galeus canis*.

miller's-thumb (mil'erz-thum), *n.* **1.** A fish, *Cottus gobio*, of the family *Cottidae*. The name is due to the fancied resemblance of the head to the form a



Miller's-thumb (*Cottus gobio*).

miller's thumb is popularly supposed to assume from the frequent sampling of meal with the hand.

2. Any fresh-water sculpin of the genus *Tranmidea*; one of the little star-gazers, of which there are several species, as *T. richardsoni*. [*U. S.*]—**3.** The bib (a fish), *Godus luscus*. [*Great Britain*.]—**4.** The golden-crested wren, *Regulus cristatus*; the thumb-bird. [*Eng.*]—**5.** The willow-warbler, *Phylloscopus trochilus*.

millesimal (mi-les'i-mal), *a.* [= *F. milésimo* = *Sp. milésimo* = *Pg. It. millesimo*, < *L. millesimus*, the thousandth, < *mille*, a thousand; see *mill*².] Thousandth; consisting of thousandth parts; as, millesimal fractions.

millet (mil'et), *n.* [*< F. millet*, millet, dim. of *mil*, millet; see *mill*³.] **1.** A cereal grass, *Panicum miliaceum*, known from antiquity, and still cultivated in the East and in southern and central Europe. It is an annual, from 2 to 4 feet high, with profuse foliage, the flowers abundant, in open nodding panicles. The grain is one of the best for fowls, and affords a nutritious and palatable table-food. As cultivated in the United States, it is mostly used for fodder, and elsewhere it is less sowed than formerly.

2. One of several other grasses; generally with a prefixed descriptive. See below.—**Arabian or evergreen millet**, a variety of Indian millet. [*Local, U. S.*]—**Cat-tail, East Indian, Egyptian, pearl millet**, in the southern United States, a tall grass, *Pennisetum spicatum*, there cultivated as a forage-plant. In India it serves as a cereal.—**German, Hungarian millet**. See *Italian millet*.—**Indian millet, African millet**, a stout cereal grass commonly known as *Sorghum vulgare*, but now regarded as part of a multiform species, *Andropogon Sorghum*, which includes among its varieties the common broom-corn and sorghum. It is extensively cultivated in the Mediterranean region and the Orient, occupying the place of a staple grain. The seed properly treated makes a bread of good quality, and is a good grain for quadrupeds and fowls. The plant serves also for green fodder. This is the *durra* or *doura* of Africa and India. It has been introduced to some extent into the United States, where it is sometimes called *coffee* or *chocolate-corn*, because of its attempted use as a substitute for coffee. Also called *guinea-corn*, *knir-corn*.—**Italian millet**, *Setaria Italica*, originally an Asiatic grass: its variety *Germanica* is known as *German* or *Hungarian millet* and *Bengal* or *Hungarian grass*. (See *grass*.) Its seeds are sulted to cage-birds and fowls, and it is to some extent used as a food-grain; in America it is raised mostly for forage.—**Millet coda** or *khoda*, the grain of *Paspalum serotum*, an East Indian cereal.

millet-grass (mil'et-grās), *n.* See *Milium*.

mill-eye (mil'i), *n.* The eye or opening in the cases of a mill at which the meal is let out.

A noble and seemly baron's mill, . . . that casts the meal through the mill-eye by forpits at a time.

Scott, Pirate, xl.

mill-feeder (mil'fē-dér), *n.* A projection on a mill-spindle which agitates a spout beneath the hopper, thus shaking the grain into the eye of the runner.

mill-file (mil'fil), *n.* A thin flat file used in machine-shops for lathe-work and draw-filing. *E. H. Knight*.

mill-furnace (mil'fēr-nās), *n.* In iron-works, a furnace in which the puddled bar, or the higher grades of malleable iron, are reheated in order to be rerolled or welded under the hammer or mill-rolls.



A Milleped (*Cambala annulata*). (Line shows natural size.)
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mill-gang (mil'gang), *n.* In *warping*, that part of the warp which is made by a descending and ascending course of the threads round the warping-mill. *E. H. Knight.*

mill-hand (mil'hand), *n.* A person employed in a mill.

mill-head (mil'head), *n.* The head of water by which a mill-wheel is turned.

mill-holm (mil'hōm), *n.* A low meadow or field in the vicinity of a mill, or a marshy place about a mill-dam.

mill-hopper (mil'hōp'ēr), *n.* In a grinding-mill, a hopper from which grain is supplied to the stones.—**Mill-hopper alarm**, an automatic device for giving notice to the miller, usually by a bell, when the grain in the hopper is nearly exhausted.

mill-horse (mil'hōrs), *n.* A horse (often blind) used to turn a mill.

*'Tis a dull thing to travel, like a mill-horse,

Still in the place he was born in, lam'd and blinded.

Fletcher (and another), Queen of Corinth, ii. 4.

milli- [*L. mille, millia, milia*, a thousand: see *million*¹.] An element meaning 'thousand,' also used for 'a thousandth part,' especially in words relating to physics: as, *millimeter* (the thousandth part of a meter).

milliampere (mil'i-am-pär'), *n.* [*L. mille*, a thousand (see *milli-*), + *E. ampere*.] An electrical unit equal to the thousandth part of an ampere.

milliard (mil'iärd), *n.* [*F. milliard*, < *mille* (< *L. mille*, thousand) + *-ard*.] A thousand millions: as, a *milliard* of francs. This word became familiar in English through the payment by France to Germany, after the close of the war of 1870-1, of an indemnity of five milliards of francs (about \$1,000,000,000).

milliare¹ (mil-i-ä'rē), *n.* [*L.*, < *mille*, a thousand: see *milli-*.] An ancient unit of length, 8 stadia; a mile.

milliare² (mil'i-är), *n.* [*F. milliare*, < *L. mille*, a thousand (see *milli-*), + *F. are*, an are: see *are*².] A unit of surface in the metric system, the one thousandth part of an are, equivalent to 154.07 square inches.

milliary (mil'i-ä-ri), *a. and n.* [= *F. milliaire*, < *L. miliarius, milliarius*, containing a thousand, neut. *miliarium, miliarium*, the number one thousand, a milestone, < *mille*, pl. *milia*, a thousand: see *mill*², *mile*.] **I. a.** Pertaining to the ancient Roman mile of a thousand paces or five thousand Roman feet; marking a mile.

Before this was once placed a *miliary* column, supposed to be set in the center of the city.

EEvelyn, Diary, Nov. 4, 1643.

II. n. A milestone; specifically, a stone or column set up to form a point of departure in measuring distances.

When we approached Sidon, I saw, about a mile from the town, an ancient Roman *miliary* in the road; . . . it is a round pillar of grey granite.

Poocke, Description of the East, II. 85.

millier (mël-yä'), *n.* [*F.*, < *L. mille*, a thousand: see *milli-*.] In the *metric system*, a weight equal to a thousand kilograms, or 2,205 pounds avoirdupois (nearly a ton). It is the weight of one cubic meter of water at 4° C.

millifold¹ (mil'i-föld), *a.* [*L. mille*, a thousand, + *E. -fold*.] Thousandfold.

His kisses *millifold*

Bewray his love and louing diligence.

Davies, Holy Rood, p. 27. (Davies.)

milligram, milligramme (mil'i-gram), *n.* [= *It. milligramma*, < *F. milligramme*, < *mille*, a thousand (see *milli-*), + *gramme*, a gram: see *gram*².] The thousandth part of a gram, equal to 0.015432, or about $\frac{1}{65}$, of a grain.

milliliter, millilitre (mil'i-lê-tër), *n.* [= *It. millilitro*, < *F. millilitre*, < *mille*, a thousand (see *milli-*), + *litre*, a liter: see *liter*².] A French measure of capacity containing the thousandth part of a liter, equal to 0.06102 of a cubic inch.

millimeter, millimetre (mil'i-mê-tër), *n.* [= *It. millimetro*, < *F. millimètre*, < *mille*, a thousand (see *milli-*), + *F. mètre*, meter: see *meter*³.] The thousandth part of a meter, equal to 0.03937 inch, or nearly $\frac{1}{25}$ inch. It is denoted by *mm.*: as, 25.4 *mm.* is 1 inch.

milliner (mil'i-nër), *n.* [Formerly also *millaner, millener, millenier*; prob. orig. *Milaner*, a trader from or with Milan (formerly spelled *Millaine, Milleyne*, etc.) in Italy, famous for its silks and ribbons, as well as for its cutlery; < *Milan* + *-er*. Cf. *Milanese*. The term *mantua-maker*, usually cited in this connection, has no relevancy, not being connected with *Mantua* in Italy. The word *milliner* was formerly explained as designating "one having a thousand small wares to sell" (Minsheu), as if < *L. mille-*

narius, containing a thousand, < *mille*, a thousand: see *millenary*.] **1.** Formerly, a man who dealt in articles for women's wear; according to Johnson, "one who sells ribands and dresses for women"; now, in common usage, a woman who makes and sells bonnets and other head-gear for women; also, in England, one who furnishes both bonnets and dresses, or complete outfits.

No *Milliner* can so fit his customers with Glouces.

Shak., W. T. (folio 1623), iv. 4. 192.

To conceal such real ornaments as these, and shadow their glory, as a *milliner's* wife does her wrought stomach with a smoky lawn or a black cyprus!

B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour (ed. Whalley, 1756), [L. 3.]

2. Formerly, one who made or sold armor of Milan; hence, a dealer in armor.

After the year 1500 there were great shops, where armour was sold by the *milliners*, or armourers of Milan, and by others; and whole suits of armour are frequently found exactly like each other, as they were made for sale to the first comer, and not for any person in particular.

R. Curzon, Archaeol. Inst. Jour., XXII. 6.

Milliner's fold, a strip of velvet, silk, or the like, folded near both edges, and then again so as to bring one of the two original folds above the other.—**Milliner's needle**, a long slender needle used in trimming bonnets, etc.

millinery (mil'i-nër-i), *n.* [*L. milliner* + *-y*.]

1. The articles made or sold by a milliner.—**2.** The industry of making bonnets and other head-dresses for women. This work was formerly in the hands of men, but is now almost exclusively a women's occupation.

Those who are cunning in the arts of *millinery* and dressmaking.

Dickens, Nicholas Nickleby, xvii.

millinet (mil'i-net), *n.* [Irreg. < *millin(er)* + *-et*.] **1.** A sort of coarse, stiff, thin muslin.—**2.** A machine-made net. *E. H. Knight.*

millling (mil'ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *mill*¹, *v.*]

1. The process of grinding, or subjecting materials to the action of the machinery of a grinding-mill. Specifically—**2.** The manufacture of cereals into flour or meal. The manufacture of fine flour is now carried on by two distinct methods, respectively called *low milling* and *high milling*. Low milling prevailed almost universally until a recent period; but it is now largely superseded by high milling, by which an increased product and a much purer quality of flour are obtainable, especially from wheat inferior to the higher grades. In low milling the grain is ground only once and then bolted. In high milling it is subjected to repeated grindings. The earlier grinding or grindings decorticate the grain, which, being subjected after each grinding to screening and blowing in the middlings purifier, is freed from adherent impurities, and from parts which envelop the finer nutritious portions. The latter thus cleansed are called *semolina* (half-ground). The semolina is then subjected to grinding, cylinder-milling, or disintegration milling, to complete its conversion into fine flour. Cylinder-milling, also called *roller-milling*, is the manufacture of flour by the use of cylinder-mills. Disintegration milling is the manufacture of flour or meal by the use of the disintegrator. See *mill*¹.

3. The operation of upsetting the edge of a coin-blank to form the milled edge; also, the operation of putting the series of small transverse ridges and furrows on the edge of an otherwise finished coin, or on a screw-head to adapt it for easy turning with the fingers. See *milled screw*, under *screw*.—**4.** A method of shaping metals in a milling-machine, by passing the metal under a serrated revolving cylinder or cutter.—**5.** In *metal-working*, a method of ornamenting metallic surfaces by treatment in a lathe with ribbed tools, which produce ridged surfaces.—**6.** A method of softening and opening the pores of hides by placing them with some tan-liquor in a wooden drum which is caused to revolve.—**7.** The felting or fulling of a cloth to thicken it.

The term *milling* embraces all those operations which are calculated to effect the felting of the woolen fibres in the fabric by means of pressure or friction.

Benedikt, Coal-tar Colours (trans.), p. 54.

8. In *pottery*, the operation of grinding and mixing the slip.—**9.** A thrashing; a fight; a heating. [Slang.]

One blood gives t'other blood a *milling*.

W. Combe, Dr. Syntax, ii. 2.

I determined to box it out with destiny, and put myself in a Cribb-like attitude for a *milling*-match with my fortunes.

Mrs. Gore, Cecil, p. 158.

10. The act of playing around in a circle: said of a school of fish. Also called *cart-wheeling*.—**High milling**, in *flour-manuf.*, a method of milling in which the wheat is subjected to a succession of slight partial crushing operations, the product being sifted and sorted after each operation.—**Low milling**, the older process of close grinding with the stones as near together as possible, as opposed to the more modern high milling.

milling-cutter (mil'ing-kut'ēr), *n.* Same as *milling-machine*.

milling-machine (mil'ing-ma-shēn'), *n.* **1.** A power machine-tool for shaping metal and cutting the teeth of gears by means of a rotating

serrated spindle or cylindrical cutter. It has a movable table, to which the work is fixed and on which it is brought to the cutter; and it is fitted with index-plates and other appliances for securing accuracy in the work.

The position occupied by the *milling-machine* in modern practical mechanics is almost as important as that occupied by the lathe or planing-machine.

Joshua Rose, Practical Machinist, p. 338.

2. A machine for impressing on coins a milled edge or legend corresponding to the milling.

Millingtonia (mil-ing-tō'nī-ä), *n.* [NL. (Carl Linné, filius, 1781), named after Thomas Millington, a professor at Oxford.] A genus of bignoniaceous trees, with corky bark, opposite, 2- to 3-pinnate leaves, and handsome white flowers, the corolla-tube often 2 to 3 inches long, disposed in corymbs at the ends of the branches. There is but one species, *M. hortensis*, the East Indian cork-tree, the exact original habitat of which is not known, but which has been cultivated in India from the earliest records. See *cork-tree*.

milling-tool (mil'ing-tōl), *n.* A small indented roller used to mill or nurl the edges of the heads of screws; a nurling-tool.

million¹ (mil'yōn), *n. and a.* [*ME. millioum*, *milion* = *D. miljoen*, *miljoen* = *G. Sw. Dan. million*, < *OF. (and F.) million* = *Pr. milio* = *Sp. millon* = *Pg. milhão* = *It. milione, millionne* (> *ML. milio(n-)*), a million, aug. of *mille*, < *L. mille*, a thousand: see *milli-*.] **1. n.** **1.** The number of ten hundred thousand, or a thousand thousand.

Coueyte not his goodnes

For millions of moneye; morther hem vchone.

Piers Plowman (A), iii. 255.

O, pardon! since a crooked figure may

Attest in little place a *million*.

Shak., Hen. V., Prolog., l. 16.

2. The amount of a thousand thousand units of money, as pounds, dollars, or francs: as, he is worth a *million*; *millions* have been wasted in preparation for war.—**3.** A very great number or quantity, indefinitely.

For we are at the stake,

And bay'd about with many enemies;

And some that smile have in their hearts, I fear,

Millions of mischief. *Shak., J. C., iv. 1. 51.*

There are *millions* of truths that men are not concerned to know.

Locke.

The million, the great body of the people; the multitude; the public; the masses.

For the play, I remember, pleased not the *million*; 'twas caviare to the general.

Shak., Hamlet, ii. 2. 457.

Three-million bill, in *U. S. hist.*, a bill passed in 1847 appropriating three million dollars for the purchase of land from Mexico. It was introduced in the House of Representatives with the Wilmot Proviso (see *proviso*) as a rider, and passed by the Senate after rejection of the rider.

II. a. [Strictly a collective noun: see *hundred*.] A thousand times one thousand; ten hundred thousand; as, a capital of a (or one) *million* dollars; a country of ten *million* inhabitants.

million² (mil'yōn), *n.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *melon*¹.

millionaire, millionnaire (mil-yōn-är'), *n.* [= *D. G. millionair* = *Sw. millionär* = *Dan. millionær*; < *F. millionnaire* (= *Sp. millionario, millonario* = *Pg. It. millionario*), one who owns a million, < *million*, a million: see *million*¹.] A man worth a million dollars, pounds, francs, etc.; an owner of a million or of millions.

The plain unscattered king, the man of gold,

The thrice illustrious threefold *millionaire*,

Mark his slow-creeping, dead, metallic stare.

O. W. Holmes, The Banker's Dinner.

millionary (mil'yōn-ä-ri), *a.* [= *F. millionnaire*; as *million*¹ + *-ary*.] Pertaining to or consisting of millions: as, the *millionary* chronology of the Pundits. *Imp. Dict.*

millioned (mil'yōnd), *a.* [*L. million*¹ + *-ed*.] **1.** Multiplied by millions. [Rare.]

Time, whose *million'd* accidents

Creep in 'twixt vows and change decrees of kings.

Shak., Sonnets, cxv.

2. Having millions.

The *million'd* merchant seeks her in his gold.

P. Whitehead, Honour, a Satire.

millionism (mil'yōn-izm), *n.* [*L. million*¹ + *-ism*.] The state or condition of having millions.

Billonism or even *millionism* must be a blessed kind of state.

O. W. Holmes, Elsie Venner, vii.

millionist (mil'yōn-ist), *n.* [*L. million*¹ + *-ist*.] A millionaire.

A commercial *millionist*. *Southey, Doctor, ccxxxiii.*

millionize (mil'yōn-iz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *millionized*, ppr. *millionizing*. [*L. million*¹ + *-ize*.] To accustom to millions. *Davies.*

To our now *millionized* conceptions the foregoing accounts appear to be in a very moderate ratio.

Archæologia, XXXIII. 201.

millionaire, *n.* See *millionaire*.

millionth (mil'yonth), *a.* and *n.* [*< million¹ + -th³.*] *I. a.* Ten hundred thousandth; being one of a million.

II. n. One of a million parts; the quotient of unity divided by a million; a ten hundred thousandth part.

milled, *n.* See *milleped*.

millepede (mil'i-pēd), *n.* Same as *milleped*.

millistere (mil'i-stär), *n.* [*< F. millistere, < L. mille, a thousand (see milli-), + F. stère, a stere.*] In the *metric system*, a unit of dry measure, the one thousandth part of a stere, equivalent to 1 cubic decimeter or 61.023 cubic inches. It is not in practical use.

millivolt (mil'i-vōlt), *n.* [*< L. mille, a thousand, + E. volt.*] The thousandth part of a volt.

mill-jade (mil'jäd), *n.* A mill-horse.

Would you have me stalk like a mill-jade,
All day, for one that will not yield us grains?
B. Jonson, Alchemist, iii. 2.

millman (mil'män), *n.*; *pl. millmen (-men).* One who is employed in a mill.

The millmen are also unable to work with their usual vigour.
The Engineer, LXV. 535.

mill-money (mil'mun'i), *n.* Milled or coined money.

What should you,
Or any old man, do, wearing away
In this world with diseases, and desire
Only to live to make their children scourge-sticks,
And hoard up mill-money? *Beau. and Fl., Captain, l. 3.*

mill-mountain (mil'moun'tän), *n.* A European flax, *Linum catharticum*.

millocrat (mil'ō-krat), *n.* [*< milli¹ + -o-krat as in aristocrat, etc.*] A wealthy mill-owner; a manufacturer who has a wide influence from his wealth or the number of people in his employment. [Rare.]

The true blood-suckers, the venomous millocrats.
Bulwer, Caxtons, ii. 4. (Davies.)

millocratism (mil'ō-krat-izm), *n.* [*< millocrat + -ism.*] The rule of millocrats. *Bulwer.*

millont, *n.* An obsolete form of *melon¹*.

mill-pick (mil'pik), *n.* A tool for dressing millstones—that is, giving them a corrugated or otherwise roughened surface. Also called *mill-stone-hammer*, *millstone-pick*.

mill-pond (mil'pond), *n.* A pond or reservoir of water for use in driving a mill-wheel.

mill-pool (mil'pöl), *n.* [*< ME. *millepol, < AS. mylenpöl, mylenpät, < mylen, mill, + pöl, pool.*] A mill-pond.

mill-post (mil'pöst), *n.* A stout post bearing some essential relation to a mill, as a post forming the vertical shaft of a windmill, and especially, in some forms of windmill, as the post-mill, the post upon which the entire mill is supported, or a post upon which the cap of a smock-mill, bearing the sails, turns.

They [the trees of New England] are not very thick, yet many of them are sufficient to make *Mill-posts*; some being three foot and a half in the Diameter.
S. Clarke, Four Plantations in America (1670), p. 30.

Out of doors reigned Molly Mills, . . . with her short red petticoat, legs like *millposts*.
Lady Holland, Sydney Smith, vii.

mill-race (mil'räs), *n.* The current of water that drives a mill-wheel, or the channel in which it flows from the dam to the mill.

millreat, **millreet** (mil'rē), *n.* Obsolete forms of *milreis*.

mill-ream (mil'rēm), *n.* A package of hand-made paper containing 480 sheets, of which the two outer quires (48 sheets) are imperfect. A ream of 480 sheets of perfect paper is known as a *ream of insides*. [Eng.]

mill-rine, *n.* In *her*. See *fer de moulins*.

mill-rolls (mil'rölz), *n. pl.* The rolls employed in bringing puddled bar-iron into suitable shape for the market.

millround (mil'round), *n.* A monotonous round of labor like that on a treadmill.

How sick he must have been of the eternal millround—seed-time and harvest.
R. Broughton, Cometh up as a Flower, v.

mill-rynd (mil'rind), *n.* The rynd of a millstone. See *rynd*, and *mill¹, I.*

mill-sail (mil'säl), *n.* A sail of a windmill. In windmills there are usually four of these sails, of canvas, extended on the sail-frames or "whips," and sometimes provided with reefing devices by which the surfaces exposed to the action of wind can be varied in extent to adapt them to variations in the force of the wind. See *windmill* and *wind-wheel*.

mill-scale (mil'skäl), *n.* An incrustation of a black oxid of iron formed on iron in the process of being rolled, just as *forge-scale* is on

that which is being forged. In the one case it peels off in the rolling; in the other it is thrown off by the blows of the hammer.

mill-sixpence (mil'siks'pens), *n.* An English silver coin, of the value of sixpence, produced by the mill-and-screw process. See *milled money*, under *milled*.

*Fad. Pistol, did you pick Master Slender's purse?
Sten. Ay, by these gloves, did he, . . . of seven groats in mill-sixpences.*
Shak., M. W. of W., l. 1. 158.

mill-skate (mil'skät), *n.* The eagle-ray, *Myliobatis aquila*.

mill-spindle (mil'spin'dl), *n.* The vertical shaft or spindle of a grinding-mill, by which the runner or revolving millstone is supported. See *mill¹, I.*

mill-stank

(mil'stangk).

n. A mill-pond or -dam.

And that the authority given by the Commissioner of Sewers did not extend to Mills, Mill-stanks, Canseys, etc., erected before the Reign of King E. 1.
Case of Chester (Mill, 10 Coke, 1183, b.

millstone

(mil'stön), *n.*

[Early mod.

E. also mil-

stone; < ME.

mylston, mylle-

stone, millston,

melstan, myln-

stan, < AS. myl-

cnstän (= D.

molensteen =

MLG. molen-

stän = MHG.

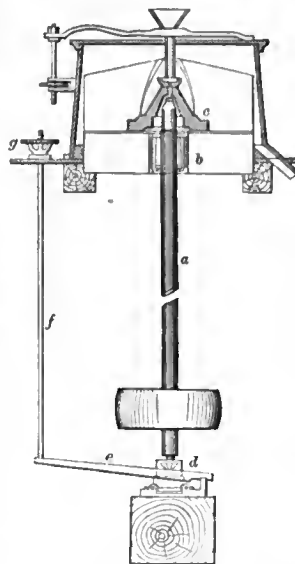
mülstein, G.

mühlstein = Dan.

möllesten), a millstone, < mylen,

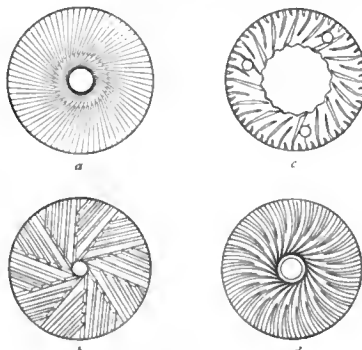
mill, + stän, stone; see *mill¹* and *stone*.] One of

a pair of cylindrical stones used in a mill for grinding grain. The kind of stone best adapted for this use is known as *burstone*, and is found in France and



Mill-spindle.

a, spindle; *b*, bush; *c*, rynd; *d*, step, link, or trumpty; *e*, bridge-truss; *f*, lighter-screw; *g*, hand-wheel which operates the lighter-screw.



Modes of Dressing Millstones.

a, Radial and circular dress. *b*, Quarter dress. *c*, Dress for iron grinding-plate. *d*, Curved and circular dress.

In Georgia, U. S. The two stones are placed one over the other; and in the operation of grinding one of them remains at rest and is called the *bed*, while the other, usually the upper stone, revolves and is called the *runner*. (See *mill¹, I.*) The face of a millstone is cut with lines or channels called *furrows*, which lead from the center to the circumference and have flat spaces between them called *land*. The furrows and land are together called the *dress*; they are arranged in various ways. A sunken space about the eye of the stone is called the *bosom*.

As don thise rokkes or thise mylne stones.

Chaucer, Troilus, ii. 1384.

Bolting-millstone. See *bolting²*.—**Fairy millstone**. See *fairy*.—**Lava millstone**. See *lava*.—**Millstone-dress**, the arrangement of the furrows on the face of a millstone.—**To see into or through a millstone**, to see with acuteness, or to penetrate into abstruse subjects.

Your eyes are so sharpe that you can not only looke through a millstone, but cleane through the mind.
Lyly, Euphues and his England, p. 287.

To weep or drop millstones, to be insensible to emotion; remain hard and stony under or in view of the deepest affliction.

Your eyes drop millstones, when fools' eyes drop tears.

Shak., Rich. III., l. 3. 354.

millstone-balance (mil'stön-bal'ans), *n.* A weight so placed as to balance any inequalities of weight in a millstone.

millstone-bridge (mil'stön-hrij), *n.* The bar crossing the eye of a millstone and supporting it on the head of the spindle; a balance-rynd. *E. H. Knight.*

millstone-curb (mil'stön-kérb), *n.* The covering of the stones used in grinding; a husk or hurst. *E. H. Knight.*

millstone-dresser (mil'stön-dres'er), *n.* *I.* A workman whose business is to dress millstones. — *2.* A machine for forming millstones, especially for cutting the furrows on the face of a millstone. Such machines range from hand-appliances having pivoted hammers for picking and chippling the stone to large power-machines employing rotary disks and mandrels armed with diamonds or borts, and include a great variety of machines which cause cutters to travel in radial lines over the face of the stones, as well as lathes in which the stone is made to revolve before traversing tool-rests carrying cutting-mandrels in rapid revolution. Smaller machines are portable, and are guided by hand over the stone while the cutting-tool is revolved at a high speed by means of a belt.

millstone-driver (mil'stön-dri'vēr), *n.* The device on a millstone-spindle which drives the runner by impinging against its bail.

millstone-feed (mil'stön-fēd), *n.* A device by which the quantity of grain fed to a millstone is regulated, as by means of an adjustable gate in the aperture of the hopper.

millstone-grit (mil'stön-grit), *n.* A silicious conglomerate rock, so called because it has been worked for millstones in England. It constitutes one of the members of the Carboniferous group, underlying the true coal-measures, and overlying the mountain limestone. In Wales and southwestern England it is known as "farewell rock," because when the miners strike it they bid farewell to profitable seams. The millstone-grit is an important and persistent member of the Carboniferous series both in Europe and in the United States. In parts of England it attains a thickness of over 5,000 feet. Where the series to which this name is given is developed to this extent, however, it contains intercalated beds of shale and clay and even of coal. In Pennsylvania the millstone-grit is sometimes called the *Great or Potomac Conglomerate*. At Pottsville, on the eastern edge of the anthracite fields, it is over a thousand feet thick, but it thins very much in going west.

The Fourth Sand-Rock is the well-known No. XII., or the Great Conglomerate. It has its representation in the millstone grit beneath the Enropesau coal. It is the floor of the true coal measures, an immense preparatory outspread of sand and pebble-stones of every variety, but chiefly pure white quartz, and of every size, from the minute mustard seed and pepper corn to the hen's egg and in the Sussexham region even the ostrich egg.

J. P. Lesley, Coal and its Topography, p. 70.

millstone-hammer (mil'stön-ham'er), *n.* Same as *mill-pick*.

millstone-pick (mil'stön-pik), *n.* Same as *mill-pick*.

millstone-ventilator (mil'stön-ven'ti-lä-tor), *n.* A blower and connecting pipes for forcing a blast through the eye of a runner-stone for the purpose of cooling the stones and meal.

mill-tail (mil'täl), *n.* The current of water leaving a mill-wheel after turning it, or the channel through which it runs; a tail-race.

The *Mill-tail*, or Floor for the water below the wheels, is wharfed up on either side with stone.

Defoe, Tour through Great Britain, I. 386. (Davies.)

mill-tooth (mil'töth), *n.* A grinder; a molar.

mill-ward (mil'wärd), *n.* [*< ME. milward, melecward, < AS. mylenecard, a miller, < mylen, mill, + weard, keeper.*] The keeper of a mill.

millweir (mil'wēr), *n.* [*< ME. *millewece (?), < AS. *mylenwece, mylenwece (= G. mülhecher), a millweir, < mylen, mill, + wece, a weir: see weir.*] See *weir*.

mill-wheel (mil'hwēl), *n.* [*< ME. *millewele (?), < AS. mylenhweol, mylenhweogol, a mill-wheel, < mylen, mill, + hweol, hweogol, wheel.*] A wheel used to drive a mill; a water-wheel.

mill-work (mil'wērk), *n.* *1.* Machinery used in mills or manufactories. — *2.* The designing, construction, arrangement, and erection of machinery in mills or manufactories.

millwright (mil'rit), *n.* An engineer who designs, constructs, and erects mills, their motors, machinery, and appurtenances, particularly flouring- and grist-mills. — *Millwrights' compass*. See *compass*.

millwrighting (mil'rī'ting), *n.* The work or business of a millwright.

Engineering and millwrighting, though synonymous, are often two distinct branches in a shop.
Engineer, LXVII. 63.

milnet, *n.* An obsolete form of *mill¹*.

milord (mi-lörd'), *n.* [*F. milord, formerly also milort (Cotgrave), = Sp. milord (pl. milores), < E. my lord.*] A continental rendering of the English *my lord*.

milrayt, *n.* See *milreis*.

milreis (mil'rēs), *n.* [*Formerly milrea, milray, milleray (F. milleret—Cotgrave); < Pg. milreis,*

< mil (< L. mille), a thousand, + reis, pl. of real = Sp. real, a small coin; see real³, n.] 1. A Portuguese unit of money, equivalent to 1,000 reis, and worth about \$1.08. —2. A Brazilian unit of money, equal to about 55 United States cents.



milset, *v. t.* [ME. *milcen*, *milcen*, *milcen*, < AS. *mildsian*, *mildsian*, *gemiltsian*, be merciful, < *milds*, *milds*, kindness, mercy, < *milde*, mild; see *mild*, a.] To be merciful to; show clemency to.

milsey (mil'si)n. [Contr. of *milk-sieve*.] A sieve for straining milk. [Local, Great Britain.]

mil't (milt), *n.* [ME. *milte*, < AS. *milte* = OFries. *milte* = D. *milt* = MLG. *LG. milte* = OHG. *milzi*, MHG. *milze*, G. *milz* (> It. *milza* = Sp. *melsa*) = Icel. *milti* = Sw. *mjelte* = Dan. *mill*, the spleen; prob. from the root of *melt*.] In anat., the spleen.

Yet do they offer Swine to the Moon & Bacchus . . . when the Moon is at full. In this sacrifice they burne the taile, *milt*, and leafe. Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 577.

milt² (milt), *n.* [A corruption of *milk*, in this sense appar. of Scand. origin: < Sw. *mjölke*, *milt* (< *mjolk*, *milk*) = Dan. *melke*, *milt*, = G. *milch* = MLG. *melk*, *milk*, also *milt*: see *milk*, *n.* The D. *milt*, *milt*, is appar. < E.] The male generative organ of a fish; the spermatic organ and its secretion; the soft roe, corresponding to the roe or spawn of the female. Sometimes *welt*.

You shall scarce or never take a male carp without a *melt*, or a female without a roe or spawn.

I. Walton, Complete Angler (ed. 1653), p. 162.

milt² (milt), *v. t.* [< *milt*², *n.*] To impregnate the roe or spawn of (the female fish).

milter (mil'ter), *n.* [= D. *mitter* (prob. < E. ?) = G. *milcher*; as *milt*² + *-er*.] That which has or sheds *milt*; a male fish in breeding-time. Also *melter*.

For the purpose of breeding he had, as the rule is, put in [a pond] three *mitlers* for one spawner.

I. Walton, Complete Angler (ed. 1875), p. 143.

Miltonian (mil-tō'ni-an), *a.* [< Milton (see def.) + *-ian*.] Of or relating to the great English poet John Milton (1608-74), or resembling his style.

Merely a *Miltonian* way of saying . . . that moral no less than physical courage demanded a sound body.

Lovell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 267.

Miltonic (mil-ton'ik), *a.* [< Milton (see *Miltonian*) + *-ic*.] Relating or pertaining to Milton or his works; Miltonian.

If Time, the Avenger, execrates his wrongs,
And makes the word *Miltoic* mean "sublime."

Byron, Don Juan, l. 10.

miltwaste (milt'wäst), *n.* [Formerly *miltwast* (Skinner); appar. < *milt*¹ + *waste*: so called, it is said, because formerly believed to be a remedy for wasting or disease of the spleen or *milt*; cf. *spleenwort*.] The sealy fern, *Asplenium Ceterach*.

Milvago (mil-vä'gō), *n.* [NL. (cf. L. *milvago*, *milvago*, a kind of fish), < L. *milvus*, a kite (also a kind of fish); see *Milvus*.] 1. A genus of South American vulture-hawks, of the family *Falconidae* and subfamily *Polyborinae*, founded by Spix in 1824. There are two species, *M. chimachima* and *M. chimango*. —2. [i. e.] A member of this genus.

Milvinæ (mil-vī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Milvus* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Falconidae*, typified by the genus *Milvus*; the kites. The scapular process of the coracoid does not reach the clavicle, the face is not ruffed, and the beak is not toothed; the tarsus is shorter than the tibia; and the tail is either forked or much shorter than the long pointed wings. The *Milvinæ* are birds of less than average size for this family, and of comparatively weak organization, preying chiefly upon reptiles, insects, and other humble quarry. There are a number of genera besides *Milvus*, as *Elanus*, *Elaenoides*, *Naucclerus*, *Ictinia*, etc. See cuts under *Elaenoides* and *kite*¹, 1.

milvine (mil'vin), *a. and n.* [< L. *milvinus*, belonging to the kite, < *milvus*, the kite, a bird of prey.] 1. *a.* Pertaining to the *Milvine*, or having their characters.

II. *n.* A member of the *Milvinæ*; any kite.

Milvulus (mil'vū-lus), *n.* [NL. (Swainson, 1827), dim. of L. *milvus*, a kite; see *Milvus*.] A genus of clamaratorial birds of the family *Tyrannidae*, having an extremely long ferficate tail like the kite, whence the name; the scissor-tails, or swallow-tailed flycatchers. *M. tyrannus* and *M. forficatus* are two species. The former is chiefly a tropical American bird, but it sometimes strays into the United

States; it is ashy above and white below, the top and sides of the head black, the crown-patch yellow; and the tail is black edged with white, and sometimes grows to a foot in length, with a forking of 6 or 8 inches, though the body of the bird is no larger than that of the common king-bird. The other abounds in Texas and southward, sometimes straying through most of the States. It is a very showy bird, of a hoary ash color, paler or white below, variously tinged with crimson or salmon-red, the crown-patch orange or scarlet. The tail is generally 8 or 10 inches long, forked 5 or 6 inches, black and white or rosy. The display it makes in opening and shutting this ornament gives the name *scissor-tail*.

Milvus (mil'vus), *n.* [NL. (Cuvier, 1800), < L. *milvus*, a kite.] The typical genus of *Milvinæ*, having a long forked tail. The leading species is the common kite or glade of Europe, *M. icinus* or *regalis*; *M. ater* is the black kite of the same continent.

milwell (mil'wel), *n.* [Also *myllevell*; < ME. *mulwell*; origin obscure; cf. *milwyn*.] A kind of fish. See the first quotation.

Myllevell, a sort of fish, the same with what in Lincolnshire is called *milwyn*, which Spelman renders green fish; but it was certainly of a different kind.

Kennett, Paroch. Antiq. Gloss (1695). (Davies.)

Item, ij, salting tubbes. Item, viij, lynges. Item, liij, *milwell*-tyche. Paston Letters (Inventory), I. 490.

The yellow ling, the *milwell* fair and white.

John Denny (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 166).

milwyn (mil'win), *n.* [Also *millwyn*; cf. *milwell*.] Green fish. Skinner; Halliwell. See the first quotation under *milwell*. [Prov. Eng.]

Milyas (mil'i-as), *n.* [NL., < L. *Milyas*, a district in Lycia.] 1. A genus of noctuid moth, erected by Walker in 1858 for the African *M. mixtura*. —2. A notable genus of predaceous bugs of the family *Reduviidae*. They are mainly American, and *M. cinctus* is one of the best-known heteroptera of the United States, of a waxy or orange-yellow color, with the legs and antennae banded with black. Stål, 1861.

miltzbrand (miltz-brānt), *n.* [G., < *miltz*, *milt*, spleen, + *brand*, burning inflammation; see *milt*¹ and *brand*.] Same as *malignant anthrax* (which see, under *anthrax*).

mim (mim), *a.* [A minced form of *mum*¹, silent.] Primly silent; prim; demure; precise; affectedly modest; quiet; mute; also used adverbially. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

See, up he's got the word of God,

An' meek an' *mim* has view'd it.

Burns, Iloly Fair.

Lightning-storms seem to come quite natural to you, for all as prim and *mim* as you are!

W. Black, In Far Lochaber, iv.

mima (mi'mä), *n.* [Burmese.] A young Burmese woman; a girl.

Make war or peace; build or burn; . . . only leave me to my *mimas* and my stranger's drink.

J. W. Palmer, Up and Down the Irrawaddi, p. 161.

Mimas (mi'mas), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *Mīas*, the name of a centaur.] 1. The innermost and smallest of the satellites of Saturn, revolving about its primary in 22 hours 37 minutes. —2. [i. e.] In *zoöl.*, a golden-green South American beetle, *Scarabeus mimas*.

mimbar, *minbar* (mim'-, min'bär), *n.* [Turk. *minber* = Pers. Hind. *mimbar*, < Ar. *manbar*, a pulpit.] The pulpit in a mosque. It consisted originally of a plain low platform approached by three steps, but is now often an elevated structure surmounted by a richly ornamented canopy. It differs from a pulpit especially in that it is entered by stairs in front instead of at the side or in the rear. See cut in next column.

mime (mim), *n.* [< F. *mime* = Sp. Pg. It. *mimo*, < L. *mimus*, < Gr. *mimos*, an imitator, actor, also a kind of drama; cf. *μυμιθά*, imitate; prob.

akin to L. *imitari*, imitate: see *imitate*.] 1. An imitator; one skilled in mimicry; a mimic; specifically, a mimic actor; a performer in the ancient farces or burlesques called *mimes*.

Let him go now and brand another man injuriously with the name of *Mime*, being himself the loosest and most extravagant *Mime* that hath been heard of; whom no lesse than almost halfe the world could serve for stage roome to play the *Mime* in.

Milton, Apology for Smectymnus.

The strolling *mimes* carried the last, and probably many of the worst, reminiscences of the Roman acting drama across the period of those great migrations which changed the face of the Western world.

A. W. Ward, Eng. Dram. Lit., I. 11.

2. A dramatic entertainment among the ancient Greeks of Sicily and southern Italy and the Romans, consisting generally of farcical mimicry of real events and persons. The Greek *mimes* combined spoken dialogue of somewhat simple and familiar character with action; the Roman consisted chiefly of action, often of a coarse and even indecent character, with little speaking. See *pantomime*.

This we know in Laertius, that the *Mimes* of Sophron were of such reckning with Plato, as to take them nightly to read on and after make them his pillow. Scaliger describes a *Mime* to be a Poem imitating any action to stirre up laughter. Milton, Apology for Smectymnus.

mime (mim), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *mimed*, ppr. *miming*. [< *mime*, *n.*] To mimic, or play the buffoon; act in a mime.

Acts Old Iniquity, and in the fit

Of *miming* gets the opinion of a wit.

B. Jonson, Epigrams, cxv.

mimeograph (mim'ē-ō-gräf), *n.* [Irreg. < Gr. *μυμιθά*, imitate, + *γράφειν*, write.] An apparatus invented by Edison, by which stencils of written pages may be obtained for the production of an indefinite number of copies. A pointed stylus is moved as in writing with a lead-pencil over a kind of tough prepared paper placed on a finely grooved steel plate, and the writing is thus traced in a series of minute perforations. Stencils may also be prepared on typewriters.

Mimesa (mī-mē'sä), *n.* [NL. (Shuckard, 1837), irreg. < Gr. *μῆσις*, imitation: see *mimesis*.] The typical genus of *Mimesidae*, having the inner spur of the hind tibiae broadly flattened. Eleven North American and seven European species are known.

Mimesidæ (mī-mes'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Mimesa* + *-idæ*.] A family of fossorial hymenopterous insects. The prothorax is narrow, the fore wings have three submarginal cells, the abdomen is petiolate with the petiole depressed and generally furrowed above, the antennal flagellum is thickened at the apex, and the middle tibiae have only one apical spur. The family comprises the two genera *Mimesa* and *Psen*.

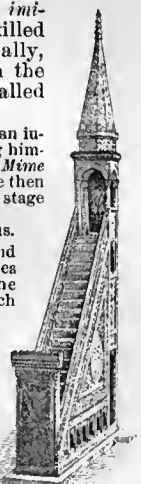
mimesis (mī-mē'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μῆσις*, imitation, < *μυμιθά*, imitate: see *mime*.] 1. In *rhet.*, imitation or reproduction of the supposed words of another, especially in order to represent his character. See *prosopœia*. —2. In *zoöl.*, mimicry; simulated resemblance; physical or physiological simulation by one animal of another, or of a plant or other part of its surroundings. See *mimicry*, 3.

mimetene (mim'ē-tēn), *n.* [So called from its close resemblance to pyromorphite; < Gr. *μυμῆτις*, an imitator (see *mimetic*), + *-ene*.] Same as *mimetite*.

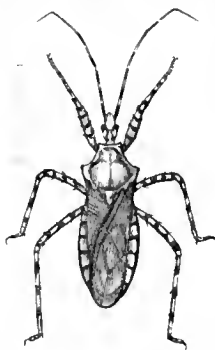
Mimetes (mī-mē'tēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μυμῆτις*, an imitator.] 1. In *entom.*: (a) A genus of noctuid meths. Hübner, 1816. (b) A genus of weevils of the subfamily *Otiorynchinae*. Eschscholtz, 1818. —2. In *mammal.*, a genus of anthropoid apes of the family *Simiidae*, a type of which is the chimpanzee: so called from the likeness to man. This genus was proposed by W. E. Leach about 1816, and antedated both *Troglodytes* of Geoffroy and *Anthropopithecus* of De Bialville; but these synonyms are more frequently used. See cut under *chimpanzee*. 3. In *ornith.*: (a) A genus of Australian orioles of the family *Oriolidae*. King, 1826. Also *Mimeta* (Vigors and Horsfield, 1826). (b) Same as *Mimus*. C. W. L. Gloger, 1842.

mimetesite (mī-met'ē-sit), *n.* [Irreg. < Gr. *μυμῆτις*, an imitator (see *Mimetes*), + *-ite*².] Same as *mimetite*.

mimetic (mī-met'ik), *a.* [= It. *mimetic*, < Gr. *μυμητικός*, imitative, < *μυμῆτις*, an imitator, < *μυμιθά*, imitate: see *mime*.] 1. Pertaining to mimicry or imitation; apt in mimicry; aping.



Minbar in Mosque of Sultan Selim, Adrianople, Turkey.



Many-banded Robber (*Milyas cinctus*). (Line shows natural size.)

But Fucus, lead by most *mimetic* apes,
Could not deigning don Fucus's sickle shapes.
Whiting, Albino and Bellama, p. 9. (Nares.)

Brotherhoods of actors, ambitious of displaying their
mimetic faculty to their townsfolk.

I. D'Israeli, Amen. of Lit., I. 393.

2. Imitating; imitative. Specifically—(a) in *zoöl.*
and *bot.*, exhibiting mimicry; characterized by mimicry,
as the flowers of certain orchids which resemble butter-
flies. See *mimicry*, 3.

In all these cases it appears that the *mimetic* species is
protected from some enemy by its outward similarity to
the form which it mimics.

H. A. Nicholson.

(b) In *mineral.*, approximating closely to—that is, imitat-
ing—other forms of a higher degree of symmetry. This
characteristic usually results from twinning. For exam-
ple, aragonite occurs in twin crystals which at first sight
appear to be hexagonal in form. See *pseudosymmetry* and
twin.

mimetic (mī-met'ī-kāl), *a.* [*mimetic* + *-al.*] Same as *mimetic*.

A dialogue in the old *mimetic* or poetic form.

Bp. Hurd, Foreign Travel, vii.

mimetically (mī-met'ī-kāl-i), *adv.* In a mi-
metic manner; imitatively; in the manner of
a mime.

Homer . . . wished to express *mimetically* the rolling,
thundering, leaping motion of the stone.

De Quincey, Homer, iii.

mimetism (mim'ē-tizm), *n.* [*mimet-ic*, *q. v.*,
+ *-ism.*] Same as *mimesis*, and *mimicry*, 3.

mimete (mim'ē-tit), *n.* [*Gr. μιμητής*, an imi-
tator (see *Mimetes*), + *-ite*.] Native arseniate
of lead with chlorid of lead, a mineral of a
yellow to brown color occurring in hexagonal
prismatic crystals, often rounded. It is isomor-
phous with pyromorphite, the phosphate of lead. Some
varieties, as campylite, contain phosphoric acid, and hence
are intermediate between mimete and pyromorphite.
Also called *mimeteite*, *minetene*.

mimic (mim'ik), *a.* and *n.* [= *F. mimique* = *Sp.*
mimico = *Pg. It. mimico*, < *L. mimicus*, < *Gr. μι-
μικός*, belonging to mimes, < *μῖμος*, a mime: see
mime.] **I. a.** 1. Acting as a mime; given to
or practising imitation; imitative: as, a *mimic*
actor.

Off in her absence *mimic* Fancy wakes
To imitate her (Reason); but, misjoining shapes,
Wild work produces oft, and most in dreams.

Milton, P. L., v. 110.

2. Pertaining to mimicry or imitation; exhib-
iting, characterized by, or employed in simu-
lation or mimicry; mimicking; simulating: as,
the *mimic* stage; *mimic* action or gestures.

Eager to win laurels on the *mimic* theatre of war.

Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., i. 15.

Let the *mimic* canvas show
Her calm benevolent features.

Bryant, The Ages, iii.

3. Consisting of or resulting from imitation;
simulated; mock: often implying a copy or
imitation: as, a *mimic* battle; the *mimic* roy-
alty of the stage.

Blew *mimic* hootings to the silent owls,
That they might answer him.

Wordsworth, There was a Boy.

Down the wet streets
Sail their *mimic* deers.

Longfellow, Rain in Summer.

Mimic-flower beetles, an occasional name of the *Lagri-
idae*.

II. n. 1. One who or that which imitates or
mimics; specifically, an actor.

Anon his Thibae must be answered,
And forth my *mimic* comes.

Shak., M. N. D., iii. 2. 19.

Every sort
Of gymnastic artists, wrestlers, riders, runners,
Juglers, and dancers, anticlers, mummars, *mimicks*.

Milton, S. A., i. 1325.

2. An imitation; anything copied from or
made in imitation of something else.

mimic (mim'ik), *v. t.*; and *pp. mimicked*,
ppr. mimicking. [*mimic*, *a.*] 1. To act in
imitation of; simulate a likeness to; imitate
or copy in speech or action, either mockingly
or seriously.

Vica has learned so to *mimic* virtue that it often creeps
in hither under its disguise.

Steele, Spectator, No. 514.

Mimic the tetchy humour, furtive glance,
And brow where half was furious, half fatigued.

Browning, Ring and Book, i. 203.

2. To produce an imitation of; make some-
thing similar or corresponding to; copy in
form, character, or quality.

Fresh carved cedar, *mimicking* a glade
Of palm and plantain, met from either side,
High in the midst.

Keats, Lamia, ii.

Leonardo studies the laws of light scientifically, so that
the proper roundness and effect of distance should be ac-
curately rendered, and all the subtleties of nature's smiles
be *mimicked*.

J. A. Symonds, Italy and Greece, p. 277.

3. Specifically, in *zoöl.* and *bot.*, to imitate,
simulate, or resemble (something else) in form,
color, or other characteristic; assume the char-
acter or appearance of (some other object). See
mimicry, 3. = *Syn. 1. Ape, Mock*, etc. See *imitate*.

mimical (mim'ī-kāl), *a.* [*mimic* + *-al.*] Same
as *mimic*.

To some too, if they be far gone, *mimical* gestures are
too familiar.

Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 233.

To make our mirth the completer, Sir J. Minnes was in
the highest pitch of mirth, and his *mimical* tricks, that
ever I saw, and most excellent pleasant company he is.

Pepys, Diary, II. 339.

mimically (mim'ī-kāl-i), *adv.* In a mimicking
or imitative manner. [*Rare.*]

Such are good for nothing but either *mimically* to imi-
tate their neighbours' fooleries, or to immerse themselves
in a kind of lascivious and debauched living.

South, Works, V. ix.

mimicalness (mim'ī-kāl-nes), *n.* The quality
of being mimical. [*Rare.*]

mimic-beetle (mim'ik-bē'tl), *n.* A coleopter-
ous insect which feigns death when disturbed
or alarmed, as some of the *Histeridae* and *Byrrhi-
dae*.

mimicker (mim'ī-kēr), *n.* One who or that
which mimics.

mimicry (mim'ik-ri), *n.*; pl. *mimicries* (-riz).
[*mimic* + *-ry.*] 1. The act of imitating in
speech, manner, or appearance; mockery by
imitation; simulation.

Absolute princes, who ruin their people by a *mimicry*
of the great monarchs.

Hume, Essays, II. 11.

A few old men, the last survivors of our generation, . . .
will remember . . . that exquisite *mimicry* [of Lord Hol-
land's] which ennobled, instead of degrading.

Macaulay, Lord Holland.

2. An imitation; that which imitates or simu-
lates.

In France an imitative school . . . has executed skilful
mimicries of ancient glass painting.

Encyc. Brit., X. 673.

3. In *zoöl.*, the simulation of something else
in form or color, etc.; mimesis. Commonly called
protective mimicry, from the immunity secured by such re-
semblance, as when the insect known as the walking-stick
simulates a dead twig of a tree, when a butterfly assimilates
in color to that of the flowers upon which it habitually
feeds, or a bird's nest is so constructed as to resemble a
bunch of moss on a bough, etc. Also *mimetism*.

Both *mimicry* and *imitation* are [here] used in a meta-
phorical sense, as implying that close external likeness
which causes things unlike in structure to be mistaken
for each other.

A. R. Wallace, Nat. Select., p. 75.

mimic-thrush (mim'ik-thrush), *n.* A book-name
of the mocking-bird, *Mimus polyglottus*.

Mimidae (mim'ī-dē), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Mimus* +
-idae.] The *Mimina* rated as a family of oscine
passerine birds.

Mimina (mī-mī'nē), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Mimus* +
-ina.] A subfamily of turdoid oscine passerine
birds, typified by the genus *Mimus*; the mock-
ers, mock-birds, or mocking-birds. The group is
variously located in the ornithological system, being some-
times placed in *Turdidae*, sometimes associated with the
wrens in *Liotrichidae*, and sometimes referred to the *Tinnu-
liidae* under the name of *American babblers*. These birds
have a moderate (sometimes extremely long and bowed)
bill, short wings, long rounded tail, and scutellate tarsal.
Leading genera are *Mimus*, *Harporhynchus*, *Oroscoptes*,
Galeoscoptes. Familiar examples are the mocking-bird,
thrasher, and catbird. All are confined to America. See
cuts under *catbird* and *mocking-bird*.

mimine (mim'in), *a.* Of or pertaining to the
Mimina.

mimist (mī'mist), *n.* [*mimic* + *-ist.*] A
writer of mimes.

Thereupon were called Poets *Mimistes*: as who would
say, imitable and meet to be followed for their wise and
grace lessons.

Pattenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 21.

mimination (mī-mā'shon), *n.* [*Ar. mim*, the
name of the letter *m*, + *-ation*. Cf. *myticism*.] The
frequent use of the letter *m*; specifically,
the addition of *m* to a final vowel.

The principal differences between these dialects [the
Semitic-Babylonian and the Semitic-Assyrian] are—1st,
the use of *mimination* by the Babylonians, and not by the
Assyrians; thus the Babylonian words *Sumirum* and *Akka-
dim* were rendered by the Assyrians *Sumirum* and *Akkadim*.

Eng. Encyc., Arts and Sciences, Supp., p. 173.

mim-mouthed (mim'moutht), *a.* [Se. usually
mim-mou'd; < *mim* + *mouthed*.] 1. Reserved
in discourse: implying affectation of modesty.

I'm no for being *mim-mou'd*, when there's no reason;
but a man had as gude, whiles, cast a knot on his tongue.

The Smugglers, I. 164. (Jennieson.)

2. Affectedly moderate at table. *Jamieson.*
mimographer (mī-mog'ra-fēr), *n.* [Cf. *F. mi-
mographie* = *Pg. mimographo*; < *L. mimographus*,
a writer of mimes, < *Gr. μιμογράφος*, writing
mimes, < *μῖμος*, a mime, + *γράφειν*, write.] A
writer of mimes or farses.

For the best idea that can now be formed of the manner
of this famous *mimographer* we must have recourse, I be-
lieve, to the fifteenth Idyl of Theocritus.

Tuining, tr. of Aristotle's Treatise on Poetry, I., note d.

Mimosa (mī-mō'sū), *n.* [*NL.* (Tournefort, 1700),
so called from its imitating the sensibility of
animal life; < *L. mimus*, < *Gr. μῖμος*, a mime:
see *mime*, *n.*] 1. A large genus of leguminous
plants of the suborder *Mimoseae* and the tribe
Eumimoseae, characterized by a legume with en-
tire or jointed valves which break away from a
narrow persistent placenta. The plants are
either herbs, erect or climbing shrubs, or sometimes trees,
and are often prickly. The leaves are almost always bipin-
nate, but rarely there are none, or the expanded petiole
(phyllodium) takes the place of the leaf; and in many spe-
cies the leaves are sensitive, closing when touched. The
flowers are small and sessile, usually having the stamens
very much longer than the corolla; they are arranged in
globular heads or in cylindrical spikes. About 250 spe-
cies have been described, natives of the warmer parts of
America and Africa, of tropical Asia, and of the Mascarene
Islands. Many are cultivated, the most common being the
sensitive-plant or humble-plant of hothouses, *M. pudica*,
which is a branching annual, one or two feet in height, hav-
ing a great many small leaflets, all highly sensitive when
touched. *M. myriadenia* is a woody climber of tropical
America, and is remarkable for the great height which it
attains, ascending to the tops of the tallest trees.

2. [*l. c.*] A plant of this genus.

For not *Mimosa's* tender tree
Shrinks sooner from the touch than he.

Scott, Marmion, iv., Int.

mimosa-bark (mī-mō'sū-bärk), *n.* The bark
of several Australian acacia- or wattle-trees,
much used in tanning.

Mimoseae (mī-mō'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [*NL.* (A. P. de
Candolle, 1825), < *Mimosa* + *-eae*.] A suborder
of leguminous plants, characterized by small
regular flowers with a gamosepalous calyx, by
having the petals valvate and often united be-
low the middle, and by having stamens which
are free or monadelphous. It embraces 6 tribes, 29
genera, *Mimosa* being the type, and about 1,350 species.
The majority of which are confined to the tropics.

mimosite (mī-mō'sit), *n.* [*mimosa* + *-ite*.] A
fossil seed-pod supposed to have belonged
to a plant of the *mimosa* family.

mimotype (mim'ō-tip), *n.* [*Gr. μῖμος*, a mime,
+ *τύπος*, form.] In *zoöl.* and *zoögeog.*, a type
or form of animal life which in one country is
the analogue or representative of a type or form
found in another country, to which it is not very
closely related. Thus, the American starlings (*Sterei-
dæ*) are mimotypes of the Old World starlings (*Sturnidae*);
the American genus *Geomys* is mimotypic of the African
Georychus; the American jumping-mouse (*Zapus*) replaces
the jerboa (*Dipus*) of Africa.

Mimotypes, forms distantly resembling each other, but
fulfilling similar functions. . . . By the use of this term,
the word "analogue" may be relieved of a part of the bur-
den borne by it. *Smithsonian Report (1881), p. 460, note.*

mimotypic (mim'ō-tip'ik), *a.* [*mimotype* +
-ic.] Having the character of a mimotype.

Mimuleæ (mī-mū'lē-ē), *n. pl.* [*NL.* (Bentham
and Hooker, 1876), < *Mimulus* + *-eae*.] A sub-
tribe of plants of the order *Scrophulariales* and
the tribe *Gratiolæ*, characterized by a five-
toothed calyx, by having the stamens inserted
within the corolla-tube, with the anther-cells
contiguous, and by a loculicidal capsule with
two or four valves. The subtribe embraces 6
genera, *Mimulus* being the type, and about 56
species.

Mimulus (mim'ū-lus), *n.* [*NL.* (Linnaeus, 1753),
so called from the resemblance of its corolla to a
mask; < *LL. mimulus*, a little mime, dim. of *L. mi-
mus*: see *mime*.] A genus of scrophulariaceous
plants of the tribe *Gratiolæ*, type of the subtribe
Mimuleæ, characterized by a tubular calyx, which
is almost always five-angled or five-toothed, by a
two-valved capsule, and by having numerous
seeds, with the placentæ usually united to form
a central column. They are reclining or erect, rarely
tall, and slightly woody herbs, with opposite undivided
leaves, and often showy flowers, which are yellow, orange,
red, violet, or rose-colored, and solitary in the axils of the
leaves, or sometimes racemed at the tips of the branches.
The species, numbering 45 or 50, are especially numerous in
Pacific North America, but are also widely dispersed else-
where in temperate regions, though not in Europe. Plants
of the genus bear the general name of *monkey-flower*. *M.*
ringens and *M. alatus*, with violet-purple flowers, are com-
mon species of wet places in the eastern United States.
Various species are cultivated, chiefly in conservatories,
some much prized. Among them are *M. moschatus*, the
musk-plant of gardens, strongly musk-scented, the flowers
small and pale-yellow; *M. cardinalis*, with large scarlet
corolla; and *M. glutinosus*, a shrubby, very ornamental
conservatory species, the flowers from salmon-colored to
scarlet.

Mimus (mī'mus), *n.* [*NL.*, < *L. mimus*, < *Gr.*
μῖμος, an imitator: see *mime*.] A genus
of American birds of which the mocking-bird, *M.*
polyglottus, is the type. See *mocking-bird*, and
cut under *catbird*.

Mimusops (mi-mū'sops), *n.* [NL. (Linnaeus, 1753), so called from the fancied resemblances of the flowers to an ape's face; < Gr. *μῦς*, gen. of *μῦς*, an ape (< *μυεῖσθαι*, imitate, *μῦς*, an imitator: see *mimē*), + *ὄψ*, face.] A genus of dicotyledonous gamopetalous plants of the natural order *Sapotaceae* and the tribe *Bumelieae*. It is characterized by having the six or eight segments of the calyx arranged in two series, the outer ones including the inner, which are more slender; the lobes of the corolla entire and three times as many as the calyx-segments; and the six or eight stamens, which are alternate with the same number of stamens. They are trees, or rarely shrubs, with a milky juice, and usually small white flowers, which are often fragrant, in axillary clusters. About 30 species are known, found throughout the tropics. Several, from India and Ceylon, yield a heavy durable timber, and *M. Elengi* also produces small edible berries, the seeds of which afford an abundance of oil. See *balata-gum*, *bully-tree*, *cow-tree*, and *dilly*.

min¹, *pron.* A Middle English form of *mine*.
min², *a.* [ME., also *myn*, *minne*, *mynne*, < AS. *min*, less (not 'small,' the positive form being not in use), = OS. *minniro* = OFries. *minnera*, *minra* (cf. *min*, adv.) = MD. *mindre*, D. *minder* = MLG. *min*, *minner*, *minder* = OHG. *minniro*, MHG. *minner*, *minrc*, G. *minder* = Icel. *minnr* = Sw. Dan. *mindre* = Goth. *minniza*, compar., less; cf. OS. *minnisto* = OFries. *minnist* = D. MLG. *minst* = OHG. *minnist*, MHG. *minnest*, G. *mindest* = Icel. *minnst* = Sw. *minst* = Dan. *mindst* = Goth. *minnists* (cf. *mins*, *minz*, adv.), superl., least; compar. and superl. (reduced in the compar. *min*, as in *bet* for *better*, *less*, etc.), = L. compar. *minor*, neut. *minus*, less (superl. *minimus*, least), positive stem **minu-*, whence *minuere*, lessen (see *minish*, *minuend*, etc.), = Gr. *μῦς*, little, small (not in good use, but assumed or revived as the base of the derived forms *μῦσος*, lessen, *μῦσος*, a little, etc.); cf. Ir. *min*, small; perhaps Skt. *√ mī* (present stem *mīna-*), make less. Hence, from L., *minor*, *minus*, *minority*, etc., *minister*, *administer*, etc., *minim*, *minimium*, *minimize*, *minutel*, *minutel*, *minish*, *diminish*, *comminute*, etc.; from E., *mince*, *minnow*, etc.] Less.

The more and the minne.

Le Bone Florence (Ritson's Met. Rom., III.), l. 549.

It is of the for to foyge

Alkyn trypas both more & mynn.

Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 104.

min³ (min), *n.* [ME., also *minne*, *mynne*, < Icel. *minni*, memory, remembrance; cf. OS. *minna*, *minnia* = OHG. *minna*, MHG. *minne*, G. (revived) *minne*, love, orig. 'memory': akin to E. *mince³*, *mind¹*, etc.: see *mince³*, *mind¹*.] Memory; remembrance.

min⁴ (min), *v. t.* [< ME. *minnen*, *mynnen*, < Icel. *minna*, bring to mind, < *minni*, mind, memory: see *min³*, *n.* Cf. *mince³*.] 1. To bring to the mind of; remind.

Syr, of one thinge I wolde you mynne,
And beseeche you to speede.

MS. Harl. 2252, f. 88. (Halliwell.)

2. To remember.

The clowdy ovyr-caste, all lygt was feste,
Hys mygt was more then ey lygt mynne.

MS. Cantab. Fi. ii. 38, l. 47. (Halliwell.)

Euery psalme qwencheth a synne
As ofte as a man thoth hem mynne.

Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 90.

3. To mention.

Palomydon put hym full prestly to say,
And neuit of his mater, that I mynnet are.

Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 8876.

min⁵ (min), *n.* [Perhaps a familiar var. of *man¹*, *manu*.] Mother. [Scotch.]

I'm Johnny Faa o' Yetholm town,
There dwell my min and daddie O.

Johnnie Faa (Child's Ballads, IV. 284).

min⁶ (min), *n.* A dialectal or affected form of *man*.

min. An abbreviation of *mineralogy*, *mineralogical*, *minimium*, *minute*, *minim*, and *minor*.

mina¹ (mī'nā), *n.* [L., also *mina*, < Gr. *μῦς*, a weight, a sum of money; < Heb. *māneh*, a weight, prop. part, portion, number, < *mānāh*, divide, measure out, allot.] A unit of weight and of value, originally Assyrian, but used also by the Greeks and other ancient peoples. Bronze and stone Babylonian and Assyrian standards show that there were two Assyrian minas, one varying from 960 to 1,040 grams, and the other of half that weight. The Assyrians divided the mina into 60 shekels, and 60 minas made a talent. In Athens at the time of Pericles it was, in weight of silver, 100 drachmas, equivalent to 436.3 grams, or 15.4 ounces avoirdupois, or 14 + ounces troy, and was in value about \$15.

[The Babylonians] constituted a new *mina* for themselves, consisting of 50 shekels instead of 60.

B. V. Head, Historia Numorum, Int., p. xxxii.

mina² (mī'nā), *n.* [Also *mino*, *myna*, *mynah*, and *maina*; < Hind. *mainā*, a starling.] One

of several different sturnoid passerine birds of India and countries further east. (a) Any species of the genus *Acridotheres* (which see). (b) Any species of the genus *Eulabes*, several of which inhabit India, Ceylon, Java, Sumatra, Borneo, etc.; a hill-mina. (See *hill-mina*, and cut under *Eulabes*.) The common talking starling or religious grackle of India is *E.* (formerly *Gracula*) *religiosa*, of a purplish-black color with a white mirror on the wing, yellow bill and feet, and curious leafy lappets of a yellow or orange color on the head. It is easily tamed and taught to speak with singular distinctness. This and some other members of the same genus are common cage-birds in Europe and the United States.

mina-bird (mī'nā-bērd), *n.* Same as *mina²*.
minable (mī'nā-bl), *a.* [*< mine² + -able.*] Capable of being mined.

He began to undermine it (finding the earth all about very minable).

North, tr. of Plutarch, p. 115.

minacious (mī-nā'shus), *a.* [= It. *minaccioso*, an extended form of *minace* = Pg. *minaz*, < L. *minax* (minac-), full of threats: see *menace*, *n.*] Threatening; menacing. [Rare.]

Whether the face of heaven smile upon us with a cheerful bright azure, or look upon us with a more sad and minacious countenance.

Dr. H. More, Mystery of Godliness, p. 63.

minacity (mī-nas'ī-ti), *n.* [*< L. minax* (minac-), threatening, minacious (see *menace*), + *-ity.*] Disposition to threaten. [Rare.]

minar (mī-nār'), *n.* [Ar. *minār*, a candlestick, lamp, lighthouse (cf. Heb. *manōrah*, a candlestick); cf. *nār*, fire, *nūr*, light, *naucir*, enlighten, illumine, Heb. *nūr*, shine.] In *Moslem arch.*, a lighthouse; a tower; a minaret.

In the burning sun the golden dome [of a mosque in the city of Meshed] seemed to cast out rays of dazzling light, and the roofs of the adjoining minars shone like brilliant beacons.

O'Donovan, Merv, vi.

minaret (mī-nā-ret), *n.* [= F. *minaret* = Pg. *minareto* = It. *minareto*, *minaretto*, < Sp. *minarete*, < Turk. *minār* = Hind. *mināra*, *minār*, a high slender tower, a minaret, < Ar. *manāra*, a lamp, lighthouse, minaret, < *minār*, candlestick, lamp, lighthouse: see *minār*.] In *Moslem arch.*, a slender and lofty turret typically rising by several stages or stories, and surrounded by one or more projecting balconies, characteristic of Mohammedan mosques, and corresponding to the belfry of a Christian church. From the balconies of the minarets the people are summoned to prayer five times a day by criers. See *mosque*, and cut under *mosque*.

Another *mosque* has a very high minaret or tower, the out side of which is entirely faced with green tiles.

Pococke, Description of the East, II. i. 121.

minargent (mī-nār'jēnt), *n.* [*< NL. (aluminum) + L. argentum*, silver.] A kind of aluminium bronze, the ingredients of which are copper 1,000 parts, nickel 700, antimony 50, and aluminium 20.

minatorial (mī-nā-tō-ri-āl), *a.* [*< minatory + -al.*] Threatening; menacing.

minatorially (mī-nā-tō-ri-āl-i), *adv.* In a threatening or menacing manner.

minatorily (mī-nā-tō-ri-li), *adv.* In a minatory manner; with threats.

minatory (mī-nā-tō-ri), *a.* [= It. *minatorio*, < L. *minatorius*, threatening (cf. *minator*, one who drives cattle), < L. *minari*, pp. *minatus*, threaten, drive: see *menace*.] Threatening; menacing.

The king made a statute minatory and minatory, towards justices of peace, that they should duly execute their office.

Bacon, Hist. Hen. VII., p. 75.

The minatory proclamation issued last week by the Czar from Livadia.

Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XXXIX. 877.

minaul (mī-nāl'), *n.* Same as *monaul*.

minbar, *n.* See *minbar*.

mince (mins), *v.*; pret. and pp. *minced*, ppr. *mincing*. [*< ME. *mincen*, **myncen*, *minsen*, (a) partly < AS. *minsian*, make less, become less, diminish (cf. verbal *n.* *minsung*, parsimony, abstinence) (= OS. *minsōn*, make less, = Goth. *minzan*, become less); with formative *-s* (as also in *cleanse*, *rinse*, etc.) (cf. Icel. *minnka* = Sw. *minska* = Dan. *minske*, make less, with formative *-k*, < *min*, less (see *min²*); (b) partly < OF. *mincer*, F. *mincer*, cut small, < *mince*, slender, slight, puny, prob. of Teut. origin, perhaps from the superl. of *min*, less (see *min²*), or more prob. the adj. *mince* is a back formation from the verb *mincer*, which is then < OS. *minsōn*, etc., make small: see above.] I. *trans.* 1. To make less; make small; specifically, to cut or chop into very small pieces: as, to *mince* meat.

Mynce that plouer. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 265.

Wheo she saw Pyrrhus make malicious sport
In *mincing* with his sword her husband's limbs.
Shak., Hamlet, ii. 2. 537.

They brought some cold bacon and coarse oat-cake. The sergeant asked for pepper and salt, *minced* the food fine, and made it savory. *Mrs. Gaskell*, Sylvia's Lovers, xxxiv.

2. To lessen; diminish; especially, to diminish in speaking; speak of lightly or slightly; minimize.

Thy honesty and love doth *mince* this matter,
Making it light to Cassio. *Shak.*, Othello, ii. 3. 248.

For though shee held her to the commandment, yet the threatening annexed shee did somewhat *mince* and extenuate.

Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 25.

Be gone, Futelli! do not *mince* one syllable
Of what you hear. *Ford*, Lady's Trial, i. 3.

What say the soldiers of me? and the same words;
Mince 'em not, good Aecius, but deliver
The very forms and tongues they talk withal.

Fletcher, Valentinian, i. 3.

3. To utter primly; bring or show forth sparingly or in a half-spoken way; hence, to display with affected delicacy; use affectation in regard to: as, to *mince* one's words or a narrative; to *mince* the lapses of one's neighbors; a *minced* oath.

Behold you simpering dame, . . .
That *minces* virtue, and doth shake the head
To hear of pleasure's name. *Shak.*, Lear, iv. 6. 122.

4. To effect mincingly. [Rare.]

Three times she bows, and with a modest grace
Minces her spruce retreat.

J. Beaumont, Psyche, iii. 182.

Minced collops. See *collop*.—**Minced pie.** See *mince-pie*.—To *mince* matters, to speak of things with affected delicacy.

II. *intrans.* 1. To walk with short steps or with affected nicety; affect delicacy in manner.

Because the daughters of Zion are haughty, . . . walking and *mincing* as they go. *Isa.* iii. 16.

Away, I say; time wears: hold up your head and *mince*.
Shak., M. W. of W., v. 1. 9.

2. To speak with affected elegance.

Low spake the lass, and fisp'd and *minced* the while.
Crabbe, Works, I. 76.

mince (mins), *n.* [*< mince* (-meat).] Same as *mince-meat*.

Upsetting whatever came in his way—now a pan of milk, and now a basin of *mince*.

H. B. Stowe, Oldtown, p. 342.

mince-meat (mins'mēt), *n.* [Prop. *minced meat*.] 1. Meat chopped small; hence, anything chopped or broken into small pieces, literally or figuratively.

Their first shot struck us in the bows, knocked our two gunners into *mince* meat.

R. L. Stevenson, Master of Ballantrae, ii.

2. The material of which mince-pies are made. Also called *minced meat* and *mince*.

mince-pie (mins'pī'), *n.* [*< mince* (-meat) + *pie*.] A pie made with minced meat, fruit, etc. It has long been especially associated with Christmas festivities among English-speaking peoples. Also called *minced pie*.

mincer (mīn'sēr), *n.* One who minces.

Mincers of each other's fame. *Tennyson*, Princess, iv.

minch (mīnch), *n.* [*< ME. mynche*; a reduced form of *minchen*.] Same as *minchen*. *Halliwell*.

minchen (mīn'chen), *n.* [Also *mynchen*, *mincheon*, *minchen*; < ME. *minchen*, *monchen*, *muncene*, < AS. *myneceu*, *mynecynn*, pl. *myneccena*, *muncena*, a nun, fem. of *munne*, a monk: see *monk*.] A nun.

Mincheon Lane, so called of tenements there sometime pertaining to the *minchuns*, or nuns of St. Helen's, in Bishopgate Street.

Stow, Survey of London, quoted in N. and Q., 7th ser., [111. 314.]

minchery (mīn'chēr-i), *n.* [Also *mynchery*; < *minch*, *minchen*, + *-ry*.] A nunnery.

In telling how Begu, within the *minchery* at Hackness, was miraculously given to know of St. Hilda's death, miles away, at Whitby, etc.

Rock, Church of our Fathers, ii. 297.

minch-houset, *n.* [Perhaps a dial. corruption of *men's house*, a cottage attached to a farmhouse, where the men-servants cook their victuals (Jamieson).] A roadside inn.

Then lay at a *minch-house* in the road, being a good inn for the country; for most of the public houses I met with before in country places were no better than ale houses, which they call here *minch-houses*. . . . Gott to Lesmahago, which I found to be but a small village, but in it is a sort of *inn* or *minch-house* of considerable note kept by a farmer of great dealings.

Quoted in N. and Q., 7th ser., VI. 44.



Minaret.
Mosque of
Achmet, Con-
stantinople.

mincing (min'sing), *p. a.* Speaking or walking affectedly or with caution; affectedly elegant and nice; simpering.

Fast by her side did sitt the bold Sansley,
Fitt mate for such a mincing mincon.

Spenser, *F. Q.*, II. ll. 37.

A Frown upon some Faces penetrates more, and makes deeper Impression than the Fawning and soft Glances of a mincing Smile.

Horell, *Letters*, II. 4.

The mincing lady Priores and the broad speaking gap-toothed Wife of Bath.

Dryden, *Tales and Fables*, Pref.

Saw a vulgar looking, fat man with spectacles, and a mincing, rather pretty pink and white woman, his wife.

Greville, *Memoirs*, Feb. 17, 1831.

The rough, spontaneous conversation of men they [the clergy] do not hear, but only a mincing and affected speech.

Emerson, *The American Scholar*.

mincing-horse (min'sing-hôrs), *n.* A wooden horse or stand on which anything is minced or chopped.

The blubber is transported in strap-tubs to the mincing-horse.

C. M. Seamon, *Marine Mammals*, p. 238.

mincing-knife (min'sing-nif), *n.* A tool consisting of a curved blade fixed to an upright handle, or several such blades diverging, used for mincing meat, vegetables, etc.; a chopping-knife.

mincingly (min'sing-li), *adv.* In a mincing, affected, or cautious way; sparingly; with affectation or reserve.

Caraffa . . . more mincingly terming their now pope . . . vice-deus, vice-god.

Sheldon, *Miracles*, p. 278. (*Latham*.)

My steed trod mincingly, as the brambles and earth gave way beneath his feet.

O'Donovan, *Merv*, xviii.

mincing-spade (min'sing-späd), *n.* A sharp-edged spade used on a whaling-vessel for cutting up blubber preparatory to trying it out.

mincturiency (mingk-tü'ri-en-si), *n.* [For **micturiency*, < *L. micturire*, urinate: see *micturition*.] Micturition.

mind¹ (mind), *n.* [*< ME. mind, mynd, mēd, mūnd*, < *AS. gemynd* (not **mynd*, as commonly cited, this form, without the prefix, occurring only in derivatives), memory, remembrance, memorial, mind, thought, = *Ice. minni* (for **mindi*), memory, = *Sw. minne* = *Dan. minde* (developed from *minne*, itself from orig. **minde*), memory, = *Goth. gamunds* (also *gaminthi*), memory; with collective prefix *ge-*, and formative *-d* (orig. pp. suffix), < *munan* (pres. *man*, pret. *munde*), also *gemunan* (*geman*, etc.), also *ā-munūn*, *on-munūn*, remember, be mindful of, consider, think, = *OS. farmunan*, despise, = *Ice. muna* = *Goth. gamunan*, remember: see *minc*³. From the same source are *AS. myne*, mind, purpose, desire, love, = *Ice. munr*, mind, desire, love, = *Goth. muns*, purpose, device, readiness (see *minne*); all from a Teut. **man* = *L. √ men* in *meminisse*, remember (perf. as pres., *memini* = *AS. man*, I remember), *reminisei*, recall to mind, recollect, *men(-t)s*, mind (a form nearly = *E. mind*), *mentiri*, lie, etc., = *Gr. √ mev* in *μῆνις*, wrath, *μῆνός*, mind, etc., *μνᾶσθαι*, remember, etc., = *Skt. √ man*, think. This is one of the most prolific of the Aryan roots: in *E.*, of *AS.* or other Teut. origin, are *mind*¹, *remind*¹, *minc*³, *minion*, *mignonette*, *minikin*, *minx*¹, *mean*¹, etc.; of *L.* origin, *memento*, *reminiscence*, *mental*, *mention*, *amentia*, *demented*, *comment*, *commentary*, etc., *Minerva*, etc.; of *Gr.* origin, *mentor*, etc. The word *man* is also usually referred to this root: see *man*.] 1. That which feels, wills, and thinks; the conscious subject; the ego; the soul. Some writers make an obscure distinction between mind, soul, and spirit. With them the mind is the direct subject of consciousness.

For to say truly, what els is man but his *minde*? which, whosoever haue skill to compasse, and make yeelding and flexible, what may not he commaund the body to perfourme?

Puttenham, *Arte of Eng. Poesie*, p. 164.

Mind, therefore, is to be understood as the subject of the various internal phenomena of which we are conscious, or that subject of which consciousness is the general phenomenon. Consciousness is, in fact, to the mind what extension is to matter or body. Though both are phenomena, yet both are essential qualities; for we can neither conceive *mind* without consciousness, nor body without extension.

Sir W. Hamilton, *Metaphysics*, ix.

By the *mind* of a man, we understand that in him which thinks, remembers, reasons, wills.

Held, *Intellectual Powers*, I. 1.

By the Human *Mind* are to be understood its two faculties called, respectively, the understanding and the will.

Sveedenborg, *Christian Psychol.* (tr. by Gorman), p. 80.

The idea I have of the human *mind*, in so far as it is a thinking thing, and not extended in length, breadth, and depth, and participating in none of the properties of body, is incomparably more distinct than the idea of any corporeal object.

Descartes, *Meditations* (tr. by Veitch), iv.

In psychology, on the other hand, the individual *mind* may mean either (i.) the series of feelings, or "mental

phenomena" above referred to; or (ii.) the subject of these feelings, for whom they are phenomena; or (iii.) the subject of these feelings or phenomena + the series of feelings or phenomena themselves, the two being in that relation to each other in which alone the one is subject and the other a series of feelings, phenomena, or objects.

J. Ward, *Encyc. Brit.*, XX. 39.

Mind consists of feelings and the relations among feelings.

H. Spencer, *Data of Ethics*, § 41.

Whatever all men inevitably mean by the word "I" (the empirical ego of philosophy), whenever they say I think, or feel, or intend this or that; and whatever they understand others to mean by using similar language—thus much, and no more, we propose at first to include under the term *mind*.

G. T. Ladd, *Physiol. Psychology*, Int., p. 4.

Mind is the sum of our processes of knowing, our feelings of pleasure and pain, and our voluntary doings.

J. Sully, *Outlines of Psychol.*, p. 2.

2. The intellect, or cognitive faculty or part of the soul, as distinguished from feeling and volition; intelligence. The old psychologists made intellect and will the only faculties of the soul.

Years that bring the philosophic mind.

Wordsworth, *Immortality*.

Wordsworth says of him [Milton] that "His soul was as a star and dwelt apart." But I should rather be inclined to say that it was his *mind* that was alienated from the present.

Lovell, *New Princeton Rev.*, I. 164.

3. The field of consciousness; contemplation; thought; opinion.

Yesterday he thought so moche in his *minde* on her that in the houre of eyn song he gaf to her in lapyng a buffet.

Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 168.

"But that," quod he, "it fill in my *mynde* that I myght not kepe me therfro."

Merlin (E. E. T. S.), lii. 427.

Have *mind* upon your health, tempt me no further.

Shak., *J. C.*, iv. 3. 36.

Others esteeme the River Cantan . . . to be that Ganges: of which *minde* are Mercator, Maginus, Gotardus Arthus, and their disciples. Purchas, *Pilgrimage*, p. 451.

Consider of it, take advice, and spenk your *minde*.

Judges xix. 30.

These Discourses show somewhat of the *mind*, but not the whole *mind* of Selden, even in the subjects treated of.

Int. to Selden's *Table-Talk*, p. 10.

4. Disposition; east of thought and feeling; inclination; desire.

I am a fellow o' the strangest *mind*.

Shak., *T. N.*, I. 3. 120.

The truth is, that Godwin and his Sons did many things boistrously and violently, much against the Kings *Minde*.

Milton, *Hist. Eng.*, vi.

Pity melts the *mind* to love.

Dryden, *Alexander's Feast*, I. 96.

5. Intention; purpose.

The Duke had a very noble and honourable *mynde* alwayes to pay his debts well, and when he lacked mooney, would not stick to sell the greatest part of his plate.

Puttenham, *Arte of Eng. Poesie*, p. 230.

Her *mind* to them again she briefly doth unfold.

Drayton, *Polyolbion*, I. 168.

Who can beleive that whole Parliaments elected by the People from all parts of the Land, should meet in one *mind*, and resolution not to advise him, but to conspire against him?

Milton, *Ekikonoklastes*, xv.

My lady herself is of no *mind* in the world, and for that reason her woman is of twenty *minde*s in a moment.

Steele, *Spectator*, No. 137.

Religious bodies which have a *mind* of their own, and are strong enough to make it felt.

H. N. Oxenham, *Short Studies*, p. 405.

6. Memory; remembrance: as, to call to *mind*; to have, to keep, or to bear in *mind*.

Where-so I be, where-so I sytt, what-so I doo the *mynd* of the sauoyre of the name Ihesu departis noghte fra my *mynde*.

Hampole, *Prose Treatises* (E. E. T. S.), p. 2.

Si the tyme of *mēd* this land ded neuer soo,

And as for vs we will not [now] begyune.

Generydes (E. E. T. S.), I. 1772.

Marie, of me haue thou *mynde*,

Some comforte vs two for to kythe.

Thou knowes we are comen of thi kynde.

York Plays, p. 476.

All this from my remembrance brutish wrsth

Sinfully pluck'd, and not a man of you

Had so much grace to put it in my *mind*.

Shak., *Rich. III.*, II. 1. 120.

7. Mention.

As the bokis maken *mēde*.

Gower, *Conf. Amant.*, vii.

8. Courage; spirit. Chapman.—Absence of *mind*. See *absence*.—A month's *mind*. (a) In the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, constant prayer in behalf of a dead person during the whole month immediately following his decease, the sacrifice of the mass being offered in a more than usually solemn manner especially on the third, seventh, and thirtieth days after the person's death. Also called a *monthly mind*.

That is to wete, in the day or morow after discesse vij. trentallis; and every weke folowing unto my *monthes mynde* oon trentall, and lij. trentalles at my *monthes mynde* beside the solempne dirige and masse.

Paston Letters, III. 463.

Dirges, requiems, masses, *monthly minds*, anniversaries, and other offices for the dead.

Jer. Taylor, *Works* (ed. 1835), II. 373.

(b) Earnest desire; strong inclination.

Luc. Yet here they [papers] shall not lie, for catching cold.

Jul. I see you have a month's *mind* to them.

Shak., *T. G. of V.*, I. 2. 137.

For if a trumpet sound, or drum beat,

Who hath not a month's *mind* to combat?

S. Butler, *Hudibras*, I. II. 111.

A year's *mind*, a service similar to that of the month's *mind*, on the anniversary of a person's death.

Each returning year's *mind* or anniversary only of their death.

Rock, *Church of our Fathers*, II. 329.

Master mind. See *master*.—Sound and disposing *mind* and memory. See *memory*.—The *mind's eye*. See *eye*.—Time out of *mind*. See *time*.—To bear in *mind*. See *bear*.—To be in two *minde*s about a thing, to be in doubt.

At first I was in two *minde*s about taking such a liberty.

Dickens, *Bleak House*.

To be out of one's *mind*. (a) To be forgotten by one.

What so euer he dede in eny wise

Thoo if princes wer neuer out of his *mynde*.

Generydes (E. E. T. S.), I. 2963.

(b) To be mad or insane.

"Are ye out of your *mind*, my nurse, my nurse,"

Said Lady Clare, "that ye speak so wild?"

Tennyson, *Lady Clare*.

To break one's *mind*, to bring to *mind*, to call to *mind*, to change one's *mind*, to cross one's *mind*, to free one's *mind*. See *verb*.—To give a bit of one's *mind*. See *bit*.—To give all one's *mind* to, to study or cultivate with earnestness and persistence.—To have a *mind*. (a) To be inclined or disposed. Also to have a great *mind*.

Lord, what ail I, that I have no *mind* to fight now?

Fletcher, *Humorous Lieutenant*, II. 4.

My Lord told us that the University of Cambridge had a *mind* to choose him for their Burgess.

Pepys, *Diary*, I. 44.

He had a great *mind* to prosecute the printer.

H. Walpole, *To Mann*, Aug. 23. 1742.

There is nothing so easy as to find out which opinion the man in doubt has a *mind* to.

Steele, *Tatler*, No. 25.

(b) To have a thought; take care.

To whom thou speke, haue good *mynde*,

And of whom, how, when, and where.

Booke of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), I. 110.

To have half a *mind*, to be pretty much disposed; have a certain inclination; generally used lightly.

I've half a *mind* to die with you.

Tennyson, *Death of the Old Year*.

To have in *mind*, to hold or call up in the memory; think of or about.

Man, among thi myrths haue in *mynde*

From whence thou come & whidur thou teendia.

Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 114.

Nor do I particularly affect simple-minded old ladies. Hy-the-by, I must have mine in *mind*; it won't do to neglect her.

Charlotte Brontë, *Jane Eyre*, xiv.

To make up one's *mind*. See *make*.—To put in *mind*, to remind.

They [the Lords] put the Queen in *mind* of the fearful Examples of Gods Judgments extant in Scripture upon King Saul, for sparing of Agag.

Baker, *Chronicles*, p. 369.

He puts me in *mind* of the picture of the great ox in a gilt frame.

Bulwer, *Pelham*, xii.

Unconscious mind. See *unconscious*. = *Syn. Mind, Intellect, Soul, Spirit*, reason, sense, brains. Primarily, *mind* is opposed to matter, *intellect* to feeling and will, *soul* to body, and *spirit* to flesh. The old division of the powers of the *mind* was into *intellect*, sensibilities, and will; *mind* is variously used to cover all or some of these, but when less than the whole is meant it is chiefly the *intellect*: as, he seems to have very little *mind*. Yet *mind* is sometimes used with principal reference to the will: as, I have half a *mind* to go. Where *spirit* and *soul* differ, *spirit* applies rather to moral force, and *soul* to depth and largeness of feeling. (See *soul*.) In the New Testament *soul* is used to translate a word covering all life, whether physical or spiritual, as in *Mat. x. 28*. Upon the highest usage in the Scriptures is founded the common representation of man as immortal by the word *soul*. Hence *soul* is used for the central, essential, or life-giving part of anything: as, he was the *soul* of the party. The definitions under each of these words should be studied to get its range and idiomatic uses. See *reason*.

mind¹ (mind), *v.* [*< ME. minden, munden*, < *AS. myndgian, gemyndgian, gemyndigian* (= OHG. *gemuntigōn*), bear in mind, recollect, recall to another's mind, remind (cf. *Ice. minna*, remind, recollect, = *Dan. minde*, remind); from the noun: see *mind*¹, *n.* This verb has absorbed in part the orig. diff. verbs *minc*³ (< *ME. minen, mynen*, < *AS. munan*) and *ming*² (< *AS. mynegian, myngian*, bring to mind): see *minc*³, *ming*².] 1. *trans.* 1. To call to mind; bear in mind; remember; recall. [Now chiefly colloquial.]

We loved when we were children small,

Which yet you well may *mind*.

The Young Tamlane (Child's Ballads, I. 119).

Ae hairst afore the Sherra-moor,

I *mind*'t as weel's yestreen.

Burns, *Halloween*.

D'ya *moind* the waiste, my lass? naw, naw, tha was not born then.

Tennyson, *Northern Farmer*, Old Style.

2. To put in mind; remind.

Ne *mynd* not thes men of the mykyll harme

That a some of our folke before hom has done.

Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), I. 4212.

I do thee wrong to *mind* thee of it.
Shak., *Hen. V.*, iv. 3. 13.
There's not a bonnie bird that sings,
But *minds* me o' my Jean.
Burns, *Of a' the Airts the Wind can Blaw*.

3. To regard with attention; pay attention to; heed; notice.

Men must sometimes *mind* their affairs to make more room for their pleasures.

Colton, in *Walton's Angler*, ii. 238.

Did you *mind* how he put the young fellow out of countenance that pretended to talk to him?

Steele, *Tatler*, No. 242.

Archimedes, the famous mathematician, was so intent upon his problems that he never *mind*ed the soldiers who came to kill him.

Swift, *Tristral Essay*.

Never *mind* the difference, we'll balance that another time.

Sheridan, *School for Scandal*, iv. 1.

4. To have the care of; attend to; specifically, to take or have the oversight of: as, a boy to *mind* the door.

Old women—some gossiping, some sitting vacant at the house door, some spinning or weaving, or *mind*ing little children. *J. A. Symonds*, *Italy and Greece*, p. 14.

Mrs. Duncan *mind*ed the two children most of the day, to the jealous rage of Tuppie. *The Century*, XXXVI. 845.

5. To care for; be concerned about; be affected by.

Whose glory is in their shame, who *mind* earthly things.
Phil. iii. 19.

They [the Brazilians] *mind*ed the day, and are not careful for the morrow.

Purchas, *Pilgrimage*, p. 836.

They [the kine of Bashan] *mind*ed nothing but ease, softness, and pleasure.

Stillington, *Sermons*, I. 1.

I did not *mind* his being a little out of humour.

Steele, *Tatler*, No. 206.

In the open chimney-place of the parlor was a wood fire blazing cheerfully on the backs of a couple of brass griffins who did not seem to *mind* it.

T. B. Aldrich, *Ponkapog to Peth*, p. 63.

The peculiarity of liquids and gases is that they do not *mind* being bent and having their shapes altered.

W. K. Clifford, *Lectures*, I. 175.

6. To look out for; be watchful against. [Colloq.]

"You'd better *mind* that fellow, Mr. Fitzgerald," said the native. *A. C. Grant*, *Rush-life in Queensland*, I. 130.

7. To regard with submission; heed the commands of; obey: as, a headstrong child that will *mind* no one.—8. In the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, to pray for. See a month's *mind*, under *mind*¹, *n.*—9†. To intend; mean; purpose.

As for me, be sure I *mind* no harm
To thy grave person. *Chapman*, *Iliad*.

Mind the word! be attentive to the order given.—**Mind your eye!** be careful. [Slang.—**Mind your helm!** be careful; take care what you do. [Naut. slang.—**To be minded**, to be disposed or inclined; have in contemplation.

Joseph was *minded* to put her away privily. *Mat.* i. 19.

If thou be *minded* to peruse this little booke.

Levin, *Manip. Vocab.* (E. E. T. S.), Pref., p. 4.

Ne'er a Sir Lucius O'Trigger in the kingdom should make me fight, when I *wa'n't* so *minded*.

Sheridan, *The Rivals*, iv. 1.

To mind one's own business. See *business*.—**To mind one's p's and q's**, to be circumspect or exact; probably in allusion to the early difficulty of distinguishing the forms of the letters.

II. intrans. 1. To remember.—2. To be inclined or disposed; design; intend.

When one of them *mind*ed to go into rebellion, he will convey away all his lordships to feeffees in trust.

Spenser, *State of Ireland*.

I *mind* to tell him plainly what I think.

Shak., 3 *Hen. VI.*, iv. 1. 8.

I never *mind*ed to upbraid you.

J. Bradford, *Letters* (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 181.

3. To give heed; take note.

She, busied, heard the sound
Of rustling leaves, but *mind*ed not.

Milton, *P. L.*, ix. 519.

mind² (*mind*), *n.* [Ir. *mind*, a crown, diadem.] A diadem; a name given to lunettes found in Ireland, commonly supposed to have been used as head-ornaments.

Gold ornament believed to be the ancient Celtic *mind* or head ornament, formed of a thin semi-lunar plate of gold with raised ribs. *S. K. Cal. Spec. Exhib.*, 1862, No. 851.

The richer and more powerful kings wore a similar torque about the waist, and a golden *mind* or diadem on state occasions. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIII. 257.

mind-cure (*mind'kür*), *n.* A professed method of healing which rests upon the suppositions that all diseased states of the body are due to abnormal conditions of the mind, and that the latter (and thus the former) can be cured by the direct action of the mind of the healer upon the mind of the patient. [Recent.]

mind-curer (*mind'kür'er*), *n.* One who professes to cure disease by direct influence upon the mind of the patient. [Recent.]

mind-day (*mind'dä*), *n.* An anniversary of some one's death. See a year's *mind*, under *mind*¹.

People of small wealth bequeathed enough to have this [lights upon the grave], among other rites, observed for them once every year, at each returning *mind-day* or anniversary of their death.

Rock, *Church of our Fathers*, III. i. 90.

mind³ (*mind'ed*), *a.* [*< mind*¹ + *-ed*².] Having a mind (of this or that kind): only in composition: as, high-*mind*ed, low-*mind*ed, feeble-*mind*ed, sober-*mind*ed, double-*mind*ed.

A quiet *mynded* man and nothing ambitions of glory.
Puttenham, *Arte of Eng. Poetrie*, p. 13.

Base *mind*ed they that want intelligence.

Spenser, *Tears of the Muses*, I. 88.

mind⁴ (*mind'ed-nes*), *n.* Disposition; inclination toward anything; moral tendency; only in composition: as, heavenly-*mind*edness; clear-*mind*edness.

This base *mind*edness is fit for the evil one.
Ep. Hall, *Iloly Panegyrick*.

Open-*mind*edness had a still greater profit.
Harper's Mag., LXXVIII. 463.

minder (*min'dér*), *n.* [*< mind*¹, *v.*, + *-er*¹.] 1. One who minds, attends to, or takes care of anything; a caretaker.

[This] must be reassuring doctrine to the *mind*ers of mules.
Westminster Rev., CXXV. 22.

The history of invention shows how frequently important improvements in machinery are made by the workman or *minder* in charge of it. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIII. 107.

"Doffing," which is the operation of removing the full bobbins, and supplying the spindles with another set, is performed by the attendant called a *minder*—always a female. *Spens' Encyc. Manuf.*, I. 761.

2. One who is minded or taken care of; specifically, a pauper child intrusted by the poor-law authorities to the care of a private person. [Rare.]

"Those [children] are not his brother and sister!" said Mrs. Boffin. "Oh dear no, Ma'am. Those are the *Minders*, . . . left to be minded." *Dickens*, *Our Mutual Friend*, I. 16.

mindful (*mind'fúl*), *a.* [*< ME. myndeful*; *< mind*¹ + *-ful*.] 1. Taking thought or care; heedful; thoughtful.

Sir Guyon, *mindful* of his vow yplight,
Uprose from drowsie couch, and him address
Unto the journey which he had beight.
Spenser, *F. Q.*, II. iii. 1.

What is man that thou art *mindful* of him? *Ps.* viii. 4.

Hail, shepherd! Pan bless both thy flock and thee,
For being *mindful* of thy word to me!
Fletcher, *Faithful Shepherdess*, ii. 3.

2. Having knowledge, remembrance, or recognition; cognizant; aware.

And Guinevere, not *mindful* of his face
In the King's hall, desired his name.
Tennyson, *Geraint*.

mindfully (*mind'fúl-i*), *adv.* Attentively; heedfully. *Johnson*.

mindfulness (*mind'fúl-nes*), *n.* The state or quality of being mindful; attention; heedfulness; intention; purpose.

There was no *mindfulness* amongst them of running away.
Holmes, *Hist. Eng.*, an. 1010.

mind-healer (*mind'hé'ler*), *n.* Same as *mind-curer*. *Medical News*, LII. 1.

mind⁵ (*min'ding*), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *mind*¹, *v.*] Recollection; something to remember one by. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

mind⁶-school (*min'ding-sköl*), *n.* A house in which *mind*ers (see *minder*, 2) are kept and taught. [Rare.]

I keep a *mind*ing-school. . . I love children, and fourpence a week is fourpence.

Dickens, *Our Mutual Friend*, I. 16.

mindless (*mind'les*), *a.* [*< ME. myndeles*, *< AS. gemyndleas*, also *myndleas*, senseless, foolish, *< gemynd*, *mind*, + *-leas*, *E. -less*.] 1. Without mind; wanting power of thought; brutish; stupid; inanimate.

Pronounce thee a gross lout, a *mindless* slave.
Shak., *W. T.*, I. 2. 301.

God first made angels, bodiless, pure minds;
Then other things which *mindless* bodies be;
Last he made man.
Sir J. Davies, *Immortal of Soul*, § 9.

The shrieking of the *mindless* wind.

Whittier, *Snow-Bonnet*.

He [the sick man] often awakened to look with his *mindless* eyes, upon their pretty silver fragments strewn upon the floor.

Cable, *Old Creole Days*, p. 85.

2. Unmindful; thoughtless; heedless; careless.

How cursed Athens, *mindless* of thy worth.
Shak., *T. of A.*, iv. 3. 93.

Mindless of food, or love, whose pleasing reign
Soothes weary life.
Pope, *Iliad*, xxiv. 165.

3. Not exhibiting or denoting thought; void of sense; irrational; inane: as, "*mindless* activity," *Ruskin*.

mind-reader (*mind'rē'dér*), *n.* One who reads, or professes to be able to read or discern, what is in another's mind. [Recent.]

The extreme subtlety of these indications is met by the unusual skill of the professional *mind-reader*.

Pop. Sci. Mo., XXXIV. 154.

mind-reading (*mind'rē'ding*), *n.* The art of discerning or reading another's thoughts by some direct or occult process. [Recent.]

Mental suggestion is Rechet's contribution towards the task of naming the new phenomenon which is just now struggling for recognition, and which has been hitherto variously designated as "thought-transference," "*mind-reading*," and "telepathy." *Science*, V. 132.

It was shewn that *mind-reading* so-called was really muscle-reading.

Proc. Soc. Psych. Research, I. 17.

mind-sick (*mind'sik*), *a.* Disordered in mind.

Manie curious *mind-sicke* persons utterlie condemne it.

Holinshead, *Descrip. of Eng.*, ii. 1.

mind-stuff (*mind'stuf*), *n.* A supposed substance or quasi-material which by its differentiations constitutes mind.

When matter takes the complex form of a living human brain, the corresponding *mind-stuff* takes the form of a human consciousness, having intelligence and volition.

W. K. Clifford, *Lectures*, II. 85.

mind-transference (*mind'trans'fèr-ens*), *n.* Thought-transference. See *telepathy*.

Some experiments on the subject of *mind-transference*, or the occasional communication of mental impressions independently of ordinary perceptions, upon peculiar and rare nervous conditions. *Science*, VIII. 550.

mine¹ (*mīn*), *pron.* [In defs. 1 and 2, orig. gen. of *I*², *< ME. min*, *myn*, *< AS. min* (= *OS. OFries. min* = *D. mijn* = *MLG. min* = *OHG. MHG. min*, *G. mein* (also *OHG. mīnēr*, *MHG. mīner*, *G. meiner*) = *Icel. minn* = *Sw. Dan. min* = *Goth. meina*), genitive associated with nom. *ie*, *I*, dat. *me*, *me*, *me*, etc.; prob. orig. an adj., with adj. suffix *-n*, from the root of *me*: see *me*¹, *I*². In defs. 3, etc., merely poss. (adj.), *< ME. min*, *myn*, *mine*, *myne*, *< AS. mīn*, etc., = *Goth. meins*, *mine*, *my*; from the genitive. Hence, by loss of the final consonant, *my*.] 1. Of me; me; the original genitive (objective) of *I*. It was formerly used with some verbs where later usage requires *me*.

I was in Surrye a syr, and sett be *myne* one
As soverayne and seynghour of sere kynges Iondis.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), i. 3313.

2. Of me; belonging to me. The independent possessive form of the first personal *me*, corresponding to *my* as attributive before the thing possessed: as, that (the thing spoken of or indicated) is *mine* (is of me, belongs to me, or is my thing); these books are all *mine* (my property): in this use now virtually an elliptical use of *mine* in def. 3.

My doctrine is not *mine* [of me], but his [of him] that sent me. *John* vii. 16.

3. Belonging to me; merely possessive, and construed as an adjective, preceding its noun, which may, however, be omitted. When the noun is expressed, the form is in ordinary use now reduced to *my*, the older form *mine* being rarely used except archaically before a vowel or *h*, or by a familiar transposition after the noun, as in sister *mine*, baby *mine*, etc.

Myn heritage mote I nedes selle,
And ben a beggere, here may I nat dwellle.
Chaucer, *Franklin's Tale*, l. 835.

I will encamp about *mine* house. *Zeph.* ix. 8.
Mam, mother-*mine*, or marmie, as children first call their mothers. *Florio*, p. 297. (*Italianell.*)

Mi perdonsto, gentle master *mine*.
Shak., *T. of the S.*, i. 1. 25.

Shall I not take *mine* ease in *mine* inn but I shall have my pocket picked?
Shak., 1 *Hen. IV.*, iii. 3. 93.

Mine own romantic town!
Scott, *Marmion*, iv. 30.

We sent *mine* host to purchase female gear.

Tennyson, *Princess*, i.

Like the other possessives in the independent form, *mine* preceded by *of* constitutes a double genitive of the possessor in the first person and any word understood denoting appurtenance or possession: as, a horse of *mine* (belonging to me); it is no fault of *mine*.

Upon a wretch whose natural gifts were poor
To those of *mine*. *Shak.*, *Hamlet*, I. 5. 52.

By ellipsis, the possessive *mine* is used (like other possessives)—(1) To avoid repetition of the name of the thing possessed: as, your hand is stronger than *mine* (my hand).

Fleme them not fro onre companye,
Sen thynne are *myne* and *myne* er thynne.
York Plays, p. 458.

The remnant . . . shall know whose words shall stand,
mine [my words], or their's. *Jer.* xlv. 28.

Mine and my father's death come not upon thee.
Shak., *Hamlet*, v. 2. 341.

(2) To express generally 'that which belongs to me,' 'my possession, property, or appurtenance.'

Bothe to me and to myne mykull vnright,
And to yow & also yours comyng for euer.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), i. 1721.

He shall glorify me: for he shall receive of mine, and
shall show it unto you. John xvi. 14.

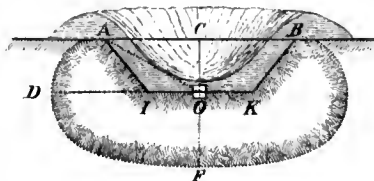
If you like me, she shall have me and mine.
Shak., T. of the S., ii. 1. 385.

Of mine. See *of*.
mine² (mīn), *n.* [*ME. mine, myne* = *D. mijn* = *G. Dan. mine* = *Sw. mina*, < *F. mine* = *Sp. Pg. lt. mina*, < *ML. mina*, a mine, < *minare*, open a mine, lead from place to place: see *mine*², *v.*]
1. An excavation in the earth made for the purpose of getting metals, ores, or coal. Mine-work, in metal-mines, consists in sinking shafts and winzes, running levels, and stopping out the contents of the vein thus made ready for removal. In coal-mining the operations differ in detail from those carried on in connection with metal-mines, but are the same in principle. The details vary in coal-mining with the position and thickness of the beds. A mine differs from a quarry in that the latter is usually open to the day; but in any mine a part of the excavations may be an openwork (see that word), as in running an adit-level, which may be carried to a considerable distance before becoming covered by earth or rock. When the term *mine* is used, it is generally understood that the excavation so named is in actual course of exploitation; otherwise some qualifying term like *abandoned* is required. No occurrence of ore is designated as a mine unless something has been done to develop it by actual mining operations. There are certain excavations which are called neither mines nor quarries, as, for instance, places where clay is being dug out for bricks; such places are frequently (especially in England) called *pits*, and also *openworks*. With few and not easily specified exceptions, a quarry is a place where building-stone, or building-materials of any kind (as lime, cement, etc.), are being got; a mine, where some metal or metalliferous ore is in the process of exploitation. In English the term *mine* includes excavations designated by the French as *mines*, as well as some of those called by them *minieres*; quarry is the equivalent of the French *carrière*. The term *mine* is sometimes extended in use to include the ores as well as the excavation.

And alle he it that men fynden gode Dymandea in
Ynde, xii nathes men fynden hem more comounly upon
the Roches in the See, and upon Hilles where the Myne of
Gold is. Mandeville, Travels, p. 158.

I would not wed her for a mine of gold.
Shak., T. of the S., i. 2. 92.

2. **Milit.:** (a) A subterranean gallery or passage dug under the wall or rampart of a fortification, for the lodgment of a quantity of powder or other explosive to be used in blowing up the works. (b) Such an excavation when charged with an explosive, or the charge of explosive



Section of a Mine.
AIB, crater; AB, crater-opening; CB, radius of the crater; AO, radius of explosion; C, charge; OD, OF, radii of rupture.

used in such a mine, or sunk under water in operations of naval defense to serve a similar purpose to mines on land. The radius of explosion of such a mine is the straight line drawn from the center of the charge of a mine to the edge of the crater; the radius of rupture is the distance from the center to the curved surface to which the disturbance caused by the explosion extends.

The walls and ramparts of earth, which a mine had broken and crumbled, were of prodigious thickness.

With daring Feet, on springing Mines they tread
Of secret Sulphur, in dire Ambush laid.
Congreve, On the Taking of Namur.

3. Figuratively, an abounding source or store of anything.

My God, that art
The royal mine of everlasting treasure.
Quarles, Emblems, iv. 3.

The Assizes of Jerusalem will always remain a mine of feudal principles, and a treasure to scientific jurists.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 170.

4. An excavation made by an insect, as a leaf-miner.—5. A mineral. [Prov. Eng.]—6. Ore. [Prov. Eng.]

Take the myn of antymony aforesaid, and make therof
al so soft a poudre as ge kan.
Book of Quinte Essence (ed. Furnivall), p. 10.

Thus, with Cleveland ironstones containing after calcination some 40 per cent. of iron, about 11 cwt. of limestone are usually requisite per ton of pig iron, or about 22 per cent. of the weight of mine used.

Encyc. Brit., XIII. 297.

Common mine (*mīl*), a mine in which the radius of the crater, or circular opening produced by the explosion, is equal to the line of least resistance—that is, the shortest line from the center of the charge to the surface of the ground.—**Electrical mine**, a charge or series of charges of explosive used for mining and exploded by electricity; a submerged torpedo which can be exploded electrically from a distant point.

Electrical mines have the advantage over mechanical that by the removal of the firing battery the passage of a ship is rendered perfectly safe, and that the condition of the mine can be ascertained by electrical tests; but the electric cables are liable to damage, and add greatly to the expense of the defence. Encyc. Brit., XXIII. 449.

Electro-mechanical mine, a submarine mine or torpedo, usually sunk and anchored at short distance below the surface, containing a voltaic battery and a circuit-closer which can be operated by the blow the torpedo receives from a passing ship.

Electro-mechanical mines can be made by placing a voltaic battery inside the mine itself and joining it up to a fuse and circuit-closer, the circuit-closer completing the circuit when the mine is struck. Encyc. Brit., XXIII. 450.

Fairy of the mine. See *fairy*.—**Mine-locomotive.** See *locomotive*.—**Overcharged or surcharged mine** (*mīl*), a mine that produces a crater the radius of which is greater than the line of least resistance.—**Submarine mine**, a defensive torpedo.—**The Bonanza mines.** See *bonanza*.—**Undercharged mine** (*mīl*), a mine that upon explosion produces a crater the radius of which is less than the line of least resistance.

mine² (mīn), *v.*; pret. and pp. *mined*, ppr. *mining*. [*ME. minen, mynen*, < *OF. miner*, *F. miner* = *Sp. Pg. minar* = *It. minare* (= *G. minen*), mine, < *ML. minare*, open a mine, lead from place to place, < *LL. minare*, drive (as by threats), < *L. minari*, threaten, < *minā*, threats: see *menace*; cf. *minatory*, etc. In part the verb is due to the noun.] I. *intrans.* 1. To dig a mine or pit in the earth, in order to obtain minerals or to make a blast for explosion, as in a military mine; work in a mine.

The enemy mined, and they countermined.
Raleigh, Hist. World, V. iii. 19.

2. To burrow; form a lodgment by burrowing; as, the sand-martin mines to make a nest.—3. Figuratively, to work in secret; work by secret or insidious means.

After that his manhood and his pyne
Made love withinne her herte for to myne.
Chaucer, Troilus, ii. 677.

Mining fraud shall find no way to creep
Into their fenced ears with grave advice.
Sackville, Gorboduc, l. 2.

II. *trans.* 1. To make by digging or burrowing.

In the time of Antecrist, a Fox schalle make there his
trayne, and mynen an hole, where Kyng Allisandre feet
make the Zates. Mandeville, Travels, p. 267.

Condemned to mine a channelled way,
O'er the solid sheets of marble gray.
Scott, Rokeby, li. 2.

2. To dig away or otherwise remove the foundation from; undermine; sap: as, to mine the walls of a fort.

Merke sythene over the mountez in-to his mayne londoz,
To Meloyne the myrvaylous, and myne doune the wallies.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), i. 428.

The Prussians arrived, mined the arches, and attempted
to blow up the bridge, sentinels and all.
Greville, Memoirs, Dec. 10, 1820.

3. To dig mines under, for the reception of explosives, as in mining or engineering works, and in military and naval operations.

Old Parr Street is mined, sir,—mined! And some
morning we shall be blown into blazes—into blazes, sir;
mark my words! Thackeray, Adventures of Philip, vii.

There are many places where no sort of stationary mines
could possibly survive a gale, and although the waters
may be reported as mined in all directions, a bold test
would show them to be clear of such dangers.
N. A. Rev., CXLI. 274.

4. Figuratively, to ruin or destroy by slow or secret means.

Whiles rank corruption, mining all within,
Infects unseen. Shak., Hamlet, iii. 4. 148.

Rending friends asunder,
Dividing families, betraying counsels,
Whispering false lies, or mining men with praies.
B. Jonson, Volpone, iii. 1.

mine³ (mīn), *v. t.* [*ME. minen, mynen, munen*, < *AS. gemynan*, remember, cf. *gemunan*, remember: see *min*³, *mind*¹, *mint*³, etc.] Same as *mind*¹.

mine-captain (mīn'kap'tān), *n.* The overseer of a mine.

mine-chamber (mīn'chām'bēr), *n.* *Milit.*, the place where the explosive charge is deposited in a mine.

mine-dial (mīn'dī'al), *n.* See *dial*, 8.

mine-mant (mīn'man), *n.* A miner.

I speak in other papers as if there may be a volatile gold
in some ores and other minerals, where the mine-men do
not find anything of that metal. Boyle, Works, III. 99.

mineout, *n.* An obsolete form of *minion*¹.

miner (mī'nēr), *n.* [*ME. minour, mynour, mynor*, < *OF. minour, menour*, *F. mineur*, < *ML. minator* (cf. *Sp. minero* = *Pg. mineiro*, < *ML. minarius*), a miner, < *minare*, mine: see *mine*², *v.*] 1. One who mines; a person engaged in digging for metals or minerals, or in forming a military or other mine.

Mynors of marbull ston & mony other thynges.

Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), i. 1532.

2. In *zool.*, an insect that mines: chiefly in composition: as, a leaf-miner.—**Miners' inch.** See *inch*.
mineral (mīn'ē-rāl), *n.* and *a.* [= *D. mineraal* = *G. Sw. Dan. mineral*, < *OF. mineral*, *F. minéral* = *Sp. Pg. mineral* = *It. minerale*, a mineral, < *ML. minerale*, also *minorale*, a mineral, ore, also a mine (often in pl. *mineralia*, *minoralia*), < *OF. minerailles*, minerals), prop. neut. of *mineralis*, adj. (which, however, occurs much later than the noun), < *minera*, *mineria* (after Rom.), prop. *minaria*, *minarium*, a mine, also a mineral (< *It. Sp. minera* = *OF. miniere*, a mine, *F. minière*, < *G. miner*, a mineral, ore), fem. and neut. respectively of an adj. *minarius*, pertaining to a mine (as a noun, *minarius*, m., a miner: see *miner*), equiv. to *minu*, a mine, < *minare*, mine, open a mine: see *mine*².] I. *n.* 1. Any constituent of the earth's crust; more specifically, an inorganic body occurring in nature, homogeneous and having a definite chemical composition which can be expressed by a chemical formula, and further having certain distinguishing physical characters. A mineral is in almost every case a solid body, and, if it has been formed under suitable conditions, it has, besides its definite chemical composition, a definite molecular structure, which is exhibited externally in its crystalline form and also internally in its cleavage, its behavior with respect to light (optical properties), heat-propagation, electricity, etc. Furthermore, it has other characters, which may belong to it even when amorphous (though sometimes modified by crystallization), as specific gravity, hardness, fracture, tenacity, luster, color, fusibility, etc. A certain variation in physical characters is consistent with the identity of a mineral species, but if the same substance, as calcium carbonate in calcite and in aragonite, occurs in two or more groups of crystals which cannot be referred to the same fundamental form, each is ranked as a distinct species. A difference in specific gravity and in some other physical characters usually accompanies the difference in crystallization. How great a variation in chemical composition, as by isomorphous replacement, is consistent with the identity of a single mineral species is a point about which opinion differs: some authors treat the garnets (all of which have the same form and the same general formula) as a group of related species, and others as varieties of a single species. Chemical compounds formed in the laboratory or in the arts are not regarded as minerals; but where such compounds are already known as occurring in nature are thus formed they are usually called *artificial minerals*. Much attention has been devoted of recent years to the artificial reproduction of minerals, but almost solely as a matter of scientific interest, and as throwing light on the processes of nature.

24. A mine. Stevens.
His very madness, like some ore
Among a mineral of metals base,
Shows itself pure. Shak., Hamlet, iv. 1. 26.
Shall it not be a wild fig in a wall,
Or fired brimstone in a mineral?

Sp. Hall, Satires, vi.

Acidiferous mineral. See *acidiferous*.—**Adipocere mineral.** See *adipocere*.—**Ethiopia mineral.** See *ethiops*.—**Agaric, bezoar, chameleon, etc., mineral.** See the qualifying words.—**Altered mineral**, one which has undergone more or less chemical change under the processes of nature. The investigation of the alteration of minerals and of the pseudomorphous minerals (see *pseudomorph* and *pseudomorphism*) thus formed is a prominent branch of mineralogy.—**Crystall mineral**, see *crystal*, a mixture of potassium nitrate and sulphate.—**Mineral deposit**, any valuable mass of ore. Like *ore-deposit*, it may be used with reference to any mode of occurrence of ore, whether having the characters of a true, aggregated, or gash vein, or of any other form in which ores are found occurring. See *ore-deposit*.—**Torbane Hill mineral.** Same as *hoghead coal* (which see, under *coal*).

II. *a.* 1. Having the nature or character of a mineral as defined above; obtained from a mineral or minerals; belonging to the class of minerals; consisting of minerals: as, a mineral substance; the mineral kingdom. Coal dug from the earth is sometimes called *mineral coal*, to distinguish it from *charcoal*, which is artificially prepared by charring wood.

The lofty lines abound with endless store
Of mineral treasure.

Sir R. Blackmore, Creation, III.

2. Impregnated with minerals or mineral matter: as, mineral waters; a mineral spring.—**Mineral acids**, a name given to sulphuric, nitric, and hydrochloric acids.—**Mineral alkali.** Same as *soda*.—**Mineral black**, an impure variety of carbon, of gray-black color, sometimes used as a pigment.—**Mineral blue.** See *blue*.—**Mineral candle.** See *candle*.—**Mineral caoutchouc**, a variety of bitumen, intermediate between the harder and softer kinds. It sometimes much resembles India-rubber in its softness and elasticity, hence its name. It occurs near Castleton in Derbyshire. Also called *elaterite*.—**Mineral chameleon.** See *chameleon*.—**Mineral charcoal.** Same as *mother-of-coal* (which see, under *coal*).—**Mineral coal.** See II., 1, and *coal*.—**Mineral cotton**, a fiber formed by allowing a jet of steam to escape through a stream of liquid slag, by which the slag is blown into fine white threads. It is a poor conductor of heat, and is therefore suggested as a covering for steam-bollers and pipes. (E. H. Knight.) A variety with short fiber is called *mineral wool*, and is used as a non-conductor of heat, a deafening for floors of buildings, etc.—**Mineral flax.** See *asbestos*.—**Mineral gray.** See *gray*.—**Mineral greens.** See *green*.—**Mineral kingdom**,

that one of the three grand divisions of natural objects which consists of minerals or inorganic bodies, and of which mineralogy is the science, as distinguished from the vegetable and animal kingdoms. — **Mineral oil.** Same as *kerosene*. — **Mineral pitch,** a solid softish bitumen. See *asphaltum*, and *elastic mineral pitch*, under *elastic*. — **Mineral salt,** a salt of a mineral acid. — **Mineral solution,** arsenical liquor, or liquor potassae arsenitis. — **Mineral tallow.** Same as *hatchettin*, 1. — **Mineral tar,** in *mineral*, bitumen of the consistency of tar. See *maltha* and *bitumen*. — **Mineral waters,** a name given to certain spring-waters so far impregnated with foreign substances as to have a decided taste and a peculiar operation on the physical economy. The ingredients contained in the principal mineral springs of the United States are gases, carbonates, sulphates, chlorides, oxide of iron, and silica. Mineral waters may in most cases be imitated artificially. — **Mineral wax.** Same as *ozocerite*. — **Mineral wool.** See *mineral cotton*. — **Mineral yellow,** a pigment made of oxide and chloride of lead, obtained by digesting powdered litharge in a solution of common salt, washing, drying, and fusing the product. Also known as *Turner's yellow*, *Montpellier yellow*, *Cassel yellow*, *patent yellow*.

mineral-dresser (min'e-ral-dres'ér), *n.* A small machine for trimming geological specimens. It consists of a strong frame with two opposed chisels, between which the specimen is placed; one of the chisels, after being adjusted at the proper distance, remains fixed, while the other, which is attached to a lever worked by a screw, is pressed with great force against it.

mineral-holder (min'e-ral-hól'dér), *n.* A device for exposing small pieces of stone, ores, etc., under a microscope. It consists of two clamps or spindles pivoted so that the object held in them can be revolved readily.

mineralisable, mineralisation, etc. See *mineralizable, etc.*

mineralist (min'e-ral-ist), *n.* [*F. minéraliste* = *It. mineralista*; as *mineral* + *-ist*.] One who studies or is skilled in minerals; a mineralogist.

It is the part of a *mineralist* both to discover new mines and to work those that are already discovered.
Boyle, Origin of Forms, Proemial Discourse.

A mine-digger may meet with a gem or a mineral which he knows not what to make of till he shows it a jeweller or a *mineralist*.
Boyle.

mineralizable (min'e-ral-i-zá-bl), *a.* [*< mineralize* + *-able*.] Capable of being mineralized. Also spelled *mineralisable*.

mineralization (min'e-ral-i-zá'shún), *n.* [= *F. minéralisation* = *Sp. mineralización* = *Pg. mineralização* = *It. mineralizzazione*; as *mineralize* + *-ation*.] The act or process of mineralizing; the process of converting or being converted into a mineral, as a metal into an oxide, sulphuret, or other ore. The conversion of vegetable matter into coal is not properly mineralization, although sometimes so called. Proper mineralization of vegetable matter does take place, however, as when wood is converted into opal, or becomes silicified, as very frequently happens under certain conditions. This is commonly and properly called *fossilization* or *petrification*, and more rarely *mineralization*. Also spelled *mineralisation*.

Some phenomena seem to imply that the *mineralization* must proceed with considerable rapidity, for stems of a soft and succulent character, and of a most perishable nature, are preserved in flint.

Lyell, Elements of Geology, I. 92.

mineralize (min'e-ral-iz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *mineralized*, ppr. *mineralizing*. [= *F. minéraliser* = *Sp. Pg. mineralizar* = *It. mineralizzare*; as *mineral* + *-ize*.] *I. trans.* To change from the metallic character to that of an ore. Thus tin, a white metal, becomes very dark-colored and unmetallic in appearance when *mineralized* by oxygen, as it is in the common ore of that metal.

II. intrans. To go on a mineralogical excursion; make an excursion with the view of collecting minerals.

Also spelled *mineralise*.

mineralizer (min'e-ral-iz-ér), *n.* A substance or agent that mineralizes; a substance that combines with a metal to form an ore. The principal mineralizer is sulphur, and combinations of the metals with this substance form the most common ores, especially at some depth below the surface. Near the surface the sulphureted ores are usually found to have been changed to oxides and carbonates. Some metals (as tin) are almost exclusively mineralized by oxygen; others (as iron) are extensively mineralized by both oxygen and sulphur. Arsenic, antimony, and chlorine are other important mineralizers. Some metals (as silver) exist in combinations containing sulphur, arsenic, and antimony, all combined with the metal to form one mineral species. Also spelled *mineraliser*.

Silver, tin, copper, lead, zinc, and iron are obtained almost exclusively in the form of ores—that is, in combination with a *mineralizer*, of which the most common one is sulphur.
J. D. Whitney, Metallic Wealth of the United States, p. 81.

mineralogic (min'e-ra-loj'ík), *a.* [= *F. minéralogique* = *Sp. mineralógico* = *Pg. mineralógico*; as *mineralogy* + *-ic*.] Same as *mineralogical*.

mineralogical (min'e-ra-loj'í-kál), *a.* [*< mineralogic* + *-al*.] Pertaining to mineralogy or the science of minerals: as, a *mineralogical* table.

mineralogically (min'e-ra-loj'í-kál-i), *adv.* According to the principles of, or with reference to, mineralogy.

mineralogist (min-e-ral'ô-jist), *n.* [= *F. minéralogiste* = *Sp. Pg. It. mineralogista*; as *mineralogy* + *-ist*.] 1. One who is versed in the science of minerals, or one who treats or discourses of the properties of mineral bodies.

The exactest *mineralogists* have rejected it.

Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., ii. 1.

2. In *conch.*, a conchologist or carrier-shell; any member of the family *Xenophorida* (or *Phoridae*). See *ent* under *carrier-shell*.

mineralogize (min-e-ral'ô-jiz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *mineralogized*, ppr. *mineralogizing*. [*< mineralogy* + *-ize*.] To collect mineralogical specimens; study mineralogy.

He was botanizing or *mineralogizing* with O'Toole's chaplain.
Miss Edgeworth, Ennui, xi.

mineralogy (min-e-ral'ô-jí), *n.* [*< F. minéralogie* (> *Sp. mineralogía* = *Pg. It. mineralogia*), for **mineralologie*, < *minéral*, mineral, + *Gr. -λογία, < λέγω*, speak: see *-ology*.] The science which treats of the properties of mineral species (see *mineral*), which teaches how to characterize, distinguish, and classify them, and which investigates their occurrence in nature with reference to their mode of formation (paragenesis) and the alteration which they may have undergone. Taken broadly, it includes also, as a branch, lithology, the object of which is the investigation of minerals in their mutual relations as parts of rock-masses. The investigation of rock-masses with respect to their history or occurrence as parts of the crust of the earth belongs to geology. — **Chemical mineralogy**, the investigation of the chemical composition of minerals, their method of formation, and the changes they undergo when acted upon chemically either in the laboratory or in nature. — **Descriptive mineralogy**, that branch of the science of mineralogy which is devoted to the description of the physical and chemical properties of mineral species. — **Determinative mineralogy**, that branch of the science of mineralogy which has as its object the determination of mineral species by means of appropriately arranged tables, based upon their physical and chemical characters. — **Physical mineralogy**, the science of the physical properties of minerals—that is, of their properties as related to cohesion, heat, light, electricity, etc. It includes, as special branches, crystallography and optical mineralogy.

Minerva (mi-nér'vü), *n.* [*L. Minerva, OL. Menerva*, Etruscan *Menerva*; prob., with formative *-ra*, < **menes* = *Gr. μένος*, mind, spirit, force, etc., < **men-*, think, as found in *men(t)-s*, mind, *meminisse*, remember, etc.: see *mind*, 1, *n.*] In *Rom. myth.*, one of the three chief divinities, the other two being Jupiter and Juno. The chief seat of the cult of all three was the great temple on the Capitoline Hill. Minerva was a virgin, the daughter of Jupiter, the supreme god, and hence was identified, as the Romans came more and more under the influence of Hellenic culture, with the Greek Athene (or Athena), or Pallas, the goddess of wisdom, of war, and of the liberal arts. Like Athene, Minerva was represented in art with a grave and majestic countenance, armed with helmet, shield, and spear, and wearing long full drapery, and on her breast the ægis. See *ent* under *Athene*. — **Bird of Minerva**, the owl. — **Minerva Press**, a printing-press formerly in Leadenhall Street, London; also, a class of ultra-sentimental novels, remarkable for their intricate plots, published from about 1790 to 1810 at this press, and other productions of similar character.

minervál (mi-nér'vál), *n.* [*< F. minerval*, tuition fees, < *L. minerval*, a gift in return for instruction, < *Minerva*, the goddess of wisdom: see *Minerva*.] Entrance-money given for teaching. *Bailey, 1731.*
The chief *minervál* which he bestowed upon that society.
Ep. Hacket, Abp. Williams, I. 96.

minery (mí-nér-i), *n.* [*< mine* + *-ery*.] Mines collectively; a mining district or its belongings; a quarry.

Nere this we were shew'd a hill of alume, where is one of the best *mineries*, yielding a considerable revenue.
Evelyn, Diary, Feb. 7, 1645.

minette (mi-net'), *n.* [*F.*] A form of syenite in which brown mica predominates.

minervet, *n.* An obsolete form of *miniver*.

ming (ming), *v.*; pret. and pp. *minged*, older forms *meint*, *ment*. [Early mod. E. also *minge*, *meng*; < ME. *mingen*, *mengen*, *myngen* (pp. *menged*, *meynd*, *meint*, *meynt*), < AS. *mengan* = OS. *mengan* = OFries. *mengia*, *menzia* = D. MLG. *mengen* = OHG. *mengan*, MHG. *G. mengen* = Icel. *menga* = Sw. *mänga* = Dan. *mænge*, mix, mingle; associated with AS. *gemang*, *gemong*, a mingled throng, crowd, assembly (whence *on gemang*, *on gemong*, or simply *gemang*, *gemong*, among: see *among*), = G. *gemenge*, a crowd (see *mong*), from a root not found outside of Teut., unless it be a nasalized form with diff. vowel of the root of *mix*, which is improbable. No connection with *many* can be made out. Hence *mingle*.] *I. trans.* 1. To mix; mingle.

Of erthe and eir hit is mad i-medelet to-gedere,
With wynt and with watur ful wittliche i-meint.
Piers Plowman (A), x. 4.

Take juce of henbane
With soure aysell, and hem togeder mengeth.
Palladius, Husbandrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 32.
And so together he would minge his pride and povertie.
Kendall's Poems (1577), G 1. (Nares.)
Till with his elder brother Themis
His brackish waves be meynt.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., July.

2. To trouble; disturb.

II. intrans. To mix; mingle.

With the Scottis gan he menge, and stifty stode in stoure.
Rob. of Brunne, p. 293.

Which never mings

Sir A. Gorge, tr. of Lucan. (Nares.)

[Obsolete or prov. Eng. in all uses.]

ming¹, *n.* [Also *minge*; < *ming*¹, *v.*] Mixture.

Like the ore in the ile Choos, which is pure in the minge
but dross in the furnace.
Greene, Tritameron of Love (1587).

ming² (ming), *v.* [Also *minge*; < ME. *mingen*, *mengen*, *mungen*, *mungen*, < AS. *mynegian*, *myngian*, *gemynegian* (cf. OHG. *bi-munigôn*), bring to mind, have in mind, *myne*, mind, *gemyne*, mindful, < *gemunan*, remember (see *mine*³); mixed in ME. with AS. *myndgian*, *gemyndgian*, bear in mind, put in mind, < *gemynd*, mind: see *mind*¹.] *I. trans.* To speak of; mention; tell; relate.

Hee minges his metyng aminges hem all,
And what it might bee too meane the menne gan hee ask.
Alksander of Macedoine (E. E. T. S.), l. 839.

Could never man work thee a worsar shame
Than once to minge thy father's odious name.
Ep. Hall, Satires, IV. ii. 80.

II. intrans. To speak; tell; talk; discourse.

Than tid on a time as this tale minges,
That William went til this gardin his wo fort slake.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 787.

minge (ming'gl), *v.*; pret. and pp. *mingled*, ppr. *mingling*. [Early mod. E. also *mingil*, *mengle*; < ME. **mengelen* (not found) = D. *mengelen* = MHG. *G. mengen*, in comp. *vermengen*, mingle; freq. of *ming*¹.] *I. trans.* 1. To mix; blend; combine intimately; form a combination of.

They gave him vinegar to drink mingled with gall.
Mst. xvii. 34.

We'll minge our bloods together in the earth.
Shak., Pericles, I. 2. 113.

I should advise all English-men that intend to travell
into Italy, to minge their wine with water.
Coryat, Crudities, I. 96.

He looked at her with an expression of mingled incredulity and mortification.
Jane Austen, Pride and Prejudice, p. 165.

2. To form by mixing or blending; combine the parts or ingredients of; compound or concoct.

Men of strength to minge strong drink. *Isa. v. 22.*

Flowers of more mingled hue
Than her purpled scarf can shew.
Milton, Comus, l. 994.

3. To bring into relation or association; connect or conjoin.

Those that minge reason with your passion
Must be content to think you old.
Shak., Lear, ii. 4. 238.

I owe you so much of my health, as I would not minge
you in any occasion of impairing it. *Donne, Letters, vi.*

4. To confuse; impair or spoil by mixture with something.

This is the mark at the which the devil shooteth, to
evacuate the cross of Christ, and to minge the institution
of the Lord's supper. *Latimer, Sermon of the Plough.*

The best of us appear contented with a mingled imperfect virtue.
Rogers, Sermons.

= *Syn. 1* and 2. *Mingle, Mix, Blend.* *Mingle* and *mix* are often quite synonymous; where they differ, *mix* is likely to be found to indicate a more complete loss of individuality by that which is joined with something else. *Blend* vividly suggests the joining of two or more colors to form a third, and so a passing of two or more sounds, qualities, or the like into each other in such a way as to produce a result partaking of the qualities of each.

II. intrans. 1. To be or become joined, combined, or mixed; enter into combination or intimate relation: as, to minge with society; oil and water will not minge.

What, girl! though grey
Do something minge with our younger brown, yet ha' we
A brain that nourishes our nerves.
Shak., A. and C., iv. 8. 19.

I heard the wrack,
As earth and sky would minge.
Milton, P. R., iv. 453.

2. To be formed by mixing or blending. [Rare.]

The sun doth stand
Beneath the mingling line of night and day.
Jones Very, Poems, p. 39.

= *Syn.* See *I.*

mingle (ming'gl), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *mengle*; < *mingle*, *v.*] A mixture; a medley; a jumble.

Acervatim, adverb, on heaps, without order, in a men-
gle. *Etymol. Dict.*, 1559. (*Nares*.)

Trumpeters . . .
Make *mingle* with our rattling tabourines.

Shak., A. and C., iv. 8. 37.

mingleable (ming'gl-g-bl), *a.* [*< mingle + -able.*] Capable of being mingled; miscible.

Merely by the fire, quicksilver may, in convenient vases,
be reduced . . . into a thin liquor like water, and
mingleable with it. *Boyle*, Works, I. 529.

mingledly (ming'gld-li), *adv.* In a mixed manner; confusedly.

mingle-mangle (ming'gl-mang'gl), *v. t.* [A varied redupl. of *mingle*, *v.*] To confuse; jumble together.

How pitteous then mans best of wit is martyr'd,
In barrous manner tatter'd, torne, and quarter'd,
So *mingle-mangled*, and so hack't and hew'd.
J. Taylor, Works (1630). (*Nares*.)

mingle-mangler (ming'gl-mang'gl), *n.* [A varied redupl. of *mingle*, *v.*] A confused mixture; a medley.

Made a *mingle-mangle* and a hotch-potch of it.
Latimer, Sermons, fol. 49 b. (*Nares*.)

Thou mayst conceipt what *mingle-mangle*
Among this people every where did langhe.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, II, Babylon.

mingle-mangler (ming'gl-mang'gl), *n.* One who mixes and confuses things; a blundering meddler.

There be leaveners still, and *mingle-manglers*, that have
sour'd Christ's doctrine with the leaven of the Pharisees.
Latimer, 2d Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1550.

minglement (ming'gl-ment), *n.* [*< mingle + -ment.*] The act of mingling, or the state of being mixed.

mingler (ming'gl-er), *n.* One who mingles or mixes.

Mingrelian (ming-gré'li-an), *a. and n.* [*< Mingrelia* (see def.) + *-an.*] *I. a.* Of or pertaining to Mingrelia, near the Black Sea, formerly a principality and now a part of Caucasia, Russia.

II. n. A native or an inhabitant of Mingrelia.

miniard, *a.* See *migniard*.
miniardize, *n. and v.* See *migniardise*.
miniature (min'i-āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *miniatured*, ppr. *miniaturizing*. [*< L. miniatus*, pp. of *miniare* (> *It. miniare* = Sp. *miniare*), color with red lead, < *minium*, red lead; see *minium*.] To paint or tinge with or as with minium.

All the capitals in the body of the text [of the "Gesta Romanorum"] are *miniatured* with a pen.
T. Warton, Hist. Eng. Poetry, III.

miniature (min'i-āt), *a.* [*< L. miniatus*, pp. of *miniare*; see *miniare*, *v.*] Of the color of minium.

miniatus (min'i-ā-tus), *a.* [*< miniature + -ous.*] In *entom.*, miniature.

miniature (min'i-a-tūr or min'i-tūr), *n. and a.* [*< F. miniature* = Sp. Pg. *miniatura*, < *It. miniatura*, < *miniare*, < *L. miniare*, paint in minium; see *miniare*, *v.*] *I. n.* 1. A painting, generally a portrait, of very small dimensions, usually executed in water-colors, but sometimes in oil, on ivory, vellum, or paper of a thick and fine quality.

A bright salmon flesh-tint which she had originally bit upon while executing the *miniature* of a young officer.
Dickens, Nicholas Nickleby, x.

Hence — 2. Anything represented on a greatly reduced scale.

The water, with twenty bubbles, not content to have the picture of their face in large, would in each of these bubbles set forth the *miniature* of them. *Sir P. Sidney*.

Tragedy is the *miniature* of human life; an epic poem is the draught at length. *Dryden*, *Æneid*, Ded.

3. A greatly reduced scale, style, or form.

We may reasonably presume it [Eden] to have been the earth in *miniature*.
Ep. Horne, Works, IV. II.

The revolution through which English literature has been passing, from the time of Cowley to that of Scott, may be seen in *miniature* within the compass of his [Dryden's] volumes. *Macaulay*, John Dryden.

4t. Red letter; lettering in red lead or vermillion.

If the names of other saints are distinguished with *miniature*, her's [the Virgin's] ought to shine in gold.
Hicks, Sermons, II.

5t. Anything small or on a small scale.

There's no *miniature*
In her fair face, but is a copious theme
Which would, discours'd at large, of make a volume.
Massey, Duke of Florence, v. 3.

II. a. On a small scale; much reduced from natural size.

Here shall the pencil bid its colours flow,
And make a *miniature* creation grow.
Gay, The Fan, I.

In this cave . . . nearly the whole of the ornamentation is made up of *miniature* rails, and repetitions of window fronts or façades.

J. Ferguson, Hist. Indian Arch., p. 116.

miniature (min'i-a-tūr or min'i-tūr), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *miniatured*, ppr. *miniaturizing*. [*< miniature*, *n.*] To represent or depict on a small scale. [*Rare.*]

miniaturist (min'i-a-tūr-ist or min'i-tūr-ist), *n.* [*< F. miniaturiste* = Sp. Pg. *miniaturista*; as *miniature + -ist.*] One who paints miniatures; an illuminator of manuscripts, or a painter of small pictures, especially portraits.

The famous *miniaturist* Jean Fouquet of Tours was named the king's [Louis XI.'s] enlumineur.
Encyc. Brit., XIV. 523.

minibus (min'i-bus), *n.* [*Irreg. < L. min(or)*, less, or *min(imus)*, least, + *E. (omn)ibus*.] A cab or small four-wheeled carriage resembling an omnibus.

Minié ball (min-i-ā' bāl). The conical ball, with hollow base, used with the Minié rifle.

Minié rifle. See *rifle*.

minifer-pin, *n.* Same as *minikin*, 2. *Halliwel*. [*Prov. Eng.*]

minify (min'i-fi), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *minified*, ppr. *minifying*. [*Irreg.*, after the analogy of *magnify*, < *L. minor*, minus, less, + *-ficare*, make; see *minor*, minus, *min*², and *-fy*.] 1. To make little or less; make small or smaller; lessen; diminish.

I think we can scarcely now estimate the *minifying* consequences of closing all outlook beyond this world.
F. P. Cobb, Peak in Darien, p. 74.

2. To make of less value or importance; treat as of slight worth; slight; depreciate.

Is a man magnified or *minified* by considering himself as under the influence of the heavenly bodies?
Southey, The Doctor, cxcvii.

In both senses opposed to *magnify*.

minikin (min'i-kin), *n. and a.* [*Formerly also miniken, minnikin, minnicken, minnekin; < MD. minneken, minneckyn, a little darling, a eupid, < minne, love, + dim. -kin: see minne² and -kin. Cf. minz¹, minion¹. The later senses (2, 3, 4) depend on the adj.*] *I. n.* 1t. A fine mining lass. *Kennett MS.* (*Halliwel*).—2. A pin of the smallest sort. Also called *minifer-pin*. *Halliwel*.—3. The second size of splints used in making matches.—4t. A small sort of gut-string formerly used in the lute and viol, and various other stringed instruments: it was properly the treble string of a lute or fiddle.

His Lordship was no good musician, for he would peg the *minikin* so high that it cracked.
Ep. Hacket, Abp. Williams, I. 147. (*Davies*.)

A fiddler—a *miniken* tickler.

Marston, What you Will, iv. 1.
This day Mr. Caesar told me a pretty experiment of his, of angling with a *minikin*, a gut string varnished over, which keeps it from swelling.
Pepys, Diary, March 18, 1667.

II. t. a. Small; fine; delicate; dainty.

Minghertina [*It.*], a dainty lass, a *minikin* smirking wench. *Florida*.

And, for one blast of thy *minikin* mouth,
Thy sheep shall take no harm.
Shak., Lear, III. 6. 45.

minim (min'im), *a. and n.* [*< F. minime* = Sp. *minimo* = Pg. *It. minimo*, least (as a noun, *F. minime* = Sp. *minima* = Pg. *It. minima*, *ML. minima*, a note in music); < *L. minimus* (fem. *minima*), least; superl., with compar. *minor*, less, used to supply the comparison of *parvus*, small, a positive form of the root *min-* not being in use; = *AS. min*, etc., less; see *min*². Cf. *minium*, *minimus*, *minor*, etc.] *I. a.* Very small; diminutive; pygmy.

They [pygmies] disentangle their endear'd embrace,
And tow'rd the King and guests that sat agnast
Turned round each *minim* prettiness of face.
Tennant, Auster Fair, vi. 60.

Their little *minim* forms arrayed
In the tricky pomp of fairy pride.
J. R. Drake, Culprit Fay.

II. n. 1. A very diminutive man or being.

Not all
Minims of nature, some of serpent kind,
Wondrous in length and corpulence.
Milton, P. L., vii. 482.

Minims, the tenants of an atom.
Goldsmith, Citizen of the World, cxv.

2. [*cap.*] One of an order of monks, founded in the middle of the fifteenth century by St. Francis of Paola, confirmed by Pope Sixtus IV., and again confirmed by Pope Alexander VI. under the name of "Ordo Minimorum Eremitarum S. Francisci de Paula" (order of the least hermits of St. Francis of Paola). Members of this order, in addition to the usual Franciscan vows, were pledged to the observance of a perpetual Lent.

3. In *musical notation*, a note equivalent in time-value to one half of a semibreve: it is now also called a *half-note*, but in early medieval music it was the shortest note used. Also *minima*.—4t. A short poem.

Pardon thy shepherd, mongst so many layes
As he hath sung of thee in all his dayes,
To make one *minime* of thy poore handmayd.
Spenser, F. Q., VI. x. 28.

5. The smallest liquid measure, generally regarded as about equal to one drop. It is the sixtieth part of a fluidrachm. See *apothecaries' measure*, under *measure*.—6t. A small size of type, now called *minion*.

minima¹ (min'i-mī), *n.* [*ML.*] Same as *minim*, 3. **minima**², *n.* Plural of *minium*. **minimal** (min'i-māl), *a.* [*< minim*, *minimus*, + *-al.*] Least or smallest; of minimum amount, quantity, or degree; also, pertaining or related to a minimum.

Such changes are, however, quite *minimal* in amount so long as the given presentations are not conspicuously agreeable or disagreeable. *J. Ward*, *Encyc. Brit.*, XX. 43.

The positions of the loads corresponding to the maximal and minimal values of . . . and their numeric values, etc. *Jour. Franklin Inst.*, CXXVI. 237.

miniment (min'i-ment), *n.* An obsolete variant of *miniment*.

minimifcence (min-i-mif'i-sens), *n.* [*< L. minimus*, least, + *-ficentia*, after *magnificence*, *q. v.*] The opposite of *magnificence*. [*Rare.*]

When all your magnificences and my *minimifcences* are finished. *Walpole*, Letters, II. 122.

minimisation, minimise. See *minimization, minimize*.

Minimite (min'i-mīt), *a.* [*< Minim*, 2, + *-ite*².] Of or pertaining to the Minims, an order of monks. See *Minim*, 2. *Encyc. Brit.*, IX. 695.

minimitude (min'i-mi-tūd), *n.* [*< L. minimus*, least (see *minimus*), + *-itudo*, as in *magnitude*.] The opposite of *magnitude*. [*Rare.*]

These nuclei are so small that it seems almost a contradiction in terms to speak of their magnitude; rather one might say of their *minimitude*, for it requires the higher powers of the best microscopes to see them and follow out the process of conjugation.
Sir W. Turner, Nature, XL. 526.

minimization (min'i-mi-zā'shon), *n.* [*< minimize + -ation.*] The act or process of minimizing; reduction to the lowest terms or proportions. Also spelled *minimisation*.

Similar *minimization* and multiplication of the reproductive germs takes place in bacteria.
W. B. Carpenter, Micros., § 306.

minimize (min'i-miz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *minimized*, ppr. *minimizing*. [*< minim(um)* + *-ize*.] To reduce to a minimum, or to the lowest terms or proportions; make as little or slight as possible; also, to depreciate; treat slightly; as, to *minimize* the chances of war. Also spelled *minimise*.

We are now . . . witnessing the expansion of the *minimized* demands of the Conference at Constantinople.
Gladstone, Gladstones, I. 112.

She [Elizabeth] *minimised* the definition of authority.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 324.

minim-rest (min'im-rest), *n.* In *musical notation*, a rest or sign for silence equivalent in time-value to a minim. Its form is —.

minimum (min'i-mum), *n. and a.* [*< L. minimum*, neut. of *minimus*, least; see *min.*] *I. n.*; pl. *minima* (-mī). The smallest amount or degree; the least quantity assignable in a given case; opposed to *maximum*; in *math.*, that point where a function has a less value than for any neighboring values of the variable.

The prejudice which some persons have against standing an hour on the catata to be handled from head to foot in the *minimum* of clothing. *Kingsley*, Hypatia, xlii.

Maxima and minima. See *maximum*.

II. a. 1. Of the smallest possible amount or degree; least; smallest: as, a *minimum* charge.—2. Indicating or registering the lowest quantity or degree: as, a *minimum* thermometer.—**Minimum sensible**, the smallest or weakest impression that can be perceived by a given sense.

Two impressions of sound and light each of which approached very closely the *minimum sensible* would be reckoned as about equal. *J. Sully*, Sensation and Intuition, p. 45.

Minimum thermometer, a thermometer so constructed as to indicate the lowest temperature since its last adjustment. See *thermometer*.—**Minimum value** of a function, in *math.*, the value it has when it ceases to decrease, and begins to increase with the increase of the variable: it is not necessarily the absolute minimum.—**Minimum visible**, the smallest angular measure of which the eye can distinguish the parts. It is about half a minute.

minimus (min'i-mus), *n.*; pl. *minimi* (-mī). [*< L. minimus*, least; see *minim*.] A being of the smallest size. [*Rare.*]

Get you gone, you dwarf,
You *minimus*, of hind'ring knot-grass made.
Shak., M. N. D., iii. 2. 329.

mining (mī'ning), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *mine*², *v.*] The business or work of a miner; also used attributively: as, a *mining* engineer; *mining* tools.—**Hydraulic mining**. See *hydraulic*.—**Mining claim**. (a) The claim of a discoverer, or of one who has taken possession of a mine, or unoccupied ground supposed to contain a precious metal or mineral, to the exclusive right to work it, or to a right of preemption; hence, generally, a piece of land supposed to contain a precious metal. (b) The area of mining-ground held under federal or State law by one claimant or association by virtue of one location and entry. In consequence of the peculiar right to follow a vein of ore beyond the line of the boundary upon the surface, it may be more correctly, though still somewhat vaguely, defined as a tract of mineral land, the owner of which is entitled to the surface rights and all subjacent minerals, together with certain lateral rights of mining beyond the boundary, and subject to the similar lateral rights of adjoining owners. When two veins connect or cross, priority of title generally gives a preference. *Coal-land claims* may be entered for not exceeding 100 acres to each individual, or 320 acres to each association. As to *placer-mining claims*, see *placer-claim*, under *placer*.—**Mining district, engineering, jurisprudence, partnership**, etc. See *district*, etc.

mining (mī'ning), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *mine*², *v.*] 1. Of burrowing habits: as, the rabbit is a *mining* animal. Hence—2. Insidious; working by underhand means.

mining-camp (mī'ning-kamp), *n.* A temporary settlement for mining purposes.

minion¹ (mīn'yōn), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. also *mineon*, *minyon*, *myinion*, *mignion*, *mignon* (= It. *mignone*), < OF. and F. *mignon*, a favorite, darling; as adj., favorite, pleasing, dainty; < OHG. *minna*, MHG. *minne*, memory, love; see *min*³, *mind*¹. Cf. *mignonette*.] 1. *n.* 1. One who or that which is beloved; a favorite; a darling.

They must in fine condemned be to dwell
In thickets vnsene, in mewes for *minyons* made.
Gaseigne, Pléomene (ed. Arber), p. 118.
And Duncan's horse, . . .
Beauteous and swift, the *minions* of their race.
Shak., Macbeth, ii. 4. 15.

Man's his own *Minion*; Man's his sacred Type;
And for Man's sake he loves his Workmanship.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 7.

2. An intriguing favorite; one who gains grace by vile or unworthy means; a servile creature.

Minion, your dear lies dead. *Shak.*, Othello, v. 1. 33.
It was my chance one day to play at chess
For some few crowns with a *minion* of this king's,
A mean poor man that only serv'd his pleasures.
Fletcher, Double Marriage, ii. 1.

Hence—3. A pert or saucy girl or woman; one who is too bold or forward; a minx.

Faast by her side did sitt the bold Stanley,
Fitt mate for such a mincing *mineon*.
Spenser, F. Q., II. ii. 37.

You'll cry for this, *minion*, if I beat the door down.
Shak., C. of E., iii. 1. 59.

4. A small printing-type, about 10½ lines to the inch, intermediate between the sizes nonpareil (smaller) and brevier (larger).

This line is printed in *minion*.

5†. A type of cannon in use in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries.

A *Minion* of brass on the summer decke, with two or three other pieces. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 167.

Then let us bring our light artillery,
Minions, falc'nets, and sakers, to the trench.
Martine, Tamburlaine, II., iii. 3.

It was thought fitter for our condition to build a vessel forty feet in length, and twenty-one in breadth, to be *minion* proof, and the upper deck musket proof.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 148.

II.† *a.* Fine; trim; dainty; delicate.

On his *minion* harpe full well playe he can.
Pleasantate Pathrate, sig. C. liij. (*Richardson*).
Yonder is a *minion* swaine.
Ballad of King Arthur (Child's Ballads, I. 234).

O mighty Muse,
The *minionist* mayde of mounte Parnasse,
Ever verdure with flowre and grasse,
Of sundry hewa. *Puteham*, Partheniadea, xi.

minion², *n.* An obsolete variant of *minium*.

Let them paint their faces with *minion* and ceruse, they are but fewels of lust, and signs of a corrupt soul.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 473.

minion³ (mīn'yōn), *n.* [Origin not ascertained.] The siftings of ironstone after calcination at the iron-furnaces. *Weale*.

minionette (mīn-yō-net'), *a.* and *n.* [*< minion*¹ + -ette. Cf. *mignonette*.] 1. *a.* Diminutive; delicate; dainty.

His *minionette* face. *Walpole*, Letters, I. 205. (*Davies*.)

II. *n.* In *printing*, a bastard body of type, measuring about 11½ lines to the inch, smaller than minion and larger than nonpareil, in-

tended to be the equivalent of the French size "body six" of the Didot system: used by type-founders in the United States chiefly for combination borders planned on the Didot system.

minioning (mīn'yōn-ing), *n.* [*< minion*¹ + -ing¹.] Kind or affectionate treatment.

With sweete behaviour and soft *minioning*.
Marston and Webster, Malcontent, iv. 3.

minionize (mīn'yōn-iz), *v. t.* [*< minion*¹ + -ize.] To treat with partiality; be especially kind to; favor.

Whom of base groomes His grace did *minionize*.
Davies, Holy Roode, p. 26. (*Davies*.)

minion-like (mīn'yōn-lik), *adv.* Like a minion; finely; daintily.

Hitherto will our sparkful youth laugh at their grandfather's English, who had more care to do well than to speak *minion-like*.
C Camden, Remains, Languages.

minionly (mīn'yōn-li), *adv.* [Early mod. E. also *myinionly*; < *minion*¹ + -ly².] Same as *minion-like*.

He wolde kepe goodly horses, and live *myinionly* and elegantly.
Taverner's Adagies (1552). (*Nares*.)

minionship (mīn'yōn-ship), *n.* [*< minion*¹ + -ship.] The state of being a minion.

The Favourite Luines strengtheneth himself more and more in his *Minionship*.
Howell, Letters, I. i. 17.

minious (mīn'i-us), *a.* [*< minium* + -ous.] Of the color of minium.

They hold the sea receiveth a red and *minious* tincture from springs, wells, and currents, that fall into it.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., vi. 9.

minish (mīn'ish), *v.* [*< ME. minyshen, minischen, minushen, menushen, menusen*, < OF. *menuisier, menuisier, menuiser*, F. *ménuisier* = Pr. *menuzar* = It. *minuzzare*, < ML. **minutiare*, make small, diminish, < L. *minutus*, smallness; see *minutia*. Cf. *aminish, diminish*.] 1. *trans.* To lessen; diminish; render fewer or smaller.

The faithful are *minished* from among the children of men.
Book of Common Prayer, Psalter, xii. 1.

The living of poor men [was] thereby *minished* and taken away.
Latimer, 1st Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1549.
Ve shall not *minish* ought from your bricks of your daily task.
Ex. v. 19.

II. *intrans.* To become less; grow fewer or smaller.

As the Waspe souketh honie fro the bee,
So *minisheth* our commoditee.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 194.

The very considerable *minishing* of the more experienced debaters . . . on the Liberal side. *Saturday Rev.*, LXI. 67.

[Obsolete or archaic in both uses.]

minishment (mīn'ish-ment), *n.* [*< minish* + -ment.] The act of diminishing; diminution.

By him reputed as a *minishment*, and a withdrawing of the honor dewe to himself. *Sir T. More*, Works, p. 145.

ministello, *n.* [It. **ministello*, dim. of *ministro*, a minister: see *minister*.] A petty minister.

What pitiful *ministellos*, what pigmy Presbyters!
By. Gauden, Tears of the Church, p. 194. (*Davies*.)

minister (mīn'is-tēr), *n.* [*< ME. ministre, minystre, mynester* (= D. G. Dan. Sw. *minister*), < OF. *ministre*, F. *ministre* = Sp. Pg. It. *ministro*, < L. *minister* (ministr-), an attendant, servant, assistant, a priest's assistant or other under-official, eel. (LL. and ML.) a priest, etc.; with suffix -ter, < *minor* (for **minos*, cf. neut. *minus*), less; see *minor*. Cf. *magister*, a chief, leader, with the same suffix, < *major, magis*, greater, more: see *magister, master*¹. Hence *ministerium, ministry, mister*², *mystery*², *minstrel*, etc.] 1. One who performs service for another, or executes another's will; one who is subservient; an agent, servant, or attendant.

Whan the Kyng hathe don, thanne don the Lordea; and aftre hem here *Mynstres* and other men. zif they may have any remenant.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 170.

O war! thou son of hell,
Whom angry heavens do make their *minister*.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., v. 2. 34.

The word *minister*, in the original *Διακονος*, signifieth one that voluntarily doth the business of another man; and differeth from a servant only in this, that servants are obliged by their condition to what is commanded them; whereas *ministers* are obliged only by their undertaking, and bound therefore to no more than they have undertaken.
Hobbes, Leviathan, iii. 42.

I have grounds for believing that Henry VIII. was the master, and in no sense the *minister*, of his people.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 289.

2. One who acts as a medium or dispenser; an administrator or promoter: as, a *minister* of God's will, of justice, etc.; a *minister* of peace or charity.

Is therefore Christ the *minister* of sin? God forbid.
Gal. ii. 17.

Angels and *ministers* of grace defend us!
Shak., Hamlet, i. 4. 39.

All thoughts, all passions, all delights,
Whatever stirs this mortal frame,
All are but *ministers* of Love,
And feed his sacred flame. *Coleridge*, *Lova*.

3. In *politics*: (a) One of the persons appointed by the sovereign or chief magistrate of a country as the responsible heads of the different departments of the government; a minister of state: as, the *minister* of foreign affairs, of the interior, of finance, of war, of justice, etc. These officers constitute the *ministry* or executive department of the government; at their head is the *prime* (first) *minister*, or *premier*, the immediate deputy or representative of the sovereign or chief magistrate; he and other ministers, selected by him, are called collectively, as his coordinate advisers in matters of policy, the *cabinet*. *Minister* is used in most European countries as the official title of all heads of departments, but in Great Britain only in a generic sense (as, a *minister* of the crown), the individual ministers being officially designated the secretary of state for foreign affairs, for war, for the colonies, etc., or by other titles, as chancellor of the exchequer (minister of finance). In the government of the United States the title *minister* is not used at all, and there is no ministry; the corresponding officers, differing from the preceding both in mode of appointment and degree of power and responsibility, are called secretaries (of state, of the interior, of the treasury, of war, of the navy, of agriculture), postmaster-general, and attorney-general. See *cabinet*, 4.

Very different training was necessary to form a great *minister* for foreign affairs.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., xl.

(b) A diplomatic representative of a country abroad; a person accredited by the executive authority of one country to that of another as its agent for communication and the transaction of business between the two governments; specifically, the political representative of a state in another state, in contradistinction to an *ambassador*, who holds a nominally higher rank as in general the personal representative of the sovereign or chief of the state at the court of another sovereign. The United States heretofore have sent and received only ministers in this specific sense, called in full either *envoys extraordinary and ministers plenipotentiary* or *ministers resident*.

We [the United States] have no ambassadors, we have comparatively few *envoys extraordinary and ministers plenipotentiary*, but seem to prefer *ministers resident*.
E. Schuyler, Amer. Diplomacy, p. 112.

4. *Eccles.*, in the New Testament, a servant of God, God's word, Christ, or the church; an officer of the church; an attendant or assistant (Aets xiii. 5): translating *διάκονος* (whence *deacon*), but sometimes *λειτουργός* (liturge) or *ἐκπρότερος* (an assistant); hence, any member of the ministry. The word is used of civil authorities in Rom. xiii. 4-6. In the ancient church *minister* usually meant a deacon or one in minor orders, the Latin word *minister* being the equivalent of the Greek *διάκονος*. See *ministry*.

These Orders of *Ministers* in Christ's Church,—Bishops, Priests, and Deacons.
Book of Common Prayer, Pref. to Ordinal.

Mr. Williams, the teacher at Salem, was again convented, and all the *ministers* in the bay being desired to be present, he was charged with the said two letters.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 204.

5†. An officer of justice.

"I crye out on the *ministers*," quod he,
"That sholden kepe and reule this cite."
Chaucer, Nun's Priest's Tale, I. 223.

6. The catfish, *Amiurus nebulosus*: apparently so called from the silvery white throat, contrasting with the dark back, and likened to a clergyman's white necktie. [Local, U. S.]

"Horned pout," "bull-heads," or *ministers*, probably the hardest of all the fresh-water fish, thrive in Northern and Eastern States.
Tribune Book of Sports, p. 155.

Ministers of the sick, a Roman Catholic order of priests and laymen, founded by Camillus of Lellis, to serve hospital patients. It was made a religious order by Gregory XIV. (end of the sixteenth century).—**Minister's rental**, in *Scots law*, the rental of the parish lodged by the minister in a process of augmentation and locality.—**Syn.** 4. *Minister, Pastor, Clergyman, Divine, Parson, Priest*. *Minister* views a man as serving a church; *pastor* views him as caring for a church as a shepherd cares for sheep; *clergyman* views him as belonging to a certain class; *divine* is properly one learned in theology, a theologian; *parson*, formerly a respectful designation, is now little better than a jocular name for a clergyman; *priest* regards a man as appointed to offer sacrifice.

minister (mīn'is-tēr), *v.* [*< ME. ministrēn*, < OF. *ministrare* = Sp. Pg. *ministrar* = It. *ministrare*, < L. *ministrare*, attend, wait upon, serve, manage, govern, etc., < *minister*, an attendant, servant: see *minister*, *n.* Cf. *administer*.] 1. *trans.* 1. To furnish, supply, or afford; give; serve: as, to *minister* consolation.

And there the Gray Freres of Mounte Syon *mynstred* wyne vnto va eury day twyse.
Sir R. Gylforde, Pylgrymage, p. 18.

I would to God that these few lines, wherein I have made relation of that learned mans speeches, may *minister* occasion to some singular scholar to take in hand this worthy enterprise.
Coryat, Crudities, I. 43 (sig. D).

Most sweet attendance, with tobacco and pipes of the best sort, shall be *ministered*.
B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, iii. 1.

Christ hath commanded prayers to be made, sacraments to be ministered, his Church to be carefully taught and guided.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, III. 11.

24. To perform; render. [Rare.]

Ceremonies may
With full and holy rite be minister'd.
Shak., Tempest, IV. 1. 17.

=Syn. 1. *Administer, Minister.* See *administer*.

II. *intrans.* 1. To act as a minister or attendant; perform service of any kind.

Thei ordeynde a couent, to minister in that kirke.

Rob. of Brunne, p. 80.

I will sanctify also both Aaron and his sons, to minister to me in the priest's office.
Ex. xxix. 44.

2. To afford supplies; give things needful; furnish means of relief or remedy.

When saw we thee an hungered, or athirst, or a stranger, or naked, or sick, or in prison, and did not minister unto thee?

Canst thou not minister to a mind diseased?

Shak., Macbeth, v. 3. 40.

But God's sweet pity ministers
Unto no whiter soul than hers.

Whittier, Witch's Daughter.

3. To contribute; be of service.

It is my belief that it doesn't often minister to friendship that your friend shall know your real opinion.
H. James, Jr., Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 337.

4. To serve. [Rare.]

The wind is now thy organist; a clank
(We know not whence) ministers for a bell
To mark some change of service.

Wordsworth, Roslin Chapel.

=Syn. *Administer to, Minister to* (see *administer*), contribute to, serve, assist, help, succor, wait upon.

ministerial (min-is-tē-ri-āl), *a.* [= *F. ministériel* = *Sp. Pg. ministerial* = *It. ministeriale*, < *L.L. ministerialis*, < *L. ministerium*, *ministry*: see *ministry, ministerium*.] 1. Performing service; ministering or ministrant; subservient; subsidiary.

Enlight'ning Spirits and ministerial Flames.

Prior, Solomon, i.

This mode of publication [public recitation] . . . was among the arts ministerial to sensual enjoyment.

De Quincey, Style, iv.

2. Of or pertaining to a minister or ministry of state; belonging to executive as distinguished from legislative or judicial office: as, *ministerial functions*.

Very solid and very brilliant talents distinguished the ministerial benches.
Burke, Appeal to Old Whigs.

Through the power of the members of the Federal Council to attend and speak in either house, the Swiss Assembly can therefore hear . . . what in England we call a ministerial statement.

E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects., p. 391.

3. Pertaining to the office, character, or habits of a clergyman; clerical: as, *ministerial garments*.

It is the inward calling of God that makes a Minister, and his own painful study and diligence that manures and improves his ministerial gifts.

Milton, On Def. of Humb. Remonst.

Ministerial acts, offices, powers, in law, those acts, offices, or powers that are to be performed or exercised uniformly on a given state of facts, in a prescribed manner, in obedience to law or the mandate of legal authority, without dependence on the exercise of judgment as to the propriety of so doing. Thus, the duties of a sheriff or clerk of court are chiefly if not entirely ministerial. — **Ministerial benches**. See *bench*. = *Syn. 3. Ecclesiastical.*

ministerialist (min-is-tē-ri-āl-ist), *n.* [*< ministerial + -ist*.] In politics, a supporter of the ministry in office.

The Ministerialists have not been able to maintain in the counties the advantage they had gained in the boroughs.
Edinburgh Rev., CLXIII. 281.

ministerially (min-is-tē-ri-āl-i), *adv.* In a ministerial manner, character, or capacity.

The Son . . . submits to act ministerially, or in capacity of Mediator.
Waterland.

ministering (min-is-tēr-ing), *p. a.* Attending and serving as a subordinate agent; serving under superior authority; performing personal services; tending.

Are they not all ministering spirits, sent forth to minister for them who shall be heirs of salvation? *Heb. i. 14.*

When pain and anguish wring the brow,
A ministering angel thou! *Scott, Marmion, vi. 80.*

ministerium (min-is-tē-ri-um), *n.* [*< L. ministerium, ministry: see ministry*.] 1. In the *Lutheran Church*, a body of ordained ministers having the sole charge of examining, licensing, and ordaining candidates for the ministry, of conducting trials for clerical heresy, and of bearing all appeals from church councils for lay heresy. The word is also sometimes used in a more general sense, as synonymous with *synod*, which includes both ministers and lay delegates in one body. In such cases, however, the *ministerium* proper consists of the ordained ministers only.

2. A name sometimes given to the epistle corner of a Christian altar, because there the server or minister assists the priest celebrant in making preparation for offering the eucharistic sacrifice. *Lee.*

ministrant, *n.* An obsolete form of *ministry*.

ministratioun, *n.* A Middle English form of *ministration*.

ministrat (min-is-trāl), *a.* [*< F. ministral*, < *ML. ministralis*, servant: see *minister, n.*] Pertaining to a minister; ministerial. *Johnson.*

ministrant (min-is-trant), *a.* and *n.* [= *Sp. Pg. ministrante*, < *L. ministran(t)-s*, ppr. of *ministrare*, serve: see *minister, v.*] 1. *a.* Ministering; performing service; exercising ministry of any kind.

And call swift flights of angels ministrant
Array'd in glory on my cup to attend.

Milton, P. R., II. 385.

That gentle hermit, in my helpless woe,
By my sick couch was busy to and fro,
Like a strong spirit ministrant of good.

Shelley, Revolt of Islam, IV. 5.

II. *n.* One who ministers; a servant or dispenser.

Strange ministrant of undescribed sounds

That come a-swooning over hollow grounds.

Keats, Endymion, I.

ministration (min-is-trā-shun), *n.* [*< ME. ministracioun*, < *OF. ministration* = *It. ministrazione*, < *L. ministratio(n)-*, service, < *ministrare*, pp. *ministratus*, serve: see *minister, v.*] 1. The act of ministering or serving; service.

As soon as the days of his ministration were accomplished.
Luke i. 23.

2. Administration; agency; intervention for aid or service.

Thanne comforte him with ministracioun of oure quinte essence afore said, and he schal be al hool, but if he be so that god wole algatis that he schal die.

Book of Quinte Essence (ed. Fumivall), p. 15.

To hang a man for sumpence, threepence, I know not what—to hang for a trifle, and pardon murder, is in the ministration of the law through the ill framing of it.
Cromwell, quoted in Macaulay, Hallam's Const. Hist.

3. A religious service or other function.

The solemn and splendid ministrations of the church were made more magnificent by the stately order of the processions, the display of gay and costly dresses, the gleaming of armor, and the waving of innumerable banners. *C. E. Norton, Church-building in Middle Ages, p. 100.*

ministrative (min-is-trā-tiv), *a.* [= *It. ministrativo*; as *ministrat(ion) + -ire*.] Affording service or aid; assisting.

ministrator (min-is-trā-tor), *n.* [= *OF. ministrateur* = *Pg. ministrador*, < *L. ministrator*, an attendant, servant, < *ministrare*, attend, serve: see *minister, v.*] An administrator.

The law and the ministrators of it.

Roger North, Examen, p. 74. (Davies.)

ministratoriously (min-is-trā-tō-ri-us-li), *adv.* [*< *ministratorious* (< *L. ministratorius*, of or pertaining to service, < *ministrator*, servant: see *ministrator*) + *-ly*.] In the capacity of an administrator. [Rare.]

A man can but only ministratoriously give any temporal dominion or gift perpetual, as well to his own natural sonne, as to his sonne by imitation.

State Trials, 6 Rich. II., an. 1383 (John Wycliffe).

minstress (min-is-tres), *n.* [*< OF. minstresse*, < *L. ministris*, equiv. to *ministra*, a servant, fem. of *minister*: see *minister*.] 1. A female minister, in any sense.

Thus was beauty sent from Heaven,
The lovely minstress of truth and good.

Akenside, Pleasures of Imagination, I.

2. A mistress.

The olde foxes cruell and severe mynstresse
Will learne the entermever to come forth.

Benvenuto, Passengers' Dialogues. (Nares.)

ministry (min-is-tri), *n.*; pl. *ministries* (-triz). [Formerly also *ministry*; = *F. ministère* = *Sp. Pg. It. ministerio*, < *L. ministerium*, the office or function of an attendant or servant, attendance, service, office, occupation, employment, a suite of attendants, etc., < *minister*, an attendant, servant, minister: see *minister, n.* Cf. *ministerium*, and *mister*, *mystery*, ult. < *L. ministerium*.] 1. The act of ministering; the rendering of service; ministration.

It was a worthy edifying sight . . .
To see kind hands attending day and night,
With tender ministry, from place to place.

Thomson, Castle of Indolence, II. 75.

2. The state of ministering or serving; agency; instrumentality.

The natural world he made after a miraculous manner; but directs the affairs of it ever since by . . . the ordinary ministry of second causes.

Bp. Atterbury.

Think not that he, . . . who filled the chambers of the sky
With the ever-flowing air, hath need to use
The ministries thou speakest of.

Bryant, Tale of Cloudland.

3. The office or function of a minister, civil or ecclesiastical; the state of being a minister, in any sense; the exercise of a ministerial office: as, to discharge one's *ministry* faithfully; to enter the *ministry* of the gospel; to be appointed to the *ministry* of war.

Every one that came to do the service of the ministry . . . in the tabernacle of the congregation. *Num. iv. 47.*

Do you think in your heart that you are truly called . . . to the Order and Ministry of Priesthood?

Book of Common Prayer, Ordering of Priests.

Their ministry perform'd, and race well run, . . .
They die.

Milton, P. L., xli. 565.

4. The general or a particular body of ministers of religion; the ministerial or clerical class; the clergy or priesthood. In episcopal churches the ministry consists of bishops, priests, and deacons, and of subdeacons and the minor orders, when such exist, in addition to these.

5. The body of ministers of state in a country; the heads of departments collectively; the executive administration: as, to form a *ministry*; the policy of the British *ministry*; the French *ministry* has resigned. In the United States the corresponding body is called the *cabinet*.

The word *Ministry* was not then in use, but Counsellors or Courtiers. For the King himself [Charles II.] then took so much upon him that the men, not that aggregate title. *Roger North, Examen, p. 69. (Davies.)*

The first English *ministry* was gradually formed; nor is it possible to say quite precisely when it began to exist.

Macaulay, Hist. Eng., xlv.

6. A ministerial department of government; the organization of functionaries administering a branch of public affairs; a minister and his subordinates collectively: as, the *ministry* of war or of justice.

Immediately below these three institutions stand the *ministries*, ten in number. *D. M. Wallace, Russia, p. 198.*

ministryship (min-is-tri-ship), *n.* [*< ministry + -ship*.] The office of a minister; ministry. [Rare.]

minium (min-i-um), *n.* [Formerly also *minion*, < *OF. minion*, *F. minium* = *Sp. Pg. It. minio*; < *L. minium*, native cinnabar, red lead: said to be a Spanish (Hispanic) word. Hence *miniate*, *miniature*.] Red oxide of lead, Pb₃O₄, produced by maintaining the protoxide (litharge) at a low red heat for some time in presence of air. It is a bright-orange granular powder, used as a pigment and in the manufacture of flint-glass. See *vermilion*. — **Iron minium**, a name given to a large number of substances used as paints, especially for iron-work and sea-going vessels. — **Oxidized minium**, a dried composition consisting of lead nitrate, lead peroxide, and undecomposed minium, obtained by drying a magma of minium and nitric acid.

miniver (min-i-ver), *n.* [Formerly also *miniver*, *meniver*, dial. *minifer*; < *ME. meniver*, *menyer*, < *OF. menu ver*, *menu vair*, *menu vair*, a grayish fur, miniver, also "the beast that bears it" (Cotgrave), lit. little vair; *menu*, little; *vair*, a kind of fur: see *minut* and *vair*.] 1. A mixed or spotted fur once commonly used for lining or trimming garments. According to Cotgrave, it was "the fur of ermins mixed or spotted with the fur of the weasel called gris"; but according to Planche, olivier was the white part only of the patchwork designs of different furs in use at certain epochs during the middle ages, as is seen in the heraldic furs, which retain the designs most commonly used at that time.

A burnet cote heng therwith alle,
Furred with no menyvere.

Rom. of the Rose, I. 227.

Me lists not tell of onches rare,
Of marbles green, and brisled hair,
And kirtles furred with miniver.

Scott, L. of L. M., vi. 4.

2. In *her.*, a fur like vair, with the peculiarity that the esentecheon-miniver contains six or more horizontal rows of spots. — 3. The Siberian squirrel, which has fine white fur; also, the fur itself.

minivet (min-i-vet), *n.* One of various campophagine birds of the genus *Pericrocotus*.

mink (mingk), *n.* [Formerly also *minx* (appar. an error); appar. < *Sw. mänk*, a mink (*Putorius lutreola*), transferred from the European mink to the American species.] 1. An American digitigrade carnivorous quadruped of the family *Mustelidae*, *Putorius (Lutreola) risson*, of semi-aquatic habits. The mink belongs to the same genus as the stoats and weasels, but to a different subgenus, its form being modified in adaptation to its aquatic habits, in which respect it approaches the otters. It was once called *lesser otter*. It is larger and stouter than any stoat, with shorter ears, uniformly bushy tail, and half-webbed feet; the color is rich dark chestnut-brown, blackening

on the back and tail; the chin, and usually some irregular patches on the throat, breast, or belly, are white. It is 15 to 18 inches long, the tail 6 or 8 inches more. It is found everywhere in North America in suitable places; its fur



American Mink (*Putorius (Lutreola) vison*).

is valuable, and the animal is systematically trapped, especially in British America. Like its relatives, the mink exhales a strong musky odor, and is destructive to poultry. It has been tamed, and bred in minkeries, like the ferret. The little black or mountain mink, described by Audubon and Bachman as a distinct species, *P. nigrescens*, is a small dark variety. The corresponding animal in Europe is *P. lutreola*, commonly called *norz* or *nörz*, and by its Swedish name *mink* (sometimes *nank*)—the designation *European mink* being a late book-name. It is much like the American mink, but its average size is smaller, and it usually has the upper lip as well as the chin white, and presents certain dental peculiarities. The Siberian mink, lately so called, is the kulon, *P. sibiricus*, a quite different species. Also called *vison*.

2. Same as *kingfish* (a).

minkery (mīng'kēr-i), *n.*; pl. *minkeries* (-iz). [*k* mīnk + *-ery*.] An establishment where minks are bred and trained for ratting, like the ferret.

Mr. Resseque's *minkery* consisted of twelve stalls, each twelve feet square, of stale soil, and surrounded with a fence, and some special precautions to prevent the escape of the animals.

Coues, Fur-Bearing Animals (ed. 1877), p. 182.

minnet, *n.* and *v.* See *min*³.

minne-drinking (mīn'e-drīng'king), *n.* [*k* G. *minne*, love, + E. *drinking*, verbal *n.* of *drink*, *v.*] Originally, a heathen practice among the Teutonic nations at grand sacrifices and banquets, in honor of the gods or in memory of the absent or deceased. This custom was sanctioned by the church, the saints being substituted for the gods, and was especially consecrated to St. John the Evangelist and to St. Gertrude. Traces of it are still found in certain localities of Germany.

Minne-drinking, even as a religious rite, apparently exists to this day in some parts of Germany. At Otbergen, a village of Hildesheim, on Dec. 27 every year a chalice of wine is hallowed by the priest, and handed to the congregation in the church to drink as *Johannis seggen* (blessing). *Grimm, Teut. Mythol.* (trans.), I. 62.

minnekin, *n.* An obsolete form of *minikin*.

minnelled (mīn'e-lēt), *n.* [*G.*, < *minne*, love, + *lied*, song.] A love-song.

The first lyrical writer of Holland was John I., duke of Brabant, who practised the *minnelied* with success.

Encyc. Brit., XII. 90.

minnepoetry (mīn'e-pō'et-ri), *n.* The poetry of the minnesingers.

The classical representative of *Minnepoetry*, Walther von der Vogelweide. *Amer. Jour. Philol.*, VIII. 454.

minnesinger (mīn'e-sīng'ēr), *n.* [*G.*, < *minne*, love, + *singer*, a singer.] One of a class of German lyric poets and singers of the twelfth and thirteenth centuries, so called because love was the chief theme of their poems. They were chiefly or exclusively men of noble descent—knights, nobles, princes, and even emperors. They sang their pieces to their own accompaniment on the viol, and often engaged in poetical contests for the gratification of princes and ladies of the court. Among the chief seats of the minnesingers were Swabia and Austria, and the leading dialect used was the Swabian. The minnesingers were succeeded by the mastersingers. See *mastersinger*.

Minnesotan (mīn'e-sō'tān), *n.* [*Minnesota* (see def.) + *-an*.] A native or an inhabitant of Minnesota, a northwestern State of the United States, north of Iowa.

minnet (mīn'et), *n.* See *minute*².

minnie¹ (mīn'i), *n.* A dialectal form of *minnow*.

minnie² (mīn'i), *n.* [Dim. of *min*⁴.] A childish word for *mother*. [*Scotch*.]

Bad luck on the penny that tempted my minnie
To sell her poor Jenny for siller an' lau!

Burns, What Can a Young Lassie.

minnikin, **minnikent**, *n.* and *a.* Obsolete forms of *minikin*.

minning (mīn'ing), *n.* [*ME. minnyng*; verbal *n.* of *min*³.] Reminding.

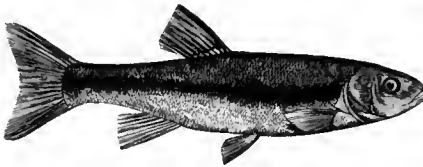
minning-day (mīn'ing-dā), *n.* [*ME. minnyng-day*.] The anniversary of a death, on which the deceased was had in special remembrance, and special offices were said for his soul. See *a year's mind*, under *mind*¹.

All the day and night after the Buriall they vse to have excessive ringinge for ye dead, as also at the twel-monethes day after, which they call a *minninge-day*.

Chetham Misc., V. xv. (*N. and Q.*, 7th ser., III. 448.)

minnis (mīn'is), *n.* [*Cf. minnow*.] The stickle-back. [*Local, Eng.*]

minnow (mīn'ō), *n.* [Formerly also *minow*, *minoe*, *menow*, etc.; also dial. *minny*, *minnie* (cf. equiv. dial. *minim*, *minnan*, *mennam*, *mennom*, appar. conformed to *L. minimus*, least: see *minim*); < *ME. menow*, a minnow, appar. < *AS. *mine*, *myne* (pl. *mynas*), a minnow (glossed by *ML. mena*); possibly from the root of *min*², less, with *ME. term. -ow* due to confusion with some other word, perhaps *OF. menu*, small; cf. *ME. menuse*, small fish, < *OF. menuse* (*ML. menusia*), small fish collectively, < *L. minutus*, small: see *menuse*².] 1. The smallest of the British cyprinoid fishes, *Phoxinus*



Common English Minnow (*Phoxinus phoxinus*).

aphya or *lavis*. Artificial minnows are used by anglers for trolling, spinning, or casting, and are made of metal, glass, and rubber, gilded, silvered, or painted attractively.

Hear you this Triton of the minnows?

Shak., Cor., III. I. 89.

2. In the United States, one of many different fishes of small size. (a) Any cyprinoid of the genus *Phoxinus*, of which there are several species from 1½ to 3 inches long, in the Mississippi basin and westward, as *P. neogaeus*, *P. flammeus*, *P. phlegathontis*. This is the correct use of *minnow*, though in popular speech it extends to various other little cyprinoids, also loosely called *roach*, *dace*, *shiner*, etc. Among these may be mentioned the red minnows of the genus *Chrosomus*, as *C. erythrogaster*, one of the prettiest of all, 2 or 3 inches long; the silvery minnow, *Hybognathus nuchalis*, and others of this genus; the black-headed minnow or fathead, *Pimephales promelas*; the blunt-nosed minnow, *Hybomachus notatus*; the Texan hardmouth minnow, *Cochlognathus ornatulus*; the bull-headed and straw-colored minnows, *Chloa taurocephalus* and *C. straminea*; the spotted-tail, *C. stigmaturus*, and more than 60 other kinds of *Chloa*; about 50 shiners of the genus *Minnilus*; various species of the genera *Rhinichthys*, *Ceraticthys*, *Apocoe*, *Couesius*, etc. These abound in fresh waters of the United States, and *minnow* is the usual name of all those which have not more particular designations. (b) One of numerous small cyprinodont fishes, otherwise known as *killifishes* and *munmychogs*, and more fully called *top-minnows*, as *Zygonecetes notatus* and many others of this genus. The most abundant of these is *Fundulus heteroclitus*, found in brackish waters from Maine to Mexico, and sometimes specified as *salt-water minnow*. *F. diaphanus* is the spring minnow. (c) Any American member of the family *Umbidae* and genus *Umbra* or *Melanura*, as *U. or M. lini*, more fully called *mud-minnow*, 4 inches long, found from New England to Minnesota and South Carolina, often in mere mud-holes which would hardly be expected to lodge any fish. It is closely related to *U. crameri* of Austria. (d) One of various small viviparous perches or embiotocoid fishes of California, chiefly of salt water, as the sparada, *Micrometrus* or *Cymatogaster aggregatus*. (e) One of several small suckers or catostomid fishes: a loose use.

minnow-harness (mīn'ō-hār'nes), *n.* An artificial bait used for trolling to which a minnow can be attached.

minny (mīn'i), *n.* A provincial form of *minnow*. **mino**¹ (mē'nō), *n.* [*Jap.*] A thatch-like raincoat or cape made of hempen fibers, long grass, rushes, or the like laid close together, and bound



Minno.

in place at the top by plaiting or by some similar means: used in Japan by coolies, farm-laborers, etc.

mino² (mī'nō), *n.* A variant of *mina*².

minor (mī'ng), *a.* and *n.* [*ME. *minour*, *mc-nour*, < *OF. menor*, *F. mineur* = *Sp. Pg. menor* = *It. minore*, < *L. minor* (neut. *minus*), less, compar. (with superl. *minus*, least: see *minim*, *minimum*, etc.) associated with *adj. parvus*, small; = *AS. min* = *OS. minniro*, etc., less: see *min*².] 1. *a.* 1. Smaller (than the other); less; lesser: applied definitively to one of two units or parts, and opposed to *major* or *greater*: as, the *minor* axis of an ellipse; the *minor* premise of a syllogism; the *minor* part of an estate.

They altered this custom from cases of high concernment to the most trivial debates, the *minor* part ordinarily entering their protest. *Clarendon, Great Rebellion*.

2. Smaller than others; of inferior rank or degree; lower; hence, small; inconsiderable; not capital, serious, or weighty: as, the *minor* officers of government; a *minor* canon; the *minor* points of an argument; *minor* faults or considerations.

New frere *menour*, now *Jacobyn*.

Rom. of the Rose, I. 6338.

Neither in the name of multitude do I only include the base and *minor* sort of people.

Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, II. 1.

Inconsistency with respect to questions of *minor* importance is not likely to be regarded as dishonourable.

Macaulay, Sir W. Temple.

3. Under age. [*Rare*.]

At which time . . . the king was *minor*.

Bacon, Hist. Hen. VII., p. 145.

4. In *music*: (a) Of intervals, less; shorter; smaller (as compared with major intervals). The word is more often applied to seconds, thirds, sixths, sevenths, ninths, etc., designating an interval equal to the corresponding major interval less one half-step. It has also been applied of late to fourths, fifths, and eighths, and is then equivalent to the older term *diminished*. Finally, it is used to designate the smaller of two intervals that differ by a minute quantity, as a minor tone (10:9), which is a comma less than a major tone: opposed to *major*. See *interval*, 5. (b) Of tonalities and scales, characterized by a minor third and also usually by a minor sixth, and often a minor seventh: opposed to *major*. See *key*, *tonality*, *scale*. (c) Of triads and chords generally, characterized by a minor third between the lowest and the next to the lowest tones: opposed to *major*. See *triad*, and *chord*, 4. (d) Of modes, characterized by the use of a minor tonality and of minor cadences: as, the piece is written throughout in the *minor* mode: opposed to *major*. See *major*, 4. — **Bob minor**. See *bob*, 7. — **Minor abstraction**. See *abstraction*. — **Minor axis**. Same as *conjugate axis* (which see, under *axis*). — **Minor canon**, *determinant*, *ex-communication*. See the nouns. — **Minor orders** (*eccl.*). See *order*. — **Minor premise**, that premise which contains the minor term. This is the usual definition, but there has been much dispute on the subject. See *major*, 5. — **Minor prophets**, a name given collectively to twelve prophetic Old Testament books, from Hosea to Malachi, inclusive, and their authors. See *prophet*. — **Minor term**, in *logic*, the subject of the conclusion of a categorical syllogism.

II. *n.* 1. A person of either sex who is under age; one who is of less than the legal age for the performance of certain acts; one under the authority of parents or guardians, because of not having reached the age at which the law permits one to make contracts and manage one's own property; an infant in the legal sense. In Scots law, *minor*, when used in contradistinction to *pupil*, signifies a person above the age of pupilarity (twelve in females and fourteen in males) and under that of majority, which in both sexes is twenty-one years. The technical term in English and United States law for one under the age of legal capacity (twenty-one years) is *infant*, but *minor* is used in the same sense in general literature. Compare *age*, *n.*, 3.

Long as the year's dull circle seems to run,
When the brisk *minor* pants for twenty-one.

Pope, Imit. of Horace, I. i. 38.

King Henry, although old enough at seven to be crowned, was still a *minor*.

Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 173.

2. In *logic*, the minor term, or the minor premise. See I.—3. In *music*, the minor mode or a minor tonality or minor chord taken absolutely.

In all your music our pathetic *minor*
Your ears shall cross.

Mrs. Browning, Drama of Exile.

4. [*cap.*] A Franciscan friar; a Minorite: so called from a name of the Franciscan order, *Fratres Minores*, or Lesser Brethren. Also called *Friar Minor*. — **Minor of a determinant**. See *determinant*. — **Rosy minor** a species of moth. See *Miana*. **minorate** (mī'nō-rāt), *v. t.* [*L. minoratus*, pp. of *minorare* (> *It. minorare* = *Sp. Pg. minorar*, make less), diminish, < *L. minor*, less: see *minor*.] To diminish.

Which it [sense] doth not only by the advantageous assistance of a tube, but by less industrious experiments, showing in what degrees distance *minorates* the object.

Glauville, Vanity of Dogmatizing, viii.

minoration (mī-nō-rā-shon), *n.* [= *F. minoration* = *Sp. minoración* = *Pg. minoração* = *It. minorazione*, < *LL. minoratio*(-n-), diminution, < *minurare*, diminish: see *minorate*.] 1. A lessening; diminution.

We now do hope the mercies of God will consider our degenerated integrity unto some minoration of our offences.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., i. 2.

2. In *med.*, mild purgation by laxatives.

minorative (mī-nō-rā-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [= *F. minoratif*, minorative, = *Sp. Pg. minorativo*, lessening, = *It. minorativo*, minorative; as *minorat(ion)* + *-ive*.] 1. *a.* Mildly laxative: applied to certain medicines.

II. *n.* A mildly laxative medicine.

For a minorative or gentle potion he took four hundred pound weight of colophoniac scammony.
Urpahart, tr. of Rabelais, ii. 33. (*Davies*.)

minoreess (mī-nōr-es), *n.* [*< minor* + *-ess*.] 1. A female under age.—2. A nun under the rule of St. Clare. (*Tyrrhitt*.) [This word is found in the early printed editions of the "Remaunt of the Rose," i. 149. *Moveresse* appears in modern editions taken from the original French (*Rom. of the Rose*, i. 141).]

Minorite (mī-nōr-it), *n.* and *a.* [*< minor* + *-ite*.] 1. *n.* A Franciscan friar; a Minor. See *minor*, *n.*, 4.

Some minorite among the clergy.

Bp. Hacket, Alp. Williams, ii. 202. (*Davies*.)

II. *a.* Belonging to the Franciscans.

Few movements within the bosom of the Church were more pregnant with auspicious augury for its reformation than the rise of the Minorite orders.

J. Owen, Evenings with Skeptics, ii. 381.

minority (mī- or mī-nōr-'tī), *n.*; pl. *minorities* (-tiz). [= *F. minorité* = *Pr. menoritat* = *Sp. minoridad* = *Pg. minoridade* = *It. minorità*, < *ML. minorita*(-t)s, a being less, minority, < *L. minor*, less: see *minor*.] 1. The state of being minor or smaller.

From this narrow time of gestation [may] ensue a minority or smallness in the exclusion.

Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., iii. 6.

2. The minor part in number; the smaller of two aggregates into which a whole is divided numerically; a number less than half: opposed to majority.

That minority of the Scottish nation by the aid of which the government had hitherto held the majority down.

Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vi.

Remember, sir, that everything great and excellent is in minorities.

Emerson, Address to Kossuth.

Specifically—3. The smaller of two related aggregates of persons; the minor division of any whole number of persons: as, the rights of the minority; government by minorities.

To give the minority a negative upon the majority, which is always the case where more than a majority is requisite to a decision, is . . . to subject the sense of the greater number to that of the lesser.

A. Hamilton, The Federalist, No. 22.

4. The state of being a minor or not come of age, and therefore legally incapacitated for the performance of certain acts; the period or interval before one is of full age, generally the period from birth until twenty-one years of age (see *age*, 3); in *Scots law*, the interval between pupilarity and majority. See *minor*, *n.*, 1.

What mean all those hard restraints and shackles put upon us in our minority.

South, Works, IV. v.

King Edmund dying, his brother Edred in the minority of his Nephews was crowned at Kingston upon Thames.

Baker, Chronicles, p. 11.

Minority representation. See *proportional representation*, under *representation*.

minorship (mī-nōr-ship), *n.* [*< minor* + *-ship*.] The state of being a minor.

Minotaur (mī-nō-tār), *n.* [*< ME. Minotaur*, < *OF. Minotaur*, *F. Minotaure* = *Sp. Pg. It. Minotauro*, < *L. Minotaurus*, < *Gr. Μινώταυρος*, the Minotaur, appar. < *Μίνως*, Minos, a legendary king and lawgiver of Crete, + *ταύρος*, a bull. But this is perhaps a popular etym. of some name not understood.] In *Gr. myth.*, a monster represented as having a human body and the head of a bull, who was the offspring of Pasiphaë, wife of Minos, and a bull sent by Poseidon. He was confined in the Cretan labyrinth and fed with human flesh, devoured the seven youths and seven maidens whom Minos compelled the Athenians to send him periodically as tribute, and was killed by the hero Theseus, a member of the last company so sent, who escaped from the labyrinth by the aid of Ariadne, daughter of Minos. Hence, in modern literature, the name is used to characterize any devouring or destroying agency of which the action is in some way comparable to that attributed to the Cretan monster.

And by his [Theseus's] baner born is his penoun
Of gold ful riche, in which ther was i-bete
The Minotaur which that he slough in Crete.

Chaucer, Knight's Tale, i. 122.

Then may'st not wonder in that iahyrnth:
There Minotaurs and ugly treasons lurk.

Shak., i. Hen. VI., v. 3. 189.

minour, *n.* A Middle English form of *miner*.

minstivet, *a.* [Appar. irreg. < *minse*, *mince*, + *-ive*.] Mincing; affected; servile.

Never say, your lordship, nor your honour; but you, and you, my lord, and my lady: the other they count too simple and minstivet.

B. Jonson, Poetaster, iv. 1.

minster (mīn'stēr), *n.* [*< ME. minster*, *mynster*, *munster*, *menstre*, etc., < *AS. mynster* = *D. munster* = *MLG. munster* = *OHG. munsturi*, *munstri*, *monastri*, MHG. G. *münster* = *OF. mustier*, *moustier*, *F. moätier*, < *LL. monasterium*, < *Gr. μοναστήριον*, a monastery: see *monastery*.] Originally, a monastery; afterward, the church of a monastery; also, from the fact that many such churches, especially in Great Britain, became cathedrals, a cathedral church which had such an origin: as, *York minster*; hence, any cathedral: as, the *minster* of Strasburg. It is found also in the names of several places which owe their origin to a monastery: as, *Westminster*, *Leominster*.

The same night the kyng coumaund the children to go wake in the cheif mynster till on the morowe before messe, that no longer he wolde a-bide.

Martin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 374.

The Ages one great minster seem,
That throbs with praise and prayer.

Lowell, Godminster Chimes.

minstraciet, *n.* An old form of *minstrelsy*.

minstrel (mīn'strel), *n.* [*< ME. minstrel*, *mynstrelle*, *minstral*, *mynstral*, *menstral*, *munstral*, *minstral*, *menestral*, < *OF. menestral*, *menestrel*, *menesterel*, *F. ménestrel* = *Pr. menestral* = *Sp. menestral*, *menestril*, *minstrel* = *Pg. minstrel*, *menestrel*, *menestrel* = *It. minstrello*, *minstrello*, < *ML. ministralis* (also, after *Rom.*, *minstrelus*), a servant, retainer, jester, singer, player, < *L. minister*, a servant, attendant: see *minister*. Cf. *ML. ministrialis* in same sense, < *ministerium*, service: see *ministerial*.] 1. A musician, especially one who sings or recites to the accompaniment of instruments.

Specifically, in the middle ages, the minstrels were a class who devoted themselves to the amusement of the great in castle or camp by singing ballads or songs of love and war, sometimes of their own composition, with accompaniment on the harp, lute, or other instrument, together with suitable mimicry and action, and also by story-telling, etc. The intermediate class of professional musicians from which the later minstrels sprang appeared in France as early as the eighth century, and was by the Norman conquest introduced into England, where it was assimilated with the Anglo-Saxon gleemen. Everywhere the social importance of the minstrels slowly degenerated, until in the fifteenth century they had formed themselves generally into guilds of itinerant popular musicians and mountebanks. In England they fell so low in esteem that in 1507 they were classed by a statute with rogues, vagabonds, and sturdy beggars; but in France their guilds were maintained until the revolution. See *gleeman*, *troubadour*, *trouvère*, and *jongleur*.

When the service was fynished, the kyng Arthur and the Barouns returned in to the paleys, where-as was grete plente of *minstralcies*, and logelours, and other.

Martin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 454.

Ye'll gl'e the third to the minstrel

That plays before the king.

Young Akin (Child's Ballads), i. 184.

Wake ye from your sleep of death,

Minstrels and bards of other days!

Scott, Bard's Incantation.

But while the minstrel proper accompanied his lord to the field and shared with him the danger and the honour of his warlike exploits, the connection between him and the humbler kind of entertainer [the jongleur], who was still the servant of the multitude rather than of a particular lord, cannot have been wholly forgotten.

A. W. Ward, Eng. Dram. Lit., i. 13.

Hence—2. Any poet or musician. [Poetical.] —3. Originally, one of a class of singers of negro melodies and delineators of life on the Southern plantations which originated in the United States about 1830: called *negro minstrels*, although they are usually white men whose faces and hands are blackened with burnt cork. The characteristic feature of such a troupe or band is the middle-man or interlocutor, who leads the talk and gives the cues, and the two end-men, who usually perform on the tambourine and the bones, and between whom the indispensable conundrums and jokes are ex-

changed. As now constituted, a negro-minstrel troupe retains but little of its original character except the black faces and the old jokes.

minstrel-squire (mīn'strel-skwir), *n.* A minstrel who was attached to one particular person.

minstrelsy (mīn'strel-si), *n.* [*< ME. minstralcie*, *mynstraleye*, *menstraleye*, *minstracie*, *menstracie*, etc., < *OF. menestralcie*, *minstrelsy*, < *menestral*, *minstrel*: see *minstrel*.] 1. The art or occupation of minstrels; singing and playing in the manner of a minstrel; lyrical song and music.

Helleche thanne with his host hizede to here tentes
With merthe of alle *menstraceye*, and made hem attese.

William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), i. 1295.

When every room
Hath blaz'd with lights and bray'd with *minstrelsy*.

Shak., T. of A., ii. 2. 170.

Originally . . . the profession of the jocularist included all the arts attributed to the minstrel; and accordingly his performance was called his *minstrelsy* in the reign of Edward II., and even after he had obtained the appellation of a *tragetour*. *Strutt, Sports and Pastimes*, p. 287.

2. An assemblage or company of minstrels; a body of singers and players.

So many maner *minstralcie* at that mariage were.

William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), i. 5010.

The bride hath paced into the hall—
Red as a rose is she!
Nodding their heads before her goes
The merry *minstrelsy*.

Coleridge, Ancient Mariner, i.

3. A collection of instruments used by minstrels.

For sorwe of which he brak his *minstralcie*,
Bothe harpe and lute, and gilterne and sautrie.

Chaucer, Manciple's Tale, l. 163.

Lutte and rybybe, bothe gangande,
And all manere of *mynstraleye*.

Thomas of Erreseldoune (Child's Ballads), i. 100.

4. A collection or body of lyrical songs and ballad poetry, such as were sung by minstrels: as, Scott's "*Minstrelsy of the Scottish Border*."

The body of traditional *minstrelsy* which commemorated the heroic deeds performed in these wars.

Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., Int.

mint (mint), *n.* [*< ME. mint*, *mynt*, *menet*, *munet*, < *AS. mynet*, *mynt*, *mynt* (not **mynt*), a coin, coin, coinage, money (cf. *mynet-smith*, a place for coinage, a mint), = *OFries. menete*, *mente*, *monte*, *munte* = *D. munt* = *MLG. LG. munte*, *monte* = *OHG. muniza*, *muniz*, MHG. G. *münze*, a place for coining money, a coin, = *Icei. mynt*, *mint*, = *Sw. mynt*, a place for coining money, a coin, money, = *Dan. mynt*, a coin, money, *mönt*, a place for coining money, = *OF. monete*, *monois*, *F. monnaie* (> *E. money*) = *Pr. Sp. moneda* = *Pg. moeda* = *It. moneta*, money, < *L. moneta*, a place for coining money, money, coin, < *Moneta*, a surname of Juno, in whose temple at Rome money was coined, lit. adviser, < *monere*, warn, advise: see *monish*, *monitor*. Cf. *money*, a doublet of *mint*.] 1. A coin; coin; coined money; money.

Thies if me spende, or mynt for them receyve,
The sonner wol they brymme ayene and brynge
Forth pigges moo.

Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 99.

2. A place where money is coined by public authority. The coining of money is now considered a prerogative of government. In early times there were many mints in England, but now the only one in that country is the Royal Mint, Tower Hill, London. The United States Mint was established by act of April 2d, 1792, and located at Philadelphia. Other mints have since been established at San Francisco, New Orleans, Carson City, and Denver (but the last two are, properly speaking, assay offices). The United States Mint is a bureau of the Treasury Department, under the charge of an officer called the Director of the Mint.

And so (vpon the matter) to set the mint on work, and to glue way to new colnes of siluer, which should bee then minted.

Bacon, Hist. Hen. VII., p. 215.

In one higher roome of this Mint . . . I saw fourteen marvailous strong chests, . . . in which is kept nothing but money.

Coryat, Crudities, i. 242.

3. Figuratively, a source of fabrication or invention.

And haue a mint in their pragmaticall heads of such supersubtle inuentions.

Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 393.

The busy mint
Of our laborious thoughts is ever going.

Quarles, Emblema, ii. 2.

4. A quantity such as a mint turns out; a great supply or store: as, a mint of money.

And so tasselled and so ruffled with a mint of bravery.

R. D. Blackmore, Lorna Doone, p. 129.

5. [*cap.*] A place of privilege or asylum in Southwark, London, near the Queen's Prison, where persons sheltered themselves from justice, under the pretext that this place was an ancient palace of the crown. (*Rapalje and Lawrence*.) The privilege is now abolished.—



Minstrel.—From the Maison des Musiciens, Rheims, France; 13th century.

Master of the mint, an officer in the English administration who presided over the mint. The office has been abolished, the mint being now under the direct control of the chancellor of the exchequer.—**Warden of the mint**, formerly, an officer of the English mint next in rank to the master. He collected the seigniorage, and superintended the manufacture of the coins.

mint¹ (mint), *v. t.* [*ME. *mynten, *mynten*, < *AS. mynetian* (= *OS. muniton* = *OFries. monitia*, *mintia* = *D. MLG. muntun* = *OHG. munizon*, *MHG. G. münzen* = *Sw. mynta* = *Dan. mynte*), coin, < *mynet*, a coin: see *mint*¹, *n.*] 1. To coin; stamp and convert into money.

Siluer and gold coyne, then mynted of purpose, was cast among the people in great quantitie.

Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 467.

A sovereign prince calls in the good old money . . . to be new marked and minted.

Lamb, Elia, p. 218.

2. To invent; forge; fabricate.

Look into the titles whereby they hold those new portions of the crown, and you will find them of such nature as may be easily minted.

Bacon, *War with Spain*.

And such mint [minted] phrase, as 'tis the worst of canting, By how much it affects the sense it has not.

B. Jonson, *Staple of News*, iv. 1.

A full catalogue of exotic words, such as are daily minted by our Logodædali.

Evelyn, *To Sir Peter Wyche*.

mint² (mint), *n.* [*ME. minte, mynte, mente*, < *AS. minte* = *MD. D. munt* = *LG. mynte, munte* = *OHG. minza, munza*, *MHG. G. münze, minze* = *Lecl. minta* = *Sw. mynta* = *Dan. mynte* (= *F. menthe*, > *Sp. It. menta*), < *L. menta, mentha*, < *Gr. μίνθη, μίνθη*, mint.] 1. A plant of the genus *Mentha*. The most familiar species are the peppermint, *M. piperita*, and the spearmint (garden-mint, mackerelmint), *M. viridis*, well known as medicines and condiments. The bergamot-mint, affording a perfumers' oil, is *M. aquatica*; the crisped or curled mint, the variety *crispa* of the same. The water-mint (or brook-mint) of older usage was *M. sylvestris*, now called *horsemint*. The corn-mint is *M. arvensis*. The pennyroyal-mint or pennyroyal is *M. pulegium*—that is, flea-mint. The whorled mint is *M. sativa*; the wild mint of the United States, *M. Canadensis*. See *ent* under *Mentha*.

The mynte is in this moone yswore.

Palladius, *Husbandrie* (E. E. T. S.), p. 192.

Then rubb'd it o'er with newly gather'd mint,

A wholesome herb, that breath'd a grateful scent.

Dryden, *tr.* of *Ovid's Metamorph.*, viii. 88.

2. One of several other, mostly labiate, plants with mint-like properties. Compare *catmint*.—**Green mint**, a cordial flavored with peppermint.—**Mint julep**. See *julep*.

mint³ (mint), *v. i.* [*ME. minten, menten, mynten*, < *AS. myntan, gemyntan*, mean, intend, purpose, think, suppose, < *munan* (pres. *man*), think, consider, remember: see *minc*³, *mind*¹.] 1. To aim; purpose; endeavor. [Old Eng. and Scotch.]

Wyth grete wrath he can mynte,

But he fayled of hys dynte.

MS. Cantab. FL ii. 38, l. 189. (*Hallivell*.)

They that mint at a gown of gold will always get a sleeve of it.

Scott, *Monastery*, xvii.

2. To insinuate; hint. [Scotch.]

mintage (min'tāj), *n.* [*mint*¹ + *-age*. Cf. *F. monnayage* = *It. monetaggio*, < *ML. monetagium*, < *L. moneta*, money: see *money*, *monetage*.] 1. The act of coining or fabricating; formation; production by or as if by minting.

Few literary theories of modern mintage have more to recommend them.

Maine, *Early Law and Custom*, p. 15.

The chief place of mintage in these regions was the great trading and colonizing city of Miletus.

B. V. Head, *Historia Numorum*, Int., p. xli.

2. That which is minted, or formed by or as if by coining or stamping; hence, a fabrication or manufacture; a coinage.

Stamped in clay, a heavenly mintage.

Sterling.

Of one of his mintages [coined words] Mr. Reade is, apparently, not a little proud.

F. Hall, *Mod. Eng.*, p. 26.

3. The charge for or cost of minting; the duty or allowance for coinage; seigniorage on coins.

Some small savings would accrue from the less amount of mintage required.

Jevons, *Money*, p. 168.

mint-bush (mint'būsh), *n.* A plant of the Australian genus *Prostanthera*.

mint-drop (mint'drop), *n.* 1. A sugar-plum flavored with peppermint.—2. A coin. [Slang, U. S.]

minter (min'tér), *n.* [*ME. minter*, < *AS. myntere*, one who coins, one who deals in money, a money-changer, = *OS. muniteri*, a money-changer, = *OFries. menotere, mentere, mentre*, *munter* = *D. munter*, *muntster* = *MLG. munter*, = *OHG. munizari*, *MHG. münzer*, *G. münzer*, a money-changer, = *F. monnayeur* = *It. monetiere*, < *LL. monetarius*, a master of the mint, a coiner, < *L. moneta*, mint, money, coin: see *mint*¹ and *money*. Cf. *moneyer* and *monetary*.] A coiner; one who mints or stamps coin; hence, one who fabricates or makes as if by coining.

Since priesta have been minters, money hath been worse than it was before.

Latimer, *Sermon of the Plough*.

The minter must adde of other weight . . . if the silver be so pure.

Camden, *Remains*, p. 204.

God stamped his image upon us, and so God is . . . our minter, our statuary.

Donne, *Sermons*, vii.

minth, *n.* An obsolete variant of *mint*².

The primrose, and the purple hyacinth,

The dainty violet, and the wholesome minth.

Peete, *Arraignement of Paris*, i. 1.

mintjac (mint'jak), *n.* Same as *muntjac*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIII. 602.

mint-julep (mint'jū'lep), *n.* See *julep*.

They were great roysters, much given to revel on hock-cake and bacon, mint-julep and apple-toddy.

Irring, *Knickerbocker*, p. 247.

mintman (mint'man), *n.* A coiner; one skilled in coining or in coins.

Let such as are to inform councils out of their particular professions (as lawyers, sea-men, mint-men, and the like) be first heard before committees.

Bacon, *Of Counsel* (ed. 1887).

mint-mark (mint'märk), *n.* A private mark put upon coins by the mint authorities for purposes of identification. Sometimes this mark indicates the place of mintage, as "S" on certain sovereigns of Queen Victoria, denoting that the pieces were coined at Sydney in Australia; sometimes it relates to the mint-master or other official.

mint-master (mint'más'tér), *n.* [= *D. muntmeester* = *MHG. G. münzmeister* = *Sw. myntmästar* = *Dan. myntmester*; as *mint*¹ + *master*.] 1. The master or superintendent of a mint.

That which is coined, as *mintmasters* confessed, is alloyed with about a twelfth part of copper.

Boyle.

2. One who invents or fabricates.

That the Iewes were forward *Mint-Masters* in this new-coyned Religion of Mahomet.

Purchas, *Pilgrimage*, p. 263.

Setting aside the odde coinage of your phrase, which no *mintmaister* of language would allow for sterling.

Milton, *On Def.* of *Humb. Remonat*.

mint-sauce (mint'säs'), *n.* In *cooking*, mint chopped and mixed with vinegar and sugar, used especially as a sauce for roast lamb.

mint-stick (mint'stik), *n.* Sticks of candy flavored with peppermint. [Local, U. S.]

The soldiers hunger for dates, figs, *mint-stick*, . . . that the sutler keeps for sale.

New York Tribune, June 13, 1862. (*Bartlett*.)

mint-tree (mint'trē), *n.* A plant of the Australian genus *Prostanthera*, especially *P. lasiantha*.

mint-warden (mint'wār'dū), *n.* See *warden of the mint*, under *mint*.

mint-whilet, *n.* Same as *minute-while*.

minuend (min'ū-end), *n.* [*L. minuendus*, to be diminished, gerundive of *minuere*, lessen: see *minute*¹.] In *arith.*, the number from which another number is to be deducted in the process of subtraction.

minuet (min'ū-et), *n.* [= *Sp. minuete*, *minué* = *Pg. minuete* = *It. minueto*, < *F. menuet*, a dance so called from the small steps taken in it, < *menuet*, smallish, little, pretty, thin (Cotgrave), dim. of *menu*, small, < *L. minutus*, small: see *minute*¹.] 1. A slow and graceful dance, invented, probably in Poitou, France, about the middle of the seventeenth century. Throughout the eighteenth century it was the most popular of the more stately and ceremonious dances.—2. Music for such a dance, or in its rhythm, which is triple and slow. Minuets are frequently found in the old suite, and also in the later sonata and symphony. They properly consist of two contrasted sections of sixteen measures each, the second of which is generally called a *trio*, because originally written for but three instruments; but this regular form is often considerably modified. Beethoven was the first to replace the minuet in the sonata and the symphony by the *scherzo*, which resembled the minuet somewhat in rhythm, but was more sprightly and unrestricted in form and spirit.

minumt, *n.* An obsolete form of *minim*. *Cotgrave*.

minus (mī'nus), *a.* [*L. minus*, neut. of *minor*, less: see *minor*.] 1. Less (by a certain amount); followed by a noun as an apparent object (a preposition, *by*, to be supplied): as, the net amount is so much *minus* the waste or tare; 25 *minus* 9 is 16. In algebra and arithmetic this sense is indicated by the sign —, called the *minus* sign or *sign of subtraction*: as, *a* — *b* = *z*, which is read "*a* minus *b* equals *z*"; 25 — 9 = 16.

2. Less than nothing; belonging to the inverse or negative side, as of an account; lying in the direction from the origin of measurement opposite to ordinary quantities; below zero, or below the lowest point of positive or upward reckoning: as, a *minus* amount or sum (that is, an amount or sum representing loss or debt); a *minus* quantity in an equation (that is, one having the minus sign before it); the tempera-

ture was *minus* twenty degrees (written —20°, and read "twenty degrees below zero"). In some common mathematical phrases, *minus* seems to be used as an adverb modifying the numeral adjective. Thus astronomers speak of the year *minus* 584 of the Christian era, meaning 585 B. C.

3. Marking or yielding less than nothing or less than zero; negative in value or result: as, the *minus* sign (see *def.* 1).—4. Deprived or devoid of; not having; without, as something necessary: as, he escaped *minus* his hat and coat; a gun *minus* its lock. [Colloq. or humorous.]—5. Lacking positive value; wanting. [Colloq.]

His mathematics are decidedly *minus*, but the use of them is past long ago.

C. A. Brided, *English University*, p. 74.

Minus acceleration. See *acceleration* (b).

minuscule (mi-nus'kü-lä), *n.*; pl. *minuscule* (-lë). [NL.: see *minuscule*.] Same as *minuscule*.

minuscule (mi-nus'kü-lä), *a.* and *n.* [= *F. minuscule* = *Sp. minúscula* = *Pg. It. minuscolo*, < *NL. minuscula* (sc. *littera*), fem. of *L. minusculus*, rather small; dim. of *minor*, *minus*, less: see *minor*, *minus*. Cf. *majuscule*.] 1. *a.* Small; of reduced form, as a letter; of or pertaining to writing in minuscule.

Minuscule letters are cursive forms of the earlier uncials.

Isaac Taylor, *The Alphabet*, I. 71.

II. *n.* The kind of reduced alphabetical character which, originating in the seventh century, was from about the ninth substituted in writing for the large uncial previously in use, and from which the small letter of modern Greek and Roman alphabets was derived; hence, a small or lower-case letter in writing or printing, as distinguished from a capital or majuscule.

The *minuscule* arose in the 7th century as a cursive monastic script, more legible than the old cursive, and more rapidly written than the uncial, and constructed by a combination of the elements of both.

Isaac Taylor, *The Alphabet*, II. 160.

The period of the uncials runs from the date of the earliest specimens on papyrus to the 9th century, that of the *minuscule* from the 9th century to the invention of printing.

Encyc. Brit., XVIII. 145.

minutary (min'ū-i-tä-rī), *a.* [*minute*², *n.*, + *-ary*.] Consisting of minutes. [Rare.]

This their clock gathering up the least crumb of time, presenting the *minutary* fractions thereof.

Fuller, *Worthless*, Berkshires.

minute¹ (mi-nüt'), *a.* [= *F. menu* = *Pr. menut* = *Sp. menudo* = *Pg. miúdo* = *It. minuto*, < *L. minutus*, little, small, minute, pp. of *minuere*, make smaller, lessen, diminish, < *minu-*, stem of *minor*, smaller, less, *minimus*, smallest, least: see *minor* and *min*².] 1. Very small, diminutive, or limited; extremely little in dimensions, extent, or amount.

We have also glasses and means to see small and *minute* bodies perfectly and distinctly.

Bacon, *New Atlantis*.

He was fond of detail—no little thing was too *minute* for his delicate eye.

Theodore Parker, *Historic Americans*, Washington.

2. Very small in scope or degree; relating to or consisting of small points or matters; particular; closely precise or exact: as, *minute* details of directions; *minute* criticism.—3. Attending to very small particulars; marking or noting little things or precise details; very close or careful: as, *minute* observation.

These *minute* philosophers . . . plunder all who come in their way.

Berkeley, *Minute Philosopher*, I.

If we wish to be very *minute*, we pronounce the *i* in the first syllable long.

Walker.

Bacon was fond of display, and unused to pay *minute* attention to domestic affairs.

Macaulay, *Lord Bacon*.

Minute anatomy. See *anatomy*. = *Syn.* 1. Little, diminutive, slender, fine.—2. *Circumstantial*, *Particular*, *Minute*, exact, detailed. A *circumstantial* account gives the facts in detail; while *circumstantial* may include only the leading circumstances, a *particular* account gleams more closely, gathering all that are of any importance or interest; a *minute* account details even the slightest facts, perhaps those that are trivial and tedious.

minute² (min'it), *n.* and *a.* [*ME. minute*, *myunte*, *mynt* (in comp. also *mynt-*), a minute (of time), a moment (also a small piece of money), = *MD. minute*, *D. minuut* = *G. minute* = *Sw. Dan. minut*, < *OF. minute*, *F. minute*, *f.*, = *Sp. Pg. It. minuto*, < *LL. minutum*, a small portion or piece, *ML.*, a small part (of time), a minute, neut. of *minutus*, small: see *minute*¹.]

I. *n.* 1. Something very small; an unimportant particular; a petty detail; a trifle; specifically, a mite or half-farthing.

But whanne a pore widewe was come, ache cast two *myntis*, that is, a farthing.

Wyclif, *Mark* xii. 42.

Let me hear from thee every *minute* of news.

B. Jonson, *Staple of News*, i. 2.

Curious of *minutes*, and punctual in rites and ceremonies, but most negligent and incurious of judgment and the love of God.

Jer. Taylor, *Works* (ed. 1885), I. 268.

2. The sixtieth part of any unit. Especially — (*a*) The sixtieth part of an hour; loosely, a short space of time.

Every degree of the bordure containeth 4 minutes—that is to say, minutes of an houre. *Chaucer, Astrolabe.*

For the lachesse
Of halfe a minute of an houre,
Pro first he began labour,
He loate all that he had do.

Gower, Conf. Amant., iv.

Nor all the pleasures there
Her mind could ever move one minute's stay to make.
Drayton, Polyolbion, vi. 33.

(b) In *geom.*, the sixtieth part of a degree of a circle. Division of units by sixtieths is the characteristic of the Babylonian system. Ptolemy, following the Babylonian astronomers, divides the diameter of the circle into 120 *membra* or degrees, and these into sixty parts and these again into sixty parts. These subdivisions were translated into Latin as *partes minutae primae* and *partes minutae secundae*, whence our minutes (primes) and seconds. In modern astronomical works minutes of time are denoted by the initial letter *m*, and minutes of a degree or of angular space by an acute accent ('). See *degree*, 8.

Altre goynge be See and be Londe toward this Confree of that I have spoke, and to other Vies and Londes bezonde that Confree, I have founden the Sterre Antartyk of 33 Degrees of heghte, and mo *myndes*.

Mandeville, Travels, p. 181.

(c) In *arch.*, the sixtieth part of the diameter of a column at the base, being a subdivision used for measuring the minor parts of an order. See *module*.

3. A written summary of an agreement or of a transaction, interview, or proceedings; a note to preserve the memory of anything; usually in the plural. Specifically, the minutes are the record of the proceedings at a meeting of a corporation, board, society, church court, or other deliberative body, put in writing by its secretary or other recording officer.

When I came to my chambers, I writ down these *minutes*.
Steele, Spectator, No. 454.

Into all the duties he had to perform he brought what is better than "Treasury *minute*" or rule or precedent—a warm heart, a careful conscience, and a good head.

Westminster Rev., CXXV. 92.

= *Syn. Instant.*, etc. See *moment*.

II. a. 1. Repeated every minute: as, a *minute* gun.—2. Made in a minute or a very short time: as, a *minute* pudding; *minute* beer.—*Minute* bell, a bell tolled at intervals of a minute as a sign of mourning.—*Minute* gun, one of a series of discharges of cannon separated by intervals of a minute, in token of mourning, as at the funeral of a military officer of rank, or of distress, as on board a vessel at sea.

*minute*² (min'it), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *minuted*, ppr. *minuting*. [*< minute*², *n.*] To set down in a short sketch or note; make a minute or memorandum of; enter in the minutes or record of transactions of a corporation, etc.

I no sooner heard this critical talk of my works but I *minuted* what he had said, and resolved to enlarge the plan of my speculations. *Spectator.*

There stands a city!
Perhaps 'tis also requisite to *minute*
That there's a Castle and a Cobbler in it.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, l. 90.

minute-book (min'it-bük), *n.* A book in which minutes are recorded.

minute-clock (min'it-klok), *n.* A stop-clock used in making tests of gas. *E. H. Knight.*

minute-glass (min'it-gläs), *n.* A sand-glass measuring a minute.

minute-hand (min'it-hand), *n.* The hand that indicates the minutes on a clock or watch.

minute-jack (min'it-jak), *n.* A jack of the clock-house, or a figure which strikes the bell in a clock: used in the following passage, probably, in the sense of 'time-server,' 'a person whose friendship changes with changes of the times or of fortune.'

You fools of fortune, trencher-friends, time's flies,
Cap and knee slaves, vapours, and *minute-jacks*!
Shak., T. of A., iii. 6. 107.

minute-jumper (min'it-jum'për), *n.* See *juniper*.

*minutely*¹ (mi-nüt'li), *adv.* [*< minute*¹ + *-ly*².] In a minute manner or degree; with great particularity, closeness, or exactness; closely; exactly; very finely: as, a *minutely* divided substance; to observe, describe, or relate anything *minutely*; *minutely* punctured.

*minutely*² (min'it-li), *a.* [*< minute*², *n.*, + *-ly*¹.] Happening every minute.

Now *minutely* revolts upbraids his faith-breach.
Shak., Macbeth, v. 2. 13.

Throwing themselves absolutely upon God's *minutely* providence for the sustaining of them.

Hammond, Works, l. 472.

*minutely*³ (min'it-li), *adv.* [*< minutely*², *a.*] Every minute; with very little time intervening.

As if it were *minutely* proclaimed in thunder from heaven.

Hammond, Works, l. 471.

minute-man (min'it-man), *n.* A man ready at a minute's notice; specifically, during the American revolutionary period, one of a class of enrolled militiamen who held themselves in

readiness for instant service in arms whenever summoned.

An account is come of the Bostonians having voted an army of sixteen thousand men, who are to be called *minute-men*, as they are to be ready at a minute's warning.

Walpole, Letters (1775), IV. 2. (Davies.)

It was the drums of Naseby and Dunbar that gathered the *minute-men* on Lexington Common.

Lovell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 233.

minuteness (mi-nüt'nes), *n.* 1. The state or quality of being minute; extreme smallness; fineness.—2. Attention to small things; critical exactness.

minuteria, *n.* [It., *< minuto*, minute: see *minute*¹.] Personal jewelry and metal-work of small size and delicate finish, especially of Italian make.

minute-watch (min'it-woch), *n.* A watch that distinguishes minutes of time, or on which minutes are marked.

minute-wheel (min'it-hwël), *n.* Same as *dial-wheel*. *E. H. Knight.*

minute-while (min'it-hwil), *n.* [ME. *mynt-while*, *myntchile*; *< minute*² + *while*.] A minute's time; a moment.

Yaekeles [icicles] in ences, thorw hete of the sonne,
Metteth in a *mynt-while* to myst and to watre.
Piers Plowman (B), xvii. 228.

A guard of chosen shot I had
That walked about me every *minute while*.
Shak., I Hen. VI., l. 4. 54.

minutia (mi-nüt'shi-ä), *n.*; pl. *minutiae* (-ë). [= F. *minutie* = Sp. Pg. *minucia* = It. *minuzia*, *< L. minutia*, smallness, pl. *minutia*, small matters, trifles, *< minutus*, small: see *minute*¹, *a.*] A small particular or detail; a minute or trivial matter of fact: generally in the plural.

I can see the precise and distinguishing marks of national characters more in these nonsensical *minutiae* than in the most important matters of state.

Sterne, Sentimental Journey, p. 51.

minutiose (mi-nüt'shi-ös), *a.* [= F. *minutieux* = Sp. Pg. *minucioso* = It. *minuzioso*, *< ML. as if *minutiosus*, *< L. minutia*, smallness: see *minutia*.] Giving or dealing with minutiae or minute particulars.

More than once I have ventured, in print, . . . an expression like "*minutiose* investigations," which seems to me to be not only unexceptionable, but much needed.

F. Hall, Mod. Eng., p. 168.

minutissimic (min-üt-tis'i-mik), *a.* [*< L. minutissimus*, superl. of *minutus*, small (see *minute*¹), + *-ic*.] Extremely small. [Rare.]

Of these *minutissimic* yet adult forms, more than fifteen are Gastropoda.

Amer. Nat., XXII. 1014.

*minx*¹ (mingks), *n.* [Formerly *minks*, *mynx*; a reduced form of *miniken*, with added *-s* (as also *macks*, for *mauckin*, *maukin*).] 1. A pert girl; a hussy; a jade; a baggage.

Mar. Get him to say his prayers, good Sir Toby, get him to pray.

Mal. My prayers, minx! *Shak., T. N., III. 4. 133.*

Why, you little provoking *minx*!

Sheridan, St. Patrick's Day, i. 2.

2. A female puppy.

*minx*² (mingks), *n.* [Also *minks*; an erroneous form of *mink*, due to the pl., or perhaps (as NL. *minx*) to conformation with *lynx*: see *mink*.] Same as *mink*.

minx-otter (mingks'ot'er), *n.* The mink.

miny (mī'ni), *a.* [*< mine*², *n.*, + *-y*¹.] 1. Abounding with mines.—2. Of the nature of a mine or excavation in the earth.

The *miny* caverns, blazing on the day,
Of Abyssinia's cloud-compelling cliffs.
Thomson, Autumn, l. 709.

Miocene (mī-ō-sēn), *a. and n.* [= F. *miocène*, *< Gr. μίαιον*, less, + *καιός*, recent.] I. *a.* In *geol.*, one of Lyell's subdivisions of the Tertiary. See *Tertiary*.

II. *n.* In *geol.*, the Miocene strata.

Also spelled *Meiocene*.

Miocenic (mī-ō-sen'ik), *a.* [*< Miocene* + *-ic*.] Miocene. Also spelled *Meiocenic*.

M. Gaudry drew attention to a gigantic animal of the middle of the *miocenic* period of the Wyoming.

Lancet, No. 3436, p. 45.

Miohippus (mī-ō-hip'us), *n.* [Also *Meiohippus*; NL., *< E. Mio(cene)* + Gr. *ἵππος*, horse.] A genus of fossil perissodactyl ungulates referred to the family *Equidae*, occurring in the Miocene strata of North America. These animals were about the size of sheep.

monite, *meionite* (mī-ō-nit), *n.* [So called from its low pyramids; *< Gr. μείων*, less, + *-ite*².] A mineral of the scapolite group, occurring on Monte Somma, Vesuvius, in transparent colorless tetragonal crystals.

Mionornis (mī-ō-nōr'nis), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. μίαιον*, less, + *ὄρνις*, a bird.] A genus of subfossil dinornithine birds of New Zealand, of the family *Dinornithidae*, including two species separated from the genus *Dinornis* by Julius Haast in 1874. Also *Meionornis*.

miophylly (mī-ō-fil-i), *n.* [*< Gr. μίαιον*, less, + *φύλλον*, a leaf.] A diminution of the normal number of leaves in a whorl, due to actual suppression. It differs from abortion in the suppressed organs having never started to grow. *Miophylly* occurs also in the calyx, corolla, androecium, and gynoecium. Also spelled *meiophylly*.

miosis (mī-ō'sis), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. μίαιωσις*, a lessening, *< μίαιω*, lessen, *< μίαιον*, less, irreg. compar. of *μικρός*, small, or *ὀλίγος*, few.] Diminution. Specifically—(a) In *med.*: (1) A figure by which a thing is represented as less than it really is, as in belittling an opponent's statement, affecting to scorn an accusation, etc. (2) Understatement so as to intensify; especially, expression by negation of the opposite; litotes. (b) In *pathol.*, that period of a disease in which the symptoms begin to diminish. Also *meiosis*.

miostemonous (mī-ō-stem'ō-nus), *a.* [*< Gr. μίαιον*, less, + *στέμον*, for 'stamen': see *stamen*.] Having the stamens less in number than the petals: said of plants. Also *meiostemonous*.

miotaxy (mī-ō-tak-si), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. μίαιον*, less, + *τάξις*, arrangement.] The suppression of an entire whorl of the members of any organ in a flower, as the sepals, petals, stamens, or styles. The androecium and gynoecium are most frequently suppressed, producing male or female flowers exclusively, as the case may be. Also spelled *meiotaxy*.

miour, *n.* See *mier*¹.

mi-parti (mē'pär-tē'), *a.* [F., *< mi* (*< L. medius*), half, + *parti*, part: see *medium* and *party*.]

1. Of two colors and equally or nearly equally divided between them: as, *mi-parti* hose, of which one leg is of a different color from the other.—2. In *her.*, divided per pale half-way down the escutcheon, the partition-line being met at the fesse-point by some other line, which must also be expressed in the blazon.

mir (mēr), *n.* [Russ. *mirā*, union, concord, peace, also world, = O Bulg. *mirā*, peace, world, = Serv. Bohem. Pol. *mir* = Albanian *mir* = Lett. *mers*, peace.] A Russian commune; a community of Russian peasants. The rural population of Russia has been from ancient times organized into *mir* or local communities, in which the land is held in common, the parts of it devoted to cultivation being allotted by general vote to the several families for varying terms. Redistributions and equalization of lots take place from time to time. Houses and orchards are theoretically the property of the *mir*, but usually remain for a long time under the same ownership. Meadows and forests are frequently apportioned, and there is generally a common for grazing. Every *mir* in matters of local concern governs itself through its own assemblies and elected officers.

mirabilyary (mī-rab'i-lā-ri), *n.* [Prop. *mirabilary*, *q. v.*: see *mirable*.] A relater of wonders.

The use of this work . . . is nothing less than to give contentment to the appetite of curious and vain wits, as the manner of the *mirabilaries* is to do.

Bacon, Advancement of Learning, II.

mirabile dictu (mī-rab'i-lē dik'tū). [L.: *mirabile*, wonderful; *dictu*, abl. supine of *dicere*, say: see *mirable* and *diction*.] Wonderful to relate.

mirabile visu (mī-rab'i-lē vī'sū). [L.: *mirabile*, wonderful; *visu*, abl. supine of *videre*, see: see *vision*.] Wonderful to see.

mirabilyary (mī-rab'i-lā-ri), *a. and n.* [*< LL. mirabilarius*, a worker of wonders or miracles, prop. adj., *< L. mirabilis*, wonderful: see *mirable*.] I. *a.* Having to do with the working or the relation of wonders.

And wee leaue to you the stile of *Mirabilyary* Miracle-mongers.

Purchase, Pilgrimage, p. 93.

II. *n.* A book in which wonderful things are noted; a treatise on miracles, portents, prodigies, omens, and the like.

Mirabilieæ (mī-rab-i-lī'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Choisy, 1849), *< mirabilis* + *-æ*.] A tribe of dicotyledonous apetalous plants of the natural order *Nyctaginaceæ*, the four-o'clock family. The fruit is a utricle, surrounded by the base of the perianth, which keeps on growing after flowering; the embryo is much curved, with an elongated radicle. The tribe embraces 16 genera, *Mirabilis* being the type, and about 112 species, nearly all of which are confined to the western hemisphere.

Mirabilis (mī-rab'i-lis), *n.* [NL. (Linnaeus, 1737), *< L. mirabilis*, wonderful: see *mirable*.] A genus of nyctaginaceous plants, type of the tribe *Mirabilieæ*. The flowers are surrounded by an involucre of united bracts, which remain unchanged after flowering; the elongated perianth is rarely campanulate. They are handsome branching herbs with opposite leaves, the lower ones petiolate and the upper sessile, and with quite large, often fragrant flowers, which are white, scarlet, or variegated, and arranged in branching cymes. There

are 10 or 12 species, natives of the warmer parts of America. *M. Jalapa* is the common four-o'clock or marvel of Peru. A few other species are somewhat cultivated. See *afternoon-ladies*.

mirabilite (mī-rab'ī-lit), *n.* [So named by Glauber to express his surprise at its artificial production; < *L. mirabilis*, wonderful (see *mirable*), + *-ite*.] A name given to the hydrous sulphate of sodium, or Glauber salt, occurring usually in a state of efflorescence about salt-springs. It is used as a substitute for soda in the manufacture of glass.

mirable (mīr'ā-bl), *a.* [= OF. *mirable* = Sp. (obs.) *mirable* = Pg. *miravel* = It. *mirabile*, < *L. mirabilis*, wonderful, < *mirari*, wonder at, < *mirus*, wonderful: see *admire*. Cf. *marvel*, *a.* and *n.*, ult. < *L. mirabilis*, wonderful.] Wonderful.

Not Neoptolemus so *mirable*,
On whose bright crest Fame with her loud'st Oyes
Cries "This is he!" *Shak.*, T. and C., iv. 5. 142.

mirabolane, **mirabolant**, *n.* See *myrobalan*.
miracle (mīr'ā-kl), *n.* [*ME. miracle*, *myracle*, < OF. *miracle*, *F. miracle* = Pr. *miracle* = Sp. *milagro* = Pg. *milagre* = It. *miracolo* = D. G. Dan. Sw. *mirakel*, < *L. miraculum*, a wonderful work, a miracle, a wonder, < *mirari*, wonder at, < *mirus*, wonderful: see *admire*.] 1. A wonder, or a wonderful thing; something that excites admiration or astonishment.

Be not offended, nature's *miracle*,
Thou art allotted to be ta'en by me.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., v. 3. 54.

He has faults,
Belike, though he be such a *miracle*.
Shirley, Love's Cruelty, i. 1.

I have beheld the Ephesian's *miracle* —
Its columns strew the wilderness.
Byron, Child Harold, iv. 163.

How exquisitely minute,
A *miracle* of design!
Tennyson, Maud, xxiv. 1.

2. An effect in nature not attributable to any of the recognized operations of nature nor to the act of man, but indicative of superhuman power, and serving as a sign or witness thereof; a wonderful work, manifesting a power superior to the ordinary forces of nature.

That Cyteetok Josue, be *myracle* of God and commandement of the Aungel, and destroyed it and cursed it, and alle hem that bylled it azen. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 98.

Rabbi, we know that thou art a teacher come from God: for no man can do these *miracles* that thou doest except God be with him. *John* iii. 2.

Miracles have been wrought to convert idolaters and the superstitious, because no light of nature extendeth to declare the will and true worship of God.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 152.

To speak properly, there is not one *miracle* greater than another, they being the extraordinary effects of the hand of God, to which all things are of an equal facility.
Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, i. 17.

A *miracle* may be accurately defined a transgression of a law of Nature by a particular volition of the Deity, or by the interposition of some invisible agent.
Hume, Human Understanding, Of Miracles, x., note.

What are *miracles*? They are the acts and manifestations of a Spiritual Power in the universe, superior to the powers and laws of matter. *Channing*, Perfect Life, p. 248.

The definition of a *miracle* as a violation of the laws of nature is, in reality, an employment of language which, in the face of the matter, cannot be justified.
Huxley, Hume, p. 129.

3†. A miraculous story; a legend.

Whan seyed was at this *miracle*, every man
As sobre was, that wonder was to se.
Chaucer, Prolog. to Sir Thopas, l. 1.

4. In the middle ages, one of a class of spectacles or dramatic representations exhibiting the lives of the saints or other sacred subjects; a miracle-play, somewhat resembling that still held at Oberammergau in Bavaria. Compare *mystery* 2.

At marketts & *myracles* we medleth vs nevere.
Piers Plowman's Crede (E. E. T. S.), i. 107.

The theatrical exhibitions in London, in the twelfth century, were called *Miracles*, because they consisted of sacred plays, or representations of the miracles wrought by the holy confessors. *Strutt*, Sports and Pastimes, p. 227.

To a *miracle*, wonderfully; admirably; beyond conception: as, he did his part to a *miracle*.

miracle (mīr'ā-kl), *v.* [*ME. miracelen*; < *miracle*, *n.*] 1. *intrans.* To work wonders or miracles.

This is the 5. heyne of blood deuy, and *miraculis* more than man mai bileue but if he se it.
Book of Quinte Essence (ed. Furnivall), p. 11.

II. *trans.* To make wonderful.

Who this should be,
Doth *miracle* itself, loved before me.
Shak., Cymbeline, iv. 2. 29.

miracle-monger (mīr'ā-kl-mung'gēr), *n.* A wonder-worker; an impostor who pretends to work miracles.

These *miracle-mongers* have alarmed the world round about them to a discernment of their tricks.
South, Works, III. xi.

miracle-play (mīr'ā-kl-plā), *n.* See *miracle*, 4.

Their usual name was plays, *miracle-plays* or *miracles*; the term *mysteries* not being employed in England. Yet their character is essentially that of the plays termed *mysteries* in France. *A. W. Ward*, Eng. Dram. Lit., i. 21.

miracle-worker (mīr'ā-kl-wēr'kēr), *n.* One who works miracles; a thaumaturgist.

He was deeply displeased by the demand for miracles, and repelled the support which men were ready to give to a *miracle-worker*. *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XLIII. 134.

miraculist (mīr'ā-klīst), *n.* [*miracle* + *-ist*.] One who records miracles.

Hear the *miraculist* report it, who himselfe was an actor. *Declaration of Popish Impostures* (1603). (*Nares*.)

miraculize (mī-rak'ū-līz), *v. t.* [*L. miraculum*, a miracle (see *miracle*), + *-ize*.] To represent as a miracle; attribute to supernatural power. *Shaftesbury*.

miraculous (mī-rak'ū-lus), *a.* [*F. miraculeux* = Sp. *milagroso* = Pg. *milagroso*, *miraculoso* = It. *miracoloso*, < ML. **miraculosus* (in adv. *miraculose*), wonderful, < *L. miraculum*, a wonder, miracle: see *miracle*.] 1. Exceedingly surprising or wonderful; extraordinary; incomprehensible: as, a *miraculous* escape.

The invariable mark of wisdom is to see the *miraculous* in the common. *Emerson*, Nature.

2. Of the nature of a miracle; working miracles; performed by, involving, or exhibiting a power beyond the ordinary agency of natural laws; supernatural.

Behind the high altar they have what they call a *miraculous* picture of the virgin Mary, which, they say, was painted by St. Luke, but it is not to be seen. *Pococke*, Description of the East, II. i. 133.

Generation after generation the province of the *miraculous* has contracted, and the circle of scepticism has expanded. *Lecky*, Rationalism, I. 104.

=Syn. 2. *Preternatural*, *Superhuman*, etc. See *supernatural*.

miraculously (mī-rak'ū-lus-li), *adv.* In a miraculous manner; wonderfully; by extraordinary means; by means of a miracle; supernaturally.

Except themselves had beene almost *miraculously* skillful in Languages. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 47.

The Sickness is *miraculously* decreased in this City, and Suburbs. *Howell*, Letters, i. iv. 24.

Some cheats have pretended to cure diseases *miraculously*. *Porteus*, Works, II. xiv.

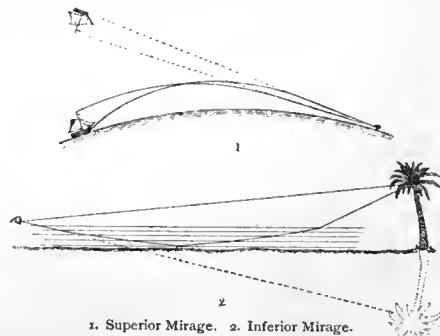
miraculousness (mī-rak'ū-lus-nes), *n.* The quality of being miraculous.

mirador (mīr-a-dōr'), *n.*; pl. *miradores* (mīr-a-dō-res). [*Sp.* (> Pg. *miradouro* = F. *miradore*), < *mirar*, behold: see *mirage*, *mirror*.] A belvedere or gallery commanding an extensive view. See *cut* under *belvedere*.

Meantime your valiant son, who had before
Gain'd fame, rode round to every *mirador*.
Dryden, Conquest of Granada, I. i. 1.

When he departed from the Alhambra, she betook herself to her *mirador*, overlooking the vega, whence she watched the army, as it went, in shining order, along the road leading to Loxa. *Irving*, Granada, p. 107.

mirage (mī-rāzh'), *n.* [*F. mirage* (= Pg. *miragem* = It. *miragio*), < *mirer*, < ML. *mirare*, look at: see *mirror*.] 1. An optical illusion due to excessive bending of light-rays in traversing adjacent layers of air of widely different densities, whereby distorted, displaced, or inverted images are produced. The requisite change in density arises only near the earth's surface, and the hot shining of the sun seems to be an invariable antecedent. The mirage of the desert presents an appearance of objects reflected in a surface of water; in this case the heated earth rarefies the air in the lower strata faster than it can escape, and the flatness of the ground conduces to the maintenance of the resulting abnormal distribution of density. Displacement by mirage is commonly vertical, but is lateral when the density-gradi-



able antecedent. The mirage of the desert presents an appearance of objects reflected in a surface of water; in this case the heated earth rarefies the air in the lower strata faster than it can escape, and the flatness of the ground conduces to the maintenance of the resulting abnormal distribution of density. Displacement by mirage is commonly vertical, but is lateral when the density-gradi-

ent is more or less inclined to the vertical. Looming and fata Morgana are species of mirage. See these words. Hence — 2. Deceptiveness of appearance; a delusive seeming; an illusion.

The poetry which had preceded him [Chaucer] . . . at last had well nigh lost itself in chasing the *mirage* of allegory. *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 285.

mirbane (mēr'bān), *n.* A fanciful name under which nitrobenzol is sold as oil of mirbane or essence of mirbane.

mire (mīr), *n.* [*ME. mire*, *myre*, < Icel. *mýrr*, later *mýri* = Norw. *myre* = Sw. Dan. *myr*, a bog, swamp, = OHG. *mios*, MHG. *G. mies*, a bog, swamp, also moss (a plant), = AS. *meós*, moss (a plant): see *moss* 1, *moss* 2.] 1. Wet, slimy soil of some depth and of yielding consistency; deep mud.

He [the parson] sette not hys benefice to hyre,
And leet his scheep encombred in the *myre*.
Chaucer, Gen. Prolog. to C. T. (ed. Morris), i. 508.

I sink in deep *mire*, where there is no standing.
Ps. lxxx. 2.

2. Filth. — *Dun in the mire*. See *dun* 1.
mire 1 (mīr), *v.*; pret. and pp. *mired*, ppr. *mirring*. [*mire* 1, *n.*] 1. *trans.* 1. To plunge and fix in mire; set or stall in mud; sink in mud or in a morass.

Nor do I believe that there is a single instance of a skeleton of one of the extinct mammals having been found in an upright position, as if it had been *mired*. *Darwin*, Geol. Observations, ii. 351.

2. To soil or daub with slimy mud or foul matter.

Smirch'd thus, and *mired* with infamy.
Shak., Much Ado, iv. 1. 135.

Harpies *mirring* every dish. *Tennyson*, Lucretius.

II. *intrans.* To sink in mud; especially, to sink so deep as to be unable to move forward; stick in the mud.

Paint till a horse may *mire* upon your face.
Shak., T. of A., iv. 3. 147.

mire 2 (mīr), *n.* [*ME. mire*, also *moure* (not in AS.), < Icel. *maurr* = Sw. *myra* = Dan. *myre* = D. *miere*, *mier* = MLG. *L.G. mire* (> G. *miere*), an ant; cf. Ir. *moirbh*, W. *mor-grugyn*] = Corn. *murrian* (pl.); OBulg. *mravja* = Serv. *mrav* = Pol. *mrówka* = Bohem. *mravnice* = Russ. *murav'i*; Gr. *μύρμηξ*, *μύρμος*; L. *formica* (?) (> F. *fourmi*); Pers. *mūr*, Zend *maori*, ant; an ancient Indo-Eur. designation of the insect, superseded in E. by the merely Teut. *ant*.] An ant. See *pismire*.

mire 3 (mīr), *v. i.* [*L. mirari*, wonder: see *admire*, *mirror*.] To wonder; admire.

He *myred* what course may be warily taken.
Stanislaus, Æneid, ii. 292.

Mirecourt lace. See *lace*.

mire-crow (mīr'krō), *n.* The sea-crow, laughing-gull, or pewit-gull. [Local, Eng.]

mire-drum (mīr'drum), *n.* [In earlier form *mire-drumble*, q. v.; so called from its cry, and from haunting miry places.] A bittern.

mire-drumble (mīr'drum'bl), *n.* [Early mod. E. *myredromble*, < ME. *myre-drombylle*, -*dromylle*, -*drommylle*, -*dromnyll*; < *mire* 1 + *drumbl*.] Same as *mire-drum*.

Ulula is a hyrde of the quantyte of a crowe sprong wyth speckes and pytythyth hys bylle in to a myre place and makyth a grette sowne and noyse, and herby it semyth that viula is a *myre dromble*. *Glanvill*, quoted in Cath. Ang., p. 240.

mire-duck (mīr'duk), *n.* The common duck; the puddle-duck. See *duck* 2.

miriadet, *n.* An obsolete form of *myriad*.

Miridae (mīr'ī-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Douglas and Scott, 1865), < *Miris* + *-idae*.] A family of heteropterous insects of the section *Capsina*, containing *Miris* and two other genera, and of wide distribution. The body is linear-elongate with subparallel sides, the head horizontal, clypeus very convex, pronotum trapezoidal, femora sometimes tufted beneath, and antennæ of variable length.

mirific (mī-rīf'ik), *a.* [= F. *mirifique* = Sp. *mirífico* = Pg. It. *mirifico*, < L. *mirificus*, causing wonder or admiration, extraordinary, < *mirus*, wonderful, + *facere*, make.] Wonder-working; wonderful.

More numerous, wonder-working, and *mirific*. *Urquhart*, tr. of Rabclais, iii. 4. (*Davies*.)

mirifical (mī-rīf'ī-kal), *a.* [*mirific* + *-al*.] Same as *mirific*.

mirificent (mī-rīf'ī-sent), *a.* [*LL.* as if **mirificen(t)s* (in deriv. *LL. mirificentia*), < L. *mirus*, wonderful, + *facere*, make. Cf. *mirific*.] Causing wonder. [Rare.]

Enchantment Agrippa defines to be nothing but the conveyance of a certain *mirificent* power into the thing enchanted. *Dr. H. More*, Mystery of Iniquity, I. xviii. § 3. (*Encyc. Diet.*)

miriness (mir'i-nes), *n.* The state of being miry, or covered with deep mud.

Miris (mí'ris), *n.* [NL. (Fabricius, 1803); etym. dubious.] The typical genus of *Miridae*. Between 20 and 30 species are known, mainly European; 6 are North American, as *M. dorsalis*.

mirish (mir'ish), *a.* [*miric* + *-ish*]. Miry.

miriti-palm (mir'i-ti-pám), *n.* Same as *itapalm*.

mirk, **mirkily**, etc. See *mirk*, etc.

mirligoes, *n.* See *mirligoes*.

miro (mé'ró), *n.* [Native name.] A New Zealand coniferous tree, *Podocarpus ferruginea*, called *black pine* by the colonists. It yields a hard brown timber suitable for turnery, cabinet-making, and civil architecture.

mirret, *n.* A Middle English form of *myrrh*.

mirror (mir'or), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *mirour*, *myrrour*; < ME. *mirour*, *myrroure*, *myrroure*, *myroure*, < OF. *mirour*, *mirour*, *mirur*, F. *miroir* = Pr. *mirador* = It. *miratore*, *mirador*, a looking-glass (= Sp. *mirador*, a look-out, balcony: see *mirador*), < ML. as if **miratorium*, < L. *mirari*, wonder at, ML. *mirare* (> It. *mirare* = Sp. Pg. *mirar* = F. *mirer*), look at, < *mirus*, wonderful: see *admire*, *miracle*.] 1. A polished surface, as of metal, or of glass backed by a metal or other opaque substance, used to reflect objects, especially to reflect the face or person as an aid in making the toilet. The mirrors of the ancients were of polished metal, as are those of the Japanese and some other Oriental nations. Glass mirrors, consisting of transparent glass with a backing of metal to act as the reflecting surface, did not become common until the sixteenth century. Mirrors have been used for decoration of the person, being sewed to the material of the dress and serving as larger and more brilliant spangles; they have also been used in the interior decoration of buildings, especially in Persia and the East Indies. (Compare *ardish*.) The common method of preparing glass mirrors is to coat one side of the glass with an amalgam of tin and mercury (called *silvering*); but mirrors are now often made by depositing pure silver on the glass.

Now in this *mirrour* loke you soo;
In youre free wille the choise lijs.
To heuen or helle whither ze wille goo.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 78.
In this *mirrour* she shall see
Her self as much transform'd as me.
Congreve, *Semele*, III. 3.

2. Specifically, in *optics*, a surface of glass or polished substance that forms images by the reflection of rays of light; a speculum. Optical mirrors are plane, convex, or concave. A *plane mirror* gives a *virtual image* whose apparent position is on the opposite side of the mirror from the reflected body and at an equal distance from it. A *concave spherical mirror* (supposing that it includes only a small part of a large spherical surface) reflects rays parallel to its axis, as those from the sun, to a point (F in fig. 1) called the *principal focus*, whose distance from the mirror is equal to half the radius of the sphere

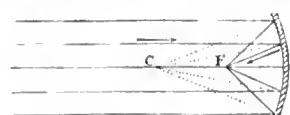


Fig. 1. C, center; F, focus.

of which the surface of the mirror forms a part. Rays proceeding from a luminous point upon the axis beyond the center (L in fig. 2) are reflected to a focus, *f*, between the center and F; and these two points are called *conjugate foci*, since they are interchangeable; a luminous body at L has a real inverted and diminished image formed at *f*. If, however, the luminous body be at *f*, the image is formed at L, also real and inverted, but magnified. If the luminous body is at F, the principal focus, the reflected rays are sent out in parallel lines; if nearer the mirror than F, the rays after reflection are divergent, and the image is virtual, erect, and magnified. In a *concave parabolic mirror* parallel rays are brought exactly to a focus at the geometrical focus; hence this form is suitable for reflectors, as in the headlight of a locomotive. The images formed by *convex mirrors* are always virtual and smaller than the object.

3. Figuratively, that in or by which anything is shown or exemplified; hence, a pattern; an exemplar.

That book [the Koran] saythe also that Jesu was sent from God alle myghty for to ben *Myrrour* and Ensamble and Tokne to alle men.
Manderlye, *Travels*, p. 133.

How farrest thou, *mirror* of all martial men?
Shak., I Hen. VI., I. 4. 74.

4. In *arch.*, a small oval ornament surrounded by a concave molding; a simple form of *cartouche*.—5. In *ornith.*, same as *speculum*.—**Archimedeian mirror**, a mirror intended for burning an enemy's ships or boardings: proposed or essayed more than once in the middle ages, in imitation of the mirrors mentioned by Lucian as used by Archimedes. *Groce*, *Mil. Antiq.*, II. 167.—**Axis of a spherical, concave, or con-**

vex mirror. See *axis*.—**Claude Lorrain mirror**, a blackened convex glass designed to show the effect of a landscape reflected in somewhat exaggerated perspective: so called from the fancied similarity of its effects to the pictures of Claude Lorrain (1600–82), a landscape-painter celebrated for his rendering of sunlight and shadow and light-effects in general. Also called *Claude glass*.—**Conjugate mirrors**. See *conjugate*.—**Cylindrical mirror**. See *cylindric*.—**Easel-mirror**, a small mirror having a prop or foot fastened to the back of it by a hinge so that, at pleasure, the mirror may be set up on one edge.—**Magic mirror**. (a) A mirror in which, in various systems of fortune-telling or divination, a person was supposed to see reflected scenes in his future life, or an answer to some question. (b) A Japanese mirror of cast-metal, which, when made to reflect the sun's rays upon a screen at a proper distance, shows in the reflection bright images which are counterparts of raised figures or characters on the back of the mirror. These, like all Japanese mirrors, are generally circular in form, are about one eighth of an inch thick in the thinnest part, and are usually surrounded on the back by a raised rim. The surface of the mirror is generally slightly convex, and coated with an amalgam of mercury and the metal forming the mirror. The surface is locally modified in its curvature by the characters, either by the shrinkage of the metal in cooling, or by its deformation in the process of amalgamation or of polishing. Only a few of the mirrors which apparently answer to the general description in respect to their construction possess the "magic" property in any great degree.—**Soemmering's mirror**, in *microscopy*, a plane mirror of polished steel, smaller than the pupil of the eye, placed before the eyepiece of the microscope to be used like the camera lucida in making drawings.

mirror (mir'or), *v. l.* [*mirror*, *n.*] To reflect in or as in a mirror.

Bending to her open eyes,
Where he was *mirror'd* small in paradise.
Keats, *Lamia*, II.

Fiction . . . more than any other branch of literature mirrors the popular philosophy of the hour.
Contemporary Rev., XLIX. 590.

mirror-black (mir'or-blak), *a.* An epithet applied to any ceramic ware having a lustrous black glaze, especially a rare and highly esteemed Japanese stoneware of ancient manufacture.

mirror-carp (mir'or-kärp), *n.* A variety of the common carp, *Cyprinus carpio*, in which the skin is mostly naked, but has patches of very large scales on the back and also above the anal fin, and on the tail and the posterior part of the lateral line. It is the result of artificial selection and domestication, and is regarded as a better table-fish than the ordinary carp. See *cut under carp*.

mirror-galvanometer (mir'or-gul-vä-nom'e-tër), *n.* A galvanometer with a mirror attached to the needle which reflects a beam of light intercepted by a scale of equal parts. The spot of light on the scale serves as an index.—**Thomson's mirror-galvanometer**. See *galvanometer*.

mirror-script (mir'or-skript), *n.* Writing as seen (reversed) in a mirror. Such writing is characteristic of a certain form of aphasia.

mirror-stone (mir'or-stön), *n.* Museovite: so called because it "represents the image of that which is set behind it." *E. Phillips*, 1706.

mirror-writer (mir'or-ri'tër), *n.* One who writes mirror-script.

Mirror-writers, it would appear, if they did not "live before Agamemnon," lived not very long after him; for the first seven letters of that chieftain's name are so written in an inscription in the Louvre (Hall of Phidias, 69).

Proc. Soc. Psych. Research, III. 41.

mirth (mèrth), *n.* [*ME. mirth, mirth, merthe, murth, myrthe, murthe, murzthe*, < AS. *mirigth, mirgth, mirthth, myrth*, pleasure, joy: with abstract formative *-th*, < *mirig, myrig*, pleasant: see *merry*.] 1. Pleasure; joy.

For this god of his goodness the fyrste gome Adam.
Sette hym in solace and in souereigne myrthe.
Piers Plouman (B), xviii. 217.

He schall bryngte than to byis
That now in bale are bonne,
This myrthe we may not mys,
For this same is Goddis sonne.
York Plays, p. 189.

2. A state or feeling of merriment; demonstrative gaiety; jollity; hilarity.

So mekill *mirth* gan with tham mete
Of nobill noyse and saunre awete.
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 76.

Present *mirth* hath present laughter.
Shak., T. N., II. 3. 49.

Great was the *mirth* in the kitchen,
Likewise in the ha'.
Earl Richard (Child's *Ballads*, III. 276).

3. A cause or subject of merriment; that which excites gaiety or laughter. [Rare.]

Fayn wolde I don yow *mirth*, wiste I how.
And of a *mirth* I am right now bythought,
To doon you ese, and it shal coste noight.
Chaucer, *Prolog.* to C. T., I. 767.

He's all my exercise, my *mirth*, my matter.
Shak., W. T., I. 2. 106.

=Syn. *Mirth*, *Cheerfulness*.
I have always preferred *cheerfulness* to *mirth*. The latter I consider as an act, the former as a habit, of the mind.

Mirth is short and transient; *cheerfulness*, fixed and permanent. Those are often raised into the greatest transports of *mirth* who are subject to the greatest depressions of melancholy; on the contrary, *cheerfulness* (though it does not give the mind such an exquisite gladness) prevents us from falling into any depths of sorrow. *Mirth* is like a flash of lightning, that breaks through a gloom of clouds, and glitters for a moment; *cheerfulness* keeps up a kind of daylight in the mind, and fills it with a steady and perpetual serenity. *Addison*, *Spectator*, No. 581.

mirth (mèrth), *v.* [*ME. mirthen*; < *mirth, n.*] 1. *trans.* To please or make merry.

Lorde, som prayer thou kenne vs,
That somewhat myght *mèrthe* vs or mende vs.
York Plays, p. 241.

II. *intrans.* To rejoice. *Hallivell*.

mirthful (mèrth'fùl), *a.* [*ME. mirth + -ful*.] 1. Full of mirth or gaiety; characterized by or accompanied with merriment; jovial; festive.

The Feast was serv'd: the Bowl was crown'd;
To the King's Pleasure went the *mirthful* round.
Prior, *Solomon*, II.

The *mirthful* is the aspect of ease, freedom, abandon, and animal spirits. The serious is constituted by labour, difficulty, hardship, and the necessities of our position, which give birth to the severe and constraining institutions of government, law, morality, education, etc.
A. Bain, *Emotions and Will*, p. 251.

2. Causing or provoking mirth or merriment.

And now what rests, but that we spend the time
With stately triumphs, *mirthful* comic shows?
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., v. 7. 44.

Tell *mirthful* tales in course that fill the room with laughter.
Beau, and *Fl.*, *Maid's Tragedy*, I. 1.
=Syn. 1. *Jovial*, etc. (see *jolly*), gay, gleeful, sportive, playful.

mirthfully (mèrth'fùl-i), *adv.* In a mirthful or jovial manner: as, the visitors were *mirthfully* disposed.

mirthfulness (mèrth'fùl-nes), *n.* The state of being mirthful; mirth; merriment.

A trait which naturally goes along with inability so to conceive the future as to be influenced by the conception is a childish *mirthfulness*—merriment not sobered by thought of what is coming.
H. Spencer, *Prin. of Sociol.*, § 34.

mirthless (mèrth'les), *a.* [*ME. mirth + -less*.] Without mirth or hilarity; joyless.

Whilst his gamesome cut-tailed cur
With his *mirthless* master plays.
Drayton, *Shepherd's Sirena*.

mirthlessness (mèrth'les-nes), *n.* Absence of mirth.

mirtlet, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *myrtle*.

miry (mir'i), *a.* [*ME. myrie*; < *miric* + *-y*.] Abounding with mire or mud; of the nature of mire or mud; full of mire: as, a *miry* road; a *miry* lane.

Thou should'st have heard in how *miry* a place, how she was bemolled.
Shak., T. of the S., iv. 1. 77.

miryachit, *n.* A neurosis observed in Siberia, characterized by extreme excitability and sometimes exhibitions of terror, with imitation of word and deed and often obscene speech. It is similar to or identical with the *latah* of southern Asia and the Malay archipelago, and the affection of the Juncipers or Jumpers of Frenchmen of Maine.

mirza (mir'zä or mèr'zä), *n.* [Pers. *mirzä* (> Hind. *mirzä*, prop. *mirzä*), prince; said to be a corruption of *amirzadeh*, son of a prince, < *amir*, prince, ameer (see *amir*), < *zadeh*, son; cf. *mir*, a lord, chief, prob. for *amir*.] A Persian title. When placed after the name of a person it designates him as a royal prince; when before the name it is the title for a scholar.

mist, *n.* and *adv.* A Middle English form of *miss*.

mis-¹. [*ME. mis-*, *mys-*, *improp. mysse*, < AS. *mis-* = OS. *mis-* = OFries. *mis-* = D. *mis-* = MLG. *mis-* = OHG. *missa*, *missi*, MHG. *missee*, G. *miss-*, *mis-* = Icel. *mis-* = Sw. *miss-* = Dan. *mis-* = Goth. *missa*, a prefix, 'wrong,' 'bad,' as in AS. *misdæd*, a wrong deed, misdeed, *misræd*, bad advice, *misdon*, do wrong, misdo, *misledan*, mislead, *mistæcan*, mistake, *miscrietan*, miswrite, etc.; orig. an independent word, 'wrong,' 'erroneous,' 'having missed': see *miss*.] A prefix of Anglo-Saxon origin, meaning 'wrong,' 'bad,' 'erroneous,' or, taken adverbially, 'wrongly,' 'badly,' 'erroneously,' prefixed to nouns, as in *misdeed*, *misfortune*, *misinform*, etc., and verbs, *misdo*, *miscarry*, *misguide*, *misrule*, etc., including participles, as *mistaking*, *misbelieving*, etc., *mistaken*, *misspent*, etc. It is different from the prefix in *mischance*, *mischievous*, etc., with which it is more or less confused. (See *mis-²*.) The prefix *mis-¹* is never accented; the prefix *mis-²* has the accent in some of the older words, as *mischievous*, *miscreant*, where its force as a prefix is no longer felt. In the following words in *mis-*, the prefix is uniformly given as *mis-¹* except when the word in which it occurs can be traced to an Old French source. In such forms as *misadventure*, etc., it is often indifferent whether the formation be regarded as *mis-¹* + *adventure* or as *misadvent* + *-ment*.

mis-². [*ME. mis-, mys-, mes-, < OF. mes-, F. mé-, mcs-, Pr. mes-, mens- = Sp. Pg. menos- = It. mis-, < L. minus, less; used in Rom. as a depreciatory prefix: see minus.*] A prefix of Latin origin, meaning literally 'minus,' 'less,' and hence used in Romance, etc., as a depreciative or negative prefix, as in *misadventure, mischance, mischief, miscount, miscreant, misnomer*, etc. It is mostly merged with *mis-1*, from which in most cases it can be distinguished only by the etymology of the word.

misacceptation (mis-ak-sep-tā'shon), *n.* [*< mis-1 + acceptation.*] The act of taking or understanding in a wrong sense; a false acceptance.

misacceptiōn (mis-ak-sep'shon), *n.* [*< mis-1 + acceptiōn.*] Misacceptation.

The apostle, . . . condemning all impotent *misacceptiōns*, calls them what he finds them, a froward generation.
Bp. Hall, Sermon to the Lords, Feb. 18, 1634.

misaccount (mis-a-kount'), *v. t.* [*< ME. mis-accounten, misacompter, < OF. *mesacompter, count wrongly, < mes- + acmpter, account; see mis-2 and account.*] To miscalculate; misreckon.

He thought he *mysaccounted* hadde his day.
Chaucer, Troilus, v. 1185.

misachievement (mis-a-chēv'ment), *n.* [*< mis-1 + achievement.*] Wrong-doing; an achievement that is not desirable or commendable. *Davies.*

Let them sink into obscurity that hope to swim in credit by such *mis-achievements*.
Fuller, Worthies, Cornwall, I. 306.

misact (mis-akt'), *v. t.* [*< mis-1 + act.*] To act or perform badly.

The player that *misacts* an inferior and unnoted part carries it away without censure.
Rev. T. Adams, Works, I. 391. (Davies.)

misadjust (mis-a-just'), *v. t.* [*< mis-1 + adjust.*] To adjust badly; put out of adjustment. *Jer. Taylor.*

misadjustment (mis-a-just'ment), *n.* [*< mis-1 + adjustment.*] The state or condition of being badly adjusted; disagreement; lack of harmony.

The *misadjustment* of nature to our physical being.
Mark Hopkins, Discussions for Young Men, p. 228.

misadmeasurement (mis-ad-mezh'ūr-ment), *n.* [*< mis-1 + admeasurement.*] A faulty estimate or measurement.

The liability of the understanding to underrate or to overvalue the importance of an object through mere *misadmeasurement* of its propinquity.
E. A. Poe, Sphinx.

misadventure (mis-ad-ven'tūr), *n.* [*< ME. misaventure, mcsaventure, mcsaventure, centr. misaunter, mysauunter, < OF. mesaventure, F. mésaventure, < mes- + aventure, adventure; see mis-2 and adventure.*] An unfortunate adventure or hap; a mischance; ill luck.

Certes, it were to vs grete harme yef this deuell lyve longe, what *misaventure* hath he be suffered so longe.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 589.

Your looks are pale and wild, and do import
Some *misadventure*.
Shak., R. and J., v. 1. 29.

Homicide by misadventure. See *homicide²*.
misadventured (mis-ad-ven'tūr-d), *a.* [*< misadventure + -ed².*] Unfortunate.

A pair of star-cross'd lovers take their life;
Whose *misadventured* piteous overthrows
Do with their death bury their parents' strife.
Shak., R. and J., Prolog., I. 7.

misadventurous (mis-ad-ven'tūr-us), *a.* [*Cf. OF. mesaventureux; as misadventure + -ous.*] Characterized by misadventure; unfortunate.

The tidings of our *misadventurous* synod.
Sir H. Taylor, Edwin the Fair, iv. 1. (Davies.)

misadvertence (mis-ad-vēr'tens), *n.* [*< mis-1 + advertence.*] Want of proper care, heed, or attention; inadvertence.

Once by *misadvertence* Merlin sat
In his own chair [the Siege Perilous].
Tennyson, Holy Grail.

misadvice (mis-ad-vīs'), *n.* [*< mis-1 + advice.*] Bad advice; injudicious counsel. *Ash.*

misadvise (mis-ad-vīz'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *misadvised*, ppr. *misadvising*. [*< ME. misadvisen, misavisen; < mis-1 + advise.*] 1. To give bad advice to.

If it be when they hem *misadvise*.
Chaucer, Prolog. to Wife of Bath's Tale.

2. To misinform; deceive; cause or lead to act under a misapprehension.

Pardon my passion, I was *misadvised*.
B. Jonson, Magnetick Lady, iv. 2.

Here also happened another pageant in a certain monk (if I be not *misadvised*) of Gloucester College.
Foote (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 108).

misadvisedly (mis-ad-vīz-ed-li), *adv.* Under a misapprehension; inconsiderately.

misadvisedness (mis-ad-vīz-ed-nes), *n.* The state of being misadvised or under a misapprehension; the state of being mistaken.

Unadvisedness coupled with heedlessness, and *misadvisedness* coupled with rashness, correspond to the culpa sine dolo.

Bentham, Introduct. to Morals and Legislation, ix. 17.

misaffected (mis-a-fekt'), *v. t.* [*< mis-1 + affect¹.*] To dislike.

That peace which you have hitherto so perversely *misaffected*.
Milton, On Def. of Humb. Remonst.

misaffected (mis-a-fek'ted), *a.* [*< mis-1 + affected.*] Ill-affected; ill-disposed.

These men are farther yet *misaffected*, and in a higher strain.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 575.

misaffection (mis-a-fek'shon), *n.* [*< mis-1 + affection.*] A wrong affection.

Earthly and grosse with *misaffections*, . . . it ushers the flesh of sinful courses.
Bp. Hall, Character of Man.

misaffirm (mis-a-fērm'), *v. t.* [*< mis-1 + affirm.*] To affirm incorrectly or wrongly.

The truth of what they themselves know to be here *misaffirm'd*.
Milton, Eikonoklastes, Pref.

misaimed (mis-āmd'), *a.* [*< mis-1 + aimed.*] Not rightly aimed or directed. *Spenser.*

misallegation (mis-al-ē-gā'shon), *n.* [*< mis-1 + allegation.*] An incorrect or false statement or assertion. *Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 361.*

misallege (mis-a-lej'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *misalleged*, ppr. *misalleging*. [*< mis-1 + allege¹.*] To allege erroneously; cite falsely as a proof or argument.

Now-a-days they are only used to exclude and drive forth episcopacy; but then they *misallege* antiquity.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 248.

misalliance (mis-a-li'ans), *n.* [*< F. mésalliance, < mes- + alliance, alliance; see mis-2 and alliance.*] An improper alliance or association; specifically, a marriage relation considered as degrading to one of the parties, owing to the inferior birth or standing of the other; in the latter sense often used in the French form, *mésalliance*.

Their purpose was to ally two things in nature incompatible, the Gothic and the classic unity; the effect of which *misalliance* was to discover and expose the nakedness of the Gothic. *Bp. Hall, Chivalry and Romance, viii.*

misallied (mis-a-lid'), *a.* [*< mis-1 + allied.*] Improperly allied or connected; affected by a misalliance.

A *misallied* and disparaged branch of the house of Nimrod.
Burke, Letter to a Noble Lord.

misallotment (mis-a-lot'ment), *n.* [*< mis-1 + allotment.*] A wrong allotment.

misalter (mis-āl'tēr), *v. t.* [*< mis-1 + alter.*] To alter wrongly or for the worse.

These are all . . . which have so *mis-altered* the leiturg that it can no more be known to be itself.

Bp. Hall, Ans. to Apol. for Smeectymnus, § 2.

misanswer (mis-ān'sēr), *n.* [*< mis-1 + answer.*] Misuse; failure.

After the *misanswer* of the one talent.
Bp. Hall, Vaile of Moses.

misanthrope (mis'an-thrōp), *n.* [= *F. misanthrope = Sp. misántropo = Pg. misanthropo = It. misantropo, < Gr. μισάνθρωπος, hating mankind, < μισειν, hate (< μισος, hatred), < άνθρωπος, a man; see anthropic. Cf. philanthrope.*] A hater of mankind; one who harbors dislike or distrust of human character or motives in general.

Alas! poor dean! his only scope
Was to be held a *misanthrope*.
Swift, Death of Dr. Swift.

misanthropic (mis-an-thrōp'ik), *a.* [= *F. misanthropique = Sp. misántropico = Pg. misanthropico = It. misantropico; as misanthrope + -ic.*] Having the character of a misanthrope; characteristic of a misanthrope or of misanthropy. = *Syn. Cynical, Misanthropic, Pessimistic.* *Cynical* expresses a perverse disposition to put an unfavorable interpretation upon conduct, or to exercise austerity under profession of a belief in the worthlessness of any offered form of enjoyment. *Misanthropic* expresses a hatred of mankind as a race. *Pessimistic* is primarily and generally a philosophical epithet, applying to those who hold that the tendency of things is only or on the whole toward evil. Byron's Childe Harold is "a jaded and *misanthropic* voluptuary"; such a person is apt to take a *cynical* view of others, in their motives, their virtues, their happiness, etc. It is disputed whether Swift's "Gulliver's Travels" is really *misanthropic* or only *cynical*.

misanthropical (mis-an-thrōp'i-kal), *a.* [*< misanthropic + -al.*] Same as *misanthropic*.

misanthropically (mis-an-thrōp'i-kal-i), *adv.* In a misanthropic manner.

misanthropist (mis-an-thrō-pist), *n.* [As *misanthrope + -ist.*] Same as *misanthrope*.

misanthropize (mis-an'thrō-pīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *misanthropized*, ppr. *misanthropizing*. [As *misanthrope + -ize.*] To render misanthropic. [Rare.]

misanthropost, *n.* [*< Gr. μισάνθρωπος; see misanthrope.*] A misanthrope; a man-hater.

I am *Misanthropos*, and hate mankind.
Shak., T. of A., iv. 3. 53.

misanthropy (mis-an'thrō-pi), *n.* [= *F. misanthropie = Sp. misantropia = Pg. misanthropia = It. misantropia, < Gr. μισάνθρωπια, hatred of men, < μισάνθρωπος, hating man; see misanthrope.*] Hatred or dislike of mankind; the habit of distrusting or of taking the worst possible view of human character or motives.

But let not knaves *misanthropy* create,
Nor feed the gall of universal hate.
Langhorne, Enlargement of the Mind, I.

Misanthropy is only philanthropy turned sour.
J. F. Clarke, Self-Culture, p. 228.

misapplication (mis-ap-li-kā'shon), *n.* [*< mis-1 + application.*] A wrong or false application or purpose.

He brings me informations, pick'd out of broken words in men's common talk, which, with his malicious *misapplication*, he hopes will seem dangerous.

Beau, and Fl., Woman-Hater, i. 3.

misapply (mis-a-plī'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *misapplied*, ppr. *misapplying*. [*< mis-1 + apply.*] To make an erroneous application of; apply or dispose of wrongly: as, to *misapply* a name or title; to *misapply* one's talents or exertions; to *misapply* public money.

Virtue itself turns vice, being *misapplied*.
Shak., R. and J., iii. 3. 21.

misappreciate (mis-a-prē-shi-āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *misappreciated*, ppr. *misappreciating*. [*< mis-1 + appreciate.*] To fail in rightly appreciating; undervalue.

misappreciation (mis-a-prē-shi-ā'shon), *n.* [*< mis-1 + appreciation.*] The act or fact of misappreciating.

There is still a sufficiency of survivors to check any grave *misappreciation* of facts.
Edinburgh Rev., CXLV. 161.

misappreciative (mis-a-prē-shi-ā-tiv), *a.* [*< mis-1 + appreciative.*] Not appreciating rightly; not showing due appreciation.

A man may look on an heroic age . . . with the eyes of a valet, as *misappreciative*, certainly, though not so ignoble.
Lowell, Among my Books.

misapprehend (mis-ap-rē-hend'), *v. t.* [*< mis-1 + apprehend.*] To apprehend incorrectly or wrongly; misunderstand; take in a wrong sense.

misapprehension (mis-ap-rē-hen'shon), *n.* [*< mis-1 + apprehension.*] A mistaking or mistake; wrong apprehension of one's meaning or of a fact.

Patient sinners may want peace through mistakes and *misapprehensions* of God.
Stillfleet, Works, III. iii.

Well, sir, I see our *misapprehension* has been mutual.
Sheridan, The Duenna, ii. 2.

= *Syn.* Misconception, misunderstanding.
misapprehensively (mis-ap-rē-hen'siv-li), *adv.* By misapprehension or mistake.

misappropriate (mis-a-prō-pri-āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *misappropriated*, ppr. *misappropriating*. [*< mis-1 + appropriate.*] To appropriate wrongly; put to a wrong use: as, to *misappropriate* funds intrusted to one.

misappropriation (mis-a-prō-pri-ā'shon), *n.* [*< mis-1 + appropriation.*] 1. Wrong appropriation; application to a wrong use: as, *misappropriation* of money.

He made a strict inquisition into the funds of the military orders, in which there had been much waste and *misappropriation*.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 25.

2. Appropriation with misapplication: as, the *misappropriation* of a term.

Linnaeus applied this and other similar terms to the pupa, and not to the metamorphosis, the confusion originating in their *misappropriation* by Fabricius. *Westwood.*

misarrange (mis-a-rānj'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *misarranged*, ppr. *misarranging*. [*< mis-1 + arrange.*] To arrange wrongly; place improperly or in a wrong order.

misarrangement (mis-a-rānj'ment), *n.* [*< mis-1 + arrangement.*] Wrong or disorderly arrangement.

Here glitt'ring turrets rise, unbearing high
(Fantastic *misarrangement*!) on the roof
Large growth of what may seem the sparkling trees
And shrubs of fairy land.
Cowper, Task, v. 111.

misarray (mis-a-rā'), *n.* [*< mis-1 + array.*] Want of proper array or ordering; confusion; disorder.

Then uproar wild and *misarray*
Marred the fair form of festal day.
Scott, L. of the L., v. 27.

misascribe (mis-as-krib'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *misascribed*, ppr. *misascribing*. [*< mis-1 + ascribe*.] To ascribe falsely or erroneously.

That may be *misascribed* to art which is the bare production of nature. *Boyle*.

misassay (mis-a-sā'), *v. t.* [*< mis-1 + assay*.] To attempt unsuccessfully.

Hast thou any sheep-cure *misassayed*? *W. Browne, Willie and Old Wernock*.

misassign (mis-a-sin'), *v. t.* [*< mis-1 + assign*.] To assign erroneously.

We have not *misassigned* the cause of this phenomenon. *Boyle*.

misattend (mis-a-tend'), *v. t.* [*< mis-1 + attend*.] To disregard.

They shall recover the *misattended* words of Christ to the sincerity of their true sense. *Milton, Divorce, ll. 22*.

misaunder, *n.* A Middle English contracted form of *misadventure*.

misaventure, *n.* A Middle English form of *misadventure*.

misaver (mis-a-vēr'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *misaverred*, ppr. *misaverring*. [*< mis-1 + aver*.] To aver falsely or erroneously; assert wrongly.

misavise, *v. t.* A Middle English form of *misadvise*.

misbear (mis-bār'), *v.* [*ME. misberen*; *< mis-1 + bear*.] To misbehave; bear one's self wrongly; misconduct one's self.

Of your negligence and unkonnyng ye have *misborn* yow and trespassed unto me. *Chaucer, Tale of Melibeus*.

misbecome (mis-bē-kum'), *v. t.*; pret. *misbecame*, pp. *misbecome*, ppr. *misbecoming*. [*< mis-1 + become*.] To fail to become or besem; suit ill; be unfitting.

Have *misbecom'd* our oaths and gravities. *Shak., L. L. L., v. 2. 778*.

Why do you turn away, and weep so fast,
And utter things that *misbecome* your looks?
Beau. and Fl., King and No King, III. 1.

misbecoming¹ (mis-bē-kum'ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *misbecome*, *v.*] An improper act; indecorous conduct. [Rare.]

She saw, and she forgot, . . .
Remembered not the opulent, great Queen,
Whom riotous *misbecomings* so became.
B. H. Stoddard, Guests of the State.

misbecoming² (mis-bē-kum'ing), *p. a.* Unbecoming; unseemly; improper; indecorous.

Stir the constant mood of her calm thoughts,
And put them into *misbecoming* plight.
Milton, Comus, l. 372.

misbecomingly (mis-bē-kum'ing-li), *adv.* In a misbecoming manner.

Those darker humours that
Stick *misbecomingly* on others.
Fletcher (and another), Two Noble Kinsmen, l. 2.

misbecomingness (mis-bē-kum'ing-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being misbecoming; unsuitableness.

misbedet, *v. t.* [*ME., < AS. misbedān* (= *leel. misbēdha*), offend, ill-use, *< mis- + bedān*, offer: see *mis-1* and *bid*.] To injure; wrong; insult.

Who hath yow *misbeden* or offended?
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 51.

Whan Lowys herd that same, that Robert was so dede,
Ageyn right and lawe, tilte Henry he *misbede*.
Rob. of Brunne, p. 104.

misbefall (mis-bē-fāl'), *v. i.* [*ME. misbefallen*; *< mis-1 + befall*.] To be unfortunate; turn out badly.

For elles but a man do so
Him make ful ofte *misbefall*.
Gower, Conf. Amant., l.

misbeget (mis-bē-get'), *v. t.* [*ME.; < mis-1 + beget*.] To beget wrongfully or unlawfully.

Robert of Gloucester.

misbegot, **misbegotten** (mis-bē-got', -got'u), *p. a.* [*< mis-1 + begot, begotten*.] Unlawfully or irregularly begotten: used also as a general epithet of opprobrium.

Three *misbegotten* knaves in Kendal green came at my back and let drive at me. *Shak., I Hen. IV., II. 4. 246*.

The only thing that had saved the *misbegotten* republic as yet was its margin, its geographical vastness; but that was now discounted and exhausted.

H. James, Jr., Harper's Mag., LXXVII. 107.

misbehave (mis-bē-hāv'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *misbehaved*, ppr. *misbehaving*. [*< mis-1 + behave*.] **I.** *intrans.* To behave ill; conduct one's self improperly or indecorously.

Sensible that they had *misbehaved* in giving us that disturbance. *Franklin, Autobiog., p. 102*.

II. *trans.* To conduct (one's self) ill: with the reflexive pronouns: as, he *misbehaved himself*.

If any one doo offende or *misbehave* himselfe, he is to be corrected and punished.

J. Hooker, Supplement of the Irish Chronicle, an. 1568.

misbehaved (mis-bē-hāv'), *p. a.* Guilty of ill behavior; ill-bred; rude.

Like a *misbehaved* and snllen wench,
Thou poust'at upon thy fortune and thy love.
Shak., R. and J., III. 3. 148.

misbehaviour (mis-bē-hāv'yōr), *n.* [*< ME. misbyhavyor*; *< mis-1 + behavior*.] Improper, rude, or unevill behavior; misconduct.

They schall stond and be in full powre and streynight to reforme and redrese and stahysch and corecke and ponyesch ali such *misbyhavyors* and fautes as hane be, or be now, or schalbe. *English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 329.*

The cause of this *misbehaviour* and unworthy deportment was their not understanding the designs of mercy. *South, Works, IX. lv.*

misbeholden (mis-bē-hōl'dn), *a.* [*< mis-1 + beholden*.] Offensive; unkind; as, a *misbeholden* word. [North. Eng. and U. S.]

misbelief (mis-bē-lēf'), *n.* [*< ME. misbelere, misbelieve*; *< mis-1 + belief*.] **1.** Erroneous belief; false opinion; especially, belief in false religious doctrines.

Thus Makamede in *mybylde* man and womman brouhte,
And in hus lore thei leyneyn got as well lered as lewede.
Piers Plowman (C), xviii. 181.

Misbelief is generally a more hopeful foundation for the Evangelist to build upon than ample unbelief.

H. N. Ozonham, Short Studies, p. 429.

2. Ill belief; suspicion.

Ye shal han no *misbelieve*
Ne wrong conceit of me in your absence.
Chaucer, Canon's Yeoman's Tale, l. 202.

misbelieve (mis-bē-lēv'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *misbelieved*, ppr. *misbelieving*. [*< mis-1 + believe*.] To believe erroneously. *Spenser, F. Q., IV. xii. 26.*

misbelieved (mis-bē-lēvd'), *a.* [*< ME. misbelived*; *< misbelief + -ed*.] *Misbelieving*; believing amiss.

O thou wikked serpent Jalousie,
Thow *misbelieved* and envious folye.
Chaucer, Troilus, III. 838.

misbeliever (mis-bē-lēv'ēr), *n.* One who holds false beliefs; especially, one who holds false religious opinions.

You call me [Shylock] *misbeliever*, cut-throat dog.
Shak., M. of V., I. 3. 112.

misbelieving (mis-bē-lēv'ing), *p. a.* [*< ME. misbelerynge*; ppr. of *misbelieve*.] Believing erroneously; holding a false doctrine; especially, believing a false religion.

The londe that was so plenteouse and riche er the *misbelerynge* peple were entred. *Martin (E. E. T. S.), II. 191.*

Go, go, into old Tiltus sorrowful house,
And hither hale that *misbelieving* Moor.
Shak., Tit. And., v. 3. 143.

misbeem (mis-bē-sēm'), *v. t.* [*< mis-1 + be- seem*.] To suit ill; misbecome.

Too much *misbeeming* a generous nature.
Raleigh, Hist. World, III. III. § 4.

Go sell those *misbeeming* clothes thou wear'st,
And feed thyself with them.
Beau. and Fl., Philaster, IV. 2.

misbestow (mis-bē-stō'), *v. t.* [*< mis-1 + bestow*.] To bestow improperly; err in bestowing.

Alas that the Spirit of God should blow as an uncertaine wind, should so mistake his inspiroing, to *misbestow* his gifts promis'd only to the elect!
Milton, Apol. for Smectynmuus.

Remember (dear) how loath and slow
I was to cast a look or smile,
Or one love-line to *misbestow*.
Till thou hadst chang'd both face and stile.
Carew, To the Jealous Mistress.

misbestowal (mis-bē-stō'al), *n.* [*< mis-1 + bestowal*.] The act of bestowing improperly or inappropriately.

misbirth (mis-bērth'), *n.* [*< mis-1 + birth*. Cf. *misbreyde*.] An abortion.

Thou blasphemous, scandalous *Misbirth* of nature.
Carlyle, Letters and Speeches of Cromwell, III. 178.

misbodont. Past participle of *misbede*.

misborn (mis-bōrn'), *a.* [*< ME. misboren, misbore*; *< AS. misboren*, misborn, misshapen, degenerate, *< mis- + boren*, born: see *mis-1* and *born*.] Born to evil.

A pover child, and in the name
Of thilke, whiche is so *misbore*,
We toke.
Gower, Conf. Amant., II.

Ah! *misborne* Elfe,
In evill houre thy footes thee hither sent.
Spenser, F. Q., I. vi. 42.

misbornet, *p. a.* [*ME., pp. of misbear*.] Ill-behaved. *Chaucer*.

misbreyde, *n.* [*ME., for *misbyrde*, *< AS. misbyrd*, misbirth, *misbyrdo*, imperfect nature, *< mis- + gebird*, birth: see *birth*.] Evil birth.

For thys skyls hyt may be seyde,
Handlyng synne for oure *raybreyde*.
M.S. Harl. 1701, f. 1. (Halliwell.)

miscalculate (mis-kal'kū-lāt'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *miscalculated*, ppr. *miscalculating*. [*< mis-1 + calculate*.] To calculate erroneously; make a wrong estimate of.

After all the care I have taken, there may be, in such a multitude of passages, several misquoted . . . and *miscalculated*. *Arbuthnot, Anc. Colns.*

miscalculation (mis-kal'kū-lā'shon), *n.* [*< mis-1 + calculation*.] Erroneous calculation or estimate.

miscall (mis-kāl'), *v. t.* [*< mis-1 + call*.] **1.** To call by a wrong name; name improperly.

Punish that unhappy crime of nature
Which you *miscall* my beauty.
B. Jonson, Volpone, III. 0.

The all-powerful and never-tiring waves of that great sea *miscalled* the Pacific.
Darwin, Voyage of the Beagle, I. 177.

2. To give an unworthy name or character to; berate; revile.

Whom she with leasinga lewdly did *miscall*
And wickedly backbite. *Spenser, F. Q., IV. viii. 24.*

Those messengers . . . did *miscall*, and abuse with evil words, both our messenger and thee.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 403.

To sneer at a Romish pageant, to *miscall* a lord's crest, were crimes for which there was no mercy.

Macaulay, Conversation between Cowley and Milton.

Mr. Fountain ascribed it to the sombre influence of Mrs. Bazalgette, and *miscalled* her till Jane's hair stood on end.
C. Reade, Love me Little, VIII.

=*Syn. 1.* To misname; mistern.

miscapet, *v. t.* [For **miscapet*, *< mis-1 + scape*.] To escape (one) wrongly.

Many deeds, words, and thoughtes *miscaped* me in my lyte.
Bp. Fisher, Sermons, I. 359. (Davies.)

miscarriage (mis-kar'āj'), *n.* [*< mis-1 + carriage*.] **1.** A going wrong; failure of a purposed result; untoward event; mischance: as, the criminal escaped by *miscarriage* of justice.

These and the like *miscarriages* in point of correspondence were conceived to arise from . . . two errors in their government.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 344.

They marvelled . . . [the ship] was not arrived, fearing some *miscarriage*.

N. Morton, New England's Memorial, p. 98.

Your cures . . . aloud you tell,
But wisely your *miscarriages* conceal.

Garth, Dispensary, v.

2. A wrong or perverse course, as of conduct; improper action or behavior; misdemeanor.

By and by he fell upon a serious reprimand of the faults and *miscarriages* of some Princes and Governors.

Evelyn, Diary, March 22, 1675.

Besides his *miscarriage* here in New-England, he was suspected of having murdered a man that had ventured monies with him when he first came into New-England.

N. Morton, New England's Memorial, p. 110.

The dividing of the flete, however, is, I hear, voted a *miscarriage*, and the not building a fortification at Sheerness.

Pepys, Diary, Feb. 17, 1668.

3. In *pathol.*, the act of miscarrying (see *miscarry*, *v. i.*, 3); properly, untimely delivery before the twenty-eighth week of gestation. See *abortion*, 1.

miscarriageable (mis-kar'āj-a-bl), *a.* [*< miscarriage + -able*.] Liable to *miscarry*. [Rare.]

Why should we be more *miscarriageable* by such possibilities or hopes than others? *Bp. Hall, A Short Answer.*

miscarry (mis-kar'i), *v.*; pret. and pp. *miscarried*, ppr. *miscarrying*. [*< ME. miscarrien*; *< mis-1 + carry*.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To fail of reaching the intended destination; go astray; be lost or carried astray in transit.

The cardinal's letter to the pope *miscarried*,
And came to the eye of the king.
Shak., Hen. VIII., III. 2. 30.

Two ill-looking Onca, that I thought did plot how to make me *miscarry* in my journey.

Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 256.

2. To go wrong; fail in object or purpose; come to naught; come to grief.

For what *miscarries*
Shall be the general's fault, though he perform
To th' utmost of a man.
Shak., Cor., I. 1. 270.

Notwithstanding the desperate hazards run by the whale-catchers in their thin whale boats, . . . it has been rarely known that any of them have *miscarried*.

C. Mather, Mag. Chris., I. 3.

Juries are proverbially uncertain, and justice must sometimes *miscarry*.

The Nation, XLVIII. 386.

3. To suffer untimely delivery; bring forth young prematurely; give birth to a fetus which is not viable.

Prithce tell me, how many Women with Child have *miscarried* at the Sight of thee?

N. Bailey, tr. of Colloquies of Erasmus, I. 211.

4. To be brought forth before the natural time, as a child.

An the child I now go with do *miscarry*, thou wert better thou hadst struck thy mother.

Shak., 2 Hen. IV., v. 4. 10.

II.† trans. To mismanage; bring to misfortune or failure. *Morte Arthure* (E. E. T. S.), l. 1237.

miscast (mis-kást'), *v. t.* and *i.*; pret. and pp. *miscast*, ppr. *miscasting*. [*< mis-1 + cast1*.] 1. To cast or reckon erroneously.

The number is somewhat *miscast* by Polybius. *Raleigh*, 11st. World, V. ii. § 8.

You haue *mis-cast* in your Arithmetick, *Mis-laid* your Counters.

Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, l. 1.

2. To cast or direct erroneously or improperly: as, to *miscast* a glance.

It so befelle
That I at thilke tyme sie
On me that she *miscaste* hir eie
Gower, Conf. Amant., iii.

miscast (mis-kást'), *n.* [*< miscast, v.*] An erroneous cast or reckoning.

miscasualty (mis-kaz'ū-al-ti), *n.*; pl. *miscasualties* (-tiz). [*< mis-1 + casualty*.] An unfortunate occurrence; a mischance.

Miscarriages of children, *miscasualties*, unquietness. *Ep. Hall*, Character of Man.

miscatholic (mis-kath'ō-lik), *a.* [*< mis-1 + catholic*.] Falsely styled or claiming to be Catholic; pseudo-Catholic.

Judge then, reader, whether the catholiclike bishope that wrote this, or the *miscatholicke* masse-priest that reproves it, be more worthy of Bedlee.

Ep. Hall, Honour of Married Clergy, iii. 3.

miscegenation (mis'ē-je-nā'shon), *n.* [Irreg. *< L. miscere*, mix + *genus*, race + *-ation*.] Mixture or amalgamation of races; applied especially to sexual union between individuals of the black and white races.

Individuals sometimes show a desperate desire for *miscegenation*, but they indulge it always at the expense of a loss of the respect of both races. *N. A. Rev.*, CXXXIX. 83.

miscellanarian (mis'ē-lā-nā'ri-an), *a.* and *n.* [*< miscellany + -arian*.] 1. *a.* Of or pertaining to miscellanies, in either sense; connected with or engaged in miscellaneous matters.

The celebrated wits of the *miscellanarian* race, and essay writers, casual discoursers, reflection coluers, meditation founders, and others of the irregular kind of writers.

Shaftesbury, Misc. Reflec., ii. 3.

II. n. A writer of miscellanies.

miscellanet (mis'ē-lān), *n.* [*< L. miscellaneus*, mixed: see *miscellaneous*. Cf. *maslin*², ult. *< L. miscere*, mix.] Same as *maslin*².

miscellanea (mis'ē-lā'nē-ā), *n.* pl. [*L.*, neut. pl. of *miscellaneus*, mixed: see *miscellaneous*.] A collection of miscellaneous matters of any kind; specifically, a collection of miscellaneous literary compositions; *miscellanies*.

miscellaneous (mis'ē-lā'nē-us), *a.* [= *F. miscellanée* (see *miscallany*) = *Pg. It. miscellaneo*, *< L. miscellaneus*, *< miscellus*, mixed, *< miscere*, mix; see *mix*¹.] 1. Consisting of a mixture or diversified; promiscuous: as, *miscellaneous* reading; a *miscellaneous* rabble.

My second boy, . . . whom I designed for business, received a sort of *miscellaneous* education at home.

Goldsmith, Vicar, l.

My sitting-room is an old wainscoted chamber, with small panels, and set off with a *miscellaneous* array of furniture.

Irring, Sketch-Book, p. 300.

2. Producing things of various sorts: as, a *miscellaneous* inventor.

Claudius Aelianus flourished in the reign of Trajan, unto whom he dedicated his *Tacticks*; an elegant and *miscellaneous* author.

Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., i. 8.

=*Syn. I.* See *promiscuous*.

miscellaneously (mis'ē-lā'nē-us-li), *adv.* In a miscellaneous or mixed manner; with variety or diversity; promiscuously.

miscellaneousness (mis'ē-lā'nē-us-nes), *n.* The quality or state of being miscellaneous or mixed; diversified composition.

The . . . *miscellaneousness* of Rome, which made the mind flexible with constant comparison, and saved you from seeing the world's ages as a set of box-like partitions without vital connection. *George Eliot*, Middlemarch, xxii.

miscellanist (mis'ē-lā-nist), *n.* [*< miscellany + -ist*.] A writer of miscellanies.

miscellany (mis'ē-lā-ni), *a.* and *n.* [*I. a.*: see *miscellaneous*. *II. n.* = *F. miscellanées*, pl., = *Sp. miscelánea* = *Pg. It. miscellanea*, *< L. miscellanea*, a writing on various subjects, a mixture of different sorts of broken meats, neut. pl. of *miscellaneus*, mixed: see *miscellaneous*.] 1. *a.* Miscellaneous; diversified.—**Miscellany madam**[†], a woman who went about selling laces, perfumery, etc., and took part in carrying on intrigues.

As a waiting-woman, I would taste my lady's delights to her; as a *miscellany madam*, invent new tires, and go visit courtiers.

B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, iv. 1.

II. n.; pl. *miscellanies* (-niz). 1. A mixture of various kinds; a combination of diverse objects, parts, or elements.

'Tis but a bundle or *miscellany* of sin. *Hewyt*, Sermon (1658), p. 4. (*Latham*.)

Not like the piebald *miscellany*, man,
Bursts of great heart and slips in sensual mire,
But whole and one. *Tennyson*, Princess, v.

2. A diversified literary collection; a book or periodical publication containing compositions on various subjects.

Every old woman in the nation now reads dally a vast *miscellany* in one volume royal octavo.

De Quincey, Style, i.

=*Syn. I.* See *mixture*.
miscellinet, *a.* [*< L. miscellus*, mixed, + *-ine1*.] Mixed; incongruous.

The present trade of the stage, in all their *miscelline* interludes, what learned or liberal soul doth not already abhor?

B. Jonson, Volpone, Ded.

miscensure (mis-sen'shūr), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *miscensured*, ppr. *miscensuring*. [*< mis-1 + censure, v.*] To censure wrongfully or without cause.

Pardon us, Antiquitie, if we *miscensure* your actions. *Daniel*, Hist. Eng., p. 101. (*Davies*.)

miscensure (mis-sen'shūr), *n.* [*< mis-1 + censure, n.*] Unjust censure; censure wrongly directed.

Therefore, my Friends, returne, recant, re-call
Your hard Opinions and *mis-Censures* all.
Job Triumphant (tr. by Sylvester), li. 162.

mischallenge (mis-chal'enj), *n.* [*< mis-1 + challenge*.] A false or wrong challenge; a challenge given amiss.

Lo! faitour, there thy meede unto thee take,
The meede of thy *mischallenge* and abet.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. iii. 11.

mischance (mis-chāns'), *n.* [*< ME. myschance*, *meschance*, *meschance*, *mescheance*, *< OF. meschance*, *mescheance*, an unfortunate chance, *< mes- + chance*, *chance*; see *mis-2* and *chance*.] An unfortunate chance; a mishap; ill luck; disaster.

The kyng spake to his barons, and seide that sore hym for thought the *myschance* of the Duke.

Mertin (E. E. T. S.), i. 78.

Let thy dauntless mind
Still ride in triumph over all *mischance*.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., lii. 3. 18.

By *mischance* he slept and fell;
A limb was broken when they lifted him.

Tennyson, Enoch Arden.

=*Syn. Mishap*, *Disaster*, etc. See *mifortune*.
mischance (mis-chāns'), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *mischanced*, ppr. *mischancing*. [*< mis-1 + chance, v.*] To chance or happen wrongly or unfortunately; fall out adversely; meet with a mishap; come to ill luck.

And still I hoped to be up advanced,
For my good parts; but still it has *mischanced*.
Spenser, Mother Hub. Tale, l. 64.

If any such fortune should bee (as God forbid) that the ship should *mischance* or be robbed.

Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 264.

mischancy (mis-chān'si), *a.* [*< mischance + -y1*.] Unfortunate; unlucky. [*Scotch*.]

mischanter, *n.* See *mishanter*.

mischaracterize (mis-kar'ak-tēr-iz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *mischaracterized*, ppr. *mischaracterizing*. [*< mis-1 + characterize*.] To characterize falsely or erroneously; impute a wrong character to.

mischarge (mis-chāj'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *mischarged*, ppr. *mischarging*. [*< mis-1 + charge*.] To make error in charging: as, to *mischarge* items in an account.

mischarge (mis-chāj'), *n.* [*< mischarge, v.*] A mistake in charging; an erroneous entry in an account.

mischief (mis'chif), *n.* [*< ME. myschief*, *mischief*, *meschief*, *meschief*, *meschief*, *meschief*, *< OF. meschief*, *meschief*, *F. méchief* = *Pr. meschap*, harm, mischief, = *Sp. menoscabo*, OSP. *mazcabo*, loss, = *Pg. menoscabo*, contempt, lit. a bad result, *< L. minus*, less (*> OF. mes-*, etc., bad), + *caput*, head (*> OF. chief*, etc., end); see *mis-2* and *chief*, and cf. *chievel*, *achieve*.] 1. A harmful or troublesome event, circumstance, or contingency; an action or occurrence attended with evil or vexation; an annoying, frustrating, or hurtful state or condition of things; misfortune; calamity; used with much latitude of application: as, some one is making *mischief*; the *mischief* is that he cannot keep his temper.

When Kay saugh that the kyng was at so grette *myschef*, he griped his swerde, and come ther the kyng was overthrown.

Mertin (E. E. T. S.), i. 119.

Shall the throne of iniquity have fellowship with thee, which frameth *mischief* by a law?

Ps. xciv. 20.

Hee arrives not at the *mischiefe* of being wise, nor endures evils to come by foreseeing them.

Bp. Earle, Micro-cosmographie, A Child.

The *mischiefe* was these allies would never allow that the common enemy was subdued.

Swift.

2. The act, state, course, or disposition of causing annoyance, trouble, or harm; vexatious or injurious operation or tendency; the working of damage or disaster: as, the clouds bode *mischiefe*; what *mischiefe* is he up to now? often used in a kindly or playful sense, or for affectionate excuse: as, the lad is full of *mischiefe*, but not vicious.

Come, boy, with me; my thoughts are ripe in *mischiefe*. *Shak.*, T. N., v. 1. 132.

But when to *mischiefe* mortals bend their will,
How soon they find fit instruments of ill!

Pope, R. of the L., iii. 125.

Brom Bones . . . was always ready for either a fight or a frolic; but had more *mischiefe* than ill-will in his composition.

Irring, Sketch-Book, p. 431.

3. One who or that which does harm or causes injury or vexation; a source of trouble or annoyance: as, that child is a *mischiefe*.

Many of their horse . . . were now more a *mischiefe* to their own than before a terror to their enemies.

Milton.

Nature, as in duty bound,
Deep hid the shinning *mischiefe* [gold] underground.

Pope, Moral Essays, lii. 10.

4. Annoyance, injury, or damage caused or produced; harm; hurt: as, to do *mischiefe*; irremediable *mischiefe*: now never used in the plural.

On the tother side dide well the kyng Carados, and the kyng de Cent Chiualers; these suffred many *myscheves*.

Mertin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 163.

But Benjamin, Joseph's brother, Jacob sent not with his brethren; for he said, Leat peradventure *mischiefe* befall him.

Gen. xlii. 4.

I will heap *mischiefs* upon them.

Deut. xxxii. 23.

We that have lived these last twenty years are certain that money has been able to do much *mischiefe*.

I. Walton, Complete Angler, p. 112.

I'll reach 'em, mother. . . . She wants to do everything herself. . . . But I can't let her do herself a *mischiefe* with stretching.

George Eliot, Daniel Deronda, xxxiii.

5. The devil. [*Colloq.*].—**Malicious mischief**. See *malicious*.—To play the *mischiefe*, to cause trouble, damage, or injury.—To play the *mischiefe* with, to agitate or disturb greatly; throw into disorder or confusion; play the devil with.—What the *mischiefe* (formerly what a *mischiefe*), an interrogatory exclamation equal to 'what the devil?': as, what the *mischiefe* are you doing? what the *mischiefe* do you mean by that? [*Colloq.*].—With a *mischiefe*, with a vengeance.

The matronly medicines and instructions of this wise cunning woman will in a little time make her encrease with a vengeance, and multiply with a *mischiefe*.

John Taylor, Works (1630). (*Nares*.)

With a *mischiefe* to you, confound you; devil take you.

Bide down, with a *mischiefe* to ye, bide down.

Scott, Fortunes of Nigel, xxvii.

=*Syn. Damage*, *Harm*, etc. See *injury*.
mischieft (mis'chif), *v.* [*Also mischieve*; early mod. E. also *mischeef*; *< ME. mischieren*, *mescheven*, *mescheeren*, *< OF. meschever* (= *Sp. Pg. menoscabar*), harm, injure, *< meschief*, harm: see *mischiefe*, *n.*] 1. *trans.* To hurt; harm; ruin.

Ye be gretely affraied of the turment that is falle of youre fader, and of youre moder, and youre brother and anates, that tha be *myscheved*.

Mertin (E. E. T. S.), i. 8.

Henry Purdie proved his cost,
And very narrowlie had *mischieft* d him.

Raid of the Redoubt (Child's Ballads, VI. 135).

II. intrans. To come to harm or misfortune; miscarry.

When pryde is mooste in prys,
Ande couetyse mooste wys, . . .
Thenne schall Englonde *myscheve*.
Booke of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), i. 85.

mischief-maker (mis'chif-mā'kēr), *n.* One who makes mischief; one who instigates or promotes quarrels or ill-will.

Her resentment was studiously kept alive by *mischief-makers* of no common dexterity. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., xv.

mischief-making (mis'chif-mā'king), *a.* Making trouble for others; causing quarrels.

mischief-night (mis'chif-nit), *n.* May-eve.

Halliwel. [*Prov. Eng.*]

mischievet, *v.* See *mischiefe*.
mischievous (mis'chiv-us), *a.* [*< ME. *meschevous*; *< OF. (AF.) meschevous*, *< meschief*, harm: see *mischiefe*.] 1. Producing or tending to produce mischief or harm; injurious; deleterious; hurtful.

And every one threw forth reproches rife
Of his *mischievous* deeds.

Spenser, F. Q., III. vi. 14.

Lam is an Epithete which they glue to Degenal, signifyng wicked or *mischievous*. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 296.

The mass of the community are persuaded that his [Huskisson's] plans are *mischievous* to the last degree.

Greville, Memoirs, Sept. 18, 1830.

He [Edward Seymour] was . . . so *mischievous* an enemy that he was frequently courted. *Macaulay*, *Hist. Eng.*, iv. 2. Fond of mischief; full of tricks; teasing or troublesome; as, a *mischievous* boy.

Lady Freelove is as *mischievous* as a monkey, and as cunning too. *Colman*, *Jealous Wife*, I. = *Syn.* 1. Destructive, detrimental. See *injury*. — 2. Roguish.

mischievously (mis'chi-vus-li), *adv.* In a mischievous manner; with injury, loss, or damage; with evil intention or disposition; in a troublesome or teasing manner; with playful tricks; roguishly; as, this law operates *mischievously*; they created a scandal *mischievously*.

Too often and *mischievously* mistaken for it.

Like Sirens *mischievously* gay. *South*, *Works*, III. iv. *W. Harte*, *Essay on Satire* (1736).

mischievousness (mis'chi-vus-ness), *n.* Capacity to do injury; hurtfulness; noxiousness; disposition to vex, annoy, or tease; roguishness; as, the *mischievousness* of youth.

The *mischievousness* . . . found in an aged, long-practised sinner. *South*.

mischomany (mis'kō-mā-ni), *n.* [*< Gr. μίσχος, a pedicel, + μανία, madness: see mania.*] In *bot.*, an extraordinary multiplication of pedicels or flower-stalks: a term proposed by Morren. [Not used.]

miscible (mis-i-bil'i-ti), *n.* [= *F. miscibilité; as miscible + -ity* (see *-bility*).] The quality of being miscible; capability of being mixed.

The wood naphtha is submitted to certain prescribed tests in regard to color, specific gravity, boiling-point, *miscibility* with water, contents of acetone, and capacity for absorbing bromine. *Science*, XIII. 68.

miscible (mis'i-bl), *a.* [= *F. miscible = It. miscibile, < L. as if *miscibilis, mixable, < miscere, mix: see mix*.] Capable of being mixed; as, oil and water are not *miscible*.

Absolute alcohol is readily *miscible* with the naphtha or light paraffine, so that the solvent is readily removed. *C. O. Whitman*, *Microscopical Methods*, p. 121.

mis citation (mis-si-tā'shən), *n.* [*< mis-1 + citation.*] A wrong citation; erroneous quotation.

What a *mis citation* is this! "Moses commanded." The law was God's, not Moses'. *Bp. Hall*, *Contemplations*, iv.

miscite (mis-sit'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *miscited*, ppr. *misciting*. [*< mis-1 + cite.*] To cite erroneously or falsely; misquote; as, to *miscite* a text of Scripture.

So Antichrists, their poison to infuse,
Mis-cite the Scriptures, and Gods name abuse.

misclaim (mis-klām'), *n.* [*< mis-1 + claim.*] A wrong or mistaken claim.

Error, *misclaim*, and forgetfulness become sniftors for some remission of extreme rigour. *Bacon*.

miscognize (mis-kog'niz), *v. t.* [*< mis-1 + cognize.*] To misunderstand or misapprehend.

The good never intervert nor *miscognize* the favour and benefit which they have received.

Holland, tr. of *Plutarch*, p. 893.

miscollect (mis-kō-lect'), *v. t.* [*< mis-1 + collect.*] To collect or infer falsely. *Hooker*.

mis collection (mis-kō-lect'shən), *n.* [*< mis-1 + collection.*] Erroneous reasoning; false inference or deduction. See *collection*, 4.

In his words and yours I find both a *mis collection* and a wrong charge. *Bp. Hall*, *Apol. against Brownists*.

miscollocation (mis-kol-ō-kā'shən), *n.* [*< mis-1 + collocation.*] False collocation; faulty arrangement.

Miscollocation or dislocation of related words disturbed the whole sense. *De Quincey*, *Style*, I.

miscolor (mis-kul'or), *v. t.* [*< mis-1 + color, v.*] To give a wrong color to; misrepresent.

A grand half-truth distorted and *miscoloured* in the words. *Kingsley*, *Alton Locke*, xxxiii.

miscomfort (mis-kum'fērt), *v. t.* [*< ME. miscomforten, < OF. mesconforter, distress, < mes- + conforter, comfort: see mis-2 and comfort.*] To cause discomfort to. *Sir T. Malory*.

miscomfort (mis-kum'fērt), *n.* [*< ME. miscomforte; from the verb.*] Discomfort.

Too heavy for *miscomfort* of my chere.

Testament of Love, i.

miscomplaint, *v. i.* [*< mis-1 + complain.*] To complain without cause.

Therefore doth Iob open his Mouth in vain:
And voyd of Knowledge yet, yet *mis-complain*.

Job Triumphant (tr. by Sylvester), iv. 256.

miscomprehend (mis-kom-prē-hend'), *v. t.* [*< mis-1 + comprehend.*] To comprehend wrongly; misunderstand.

miscomprehension (mis-kom-prē-hen'shən), *n.* [*< mis-1 + comprehension.*] Wrong comprehension; misunderstanding.

He believed that too much attention had been given to this subject, perhaps owing to a *miscomprehension* of the teachings of Grally Hewitt. *Medical News*, LIII. 365.

miscomputation (mis-kom-pū-tā'shən), *n.* [*< mis-1 + computation.*] Erroneous computation; false reckoning.

miscompute (mis-kōn-pūt'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *miscomputed*, ppr. *miscomputing*. [*< mis-1 + compute. Cf. miscount.*] To compute or reckon erroneously. *Sir T. Broune*.

miscompute (mis-kōn-pūt'), *n.* [*< miscompute, v.*] An unjust computation or estimation.

Buddens de Asse correcting their *miscompute* of Valla. *Sir T. Broune*, *Vulg. Err.*, vii. 18.

misconceit (mis-kōn-sēt'), *n.* [Formerly also *misconceit*; *< mis-1 + conceit, n.*] Misconception; misunderstanding; erroneous opinion.

He on his way did ride,
Full of melancholie and sad misfare
Through *misconceit*. *Spenser*, *F. Q.*, IV. vi. 2.

It is merely by accident that men are abused into a sin: that is, by weakness, by *misconceit*.

Jer. Taylor, *Works* (ed. 1835), I. 278.

That general *misconceit* of the Jews about the kingdom of the Messiah. *South*, *Works*, VII. ii.

misconceit (mis-kōn-sēt'), *v. t.* [*< mis-1 + conceit, v.*] To judge wrongly; misconceive; form a false opinion about.

Renown'd Devereux, whose awkward fate
Was *misconceited* by foul envy's hate.

Ford, *Fame's Memorial*.

misconceive (mis-kōn-sēv'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *misconceived*, ppr. *misconceiving*. [*< mis-1 + conceive.*] To conceive erroneously; form a wrong conception of; misunderstand; misapprehend; misjudge.

He that *misconceiveth* misdemeth.

Chaucer, *Merchant's Tale*, I. 1166.

They appear to have altogether *misconceived* the whole character of the times. *Macaulay*, *History*.

= *Syn.* To misunderstand, misapprehend, mistake.

misconceiver (mis-kōn-sēv'ēr), *n.* One who misconceives.

What a *misconceiver* 'tis!

Fletcher (and another?), *Nice Valour*, II. 1.

misconception (mis-kōn-sēp'shən), *n.* [*< mis-1 + conception.*] Erroneous conception; false opinion; misunderstanding.

It cannot be that our knowledge should be other than a heap of *misconception* and error.

Glennville, *Vanity of Dogmatizing*, viii.

= *Syn.* Misunderstanding, misapprehension, mistake.

misconclusion (mis-kōn-klō'shən), *n.* [*< mis-1 + conclusion.*] An erroneous conclusion or inference.

Away, then, with all the false positions and *misconclusions*!

Bp. Hall, *Fashions of the World*.

misconduct (mis-kōn-duk't), *n.* [*< mis-1 + conduct, n.*] 1. Wrong conduct; misbehavior.

They are industriously proclaimed and aggravated by such as are guilty or innocent of the same slips or *misconducts* in their own behaviour. *Addison*, *Spectator*.

Let wisdom be by past *misconduct* learn'd.

Thomson, *Castle of Indolence*, II. 72.

2. Mismanagement.

In 1487 the act which founded the Court of Star Chamber was passed, as a remedy for the evils of maintenance, the *misconduct* of sheriffs, and riots and unlawful assemblies. *Stubbs*, *Medieval and Modern Hist.*, p. 362.

misconduct (mis-kōn-duk't), *v. t.* [*< mis-1 + conduct, v.*] 1. To conduct amiss; mismanage. — 2. With a reflexive pronoun, to misbehave.

One of these was Trebonius, who had *misconducted* himself in Spain. *Fraude*, *Cæsar*, p. 507.

misconjecture (mis-kōn-jek'tūr), *n.* [*< mis-1 + conjecture.*] A wrong conjecture or guess.

I hope they will . . . correct our *misconjectures*.

Sir T. Broune, *Vulg. Err.*

misconjecture (mis-kōn-jek'tūr), *v. i.* and *t.*; pret. and pp. *misconjectured*, ppr. *misconjecturing*. [*< mis-1 + conjecture, v.*] To form a wrong conjecture.

Many pressing and fawning persons do *misconjecture* of the humours of men in authority.

Bacon, *Controversies of Church of Eng.*

misconsecrate (mis-kōn-sē-krāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *misconsecrated*, ppr. *misconsecrating*. [*< mis-1 + consecrate.*] To consecrate improperly.

The gust that tore their *misconsecrated* flags and sayles.

Bp. Hall, *Defeat of Cruelty*.

misconsecration (mis-kōn-sē-krā'shən), *n.* [*< mis-1 + consecration.*] Improper consecration.

misconsequence (mis-kōn-sē-kwens), *n.* [*< mis-1 + consequence.*] A wrong consequence or deduction.

Satan and the profane world are very inventive of such shapes and colours as may make truth odious, drawing monstrous *misconsequences* out of it.

Abp. Leighton, *Com. on Peter*, III. 8.

misconstert, *v. t.* An obsolete form of *misconstrue*.

misconstrue (mis-kōn-strukt'), *v. t.* [*< mis-1 + construe.*] 1. To construe wrongly. — 2. To misconstrue.

misconstruction (mis-kōn-strukt'shən), *n.* [*< mis-1 + construction. Cf. misconstrue, misconstrue.*] The act of misconstruing; wrong interpretation; a mistaking of the true meaning.

It pleased the king, his master, very late
To strike at me, upon his *misconstruction*.

Shak., *Lear*, II. 2. 124.

He was not on aware of the *misconstruction* to which this representation was liable. *Paley*, *Sermons*, xx.

misconstrue (mis-kōn'strō), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *misconstrued*, ppr. *misconstruing*. [Formerly also *misconster*; *< mis-1 + construe.*] To construe or interpret erroneously; take in a wrong sense; misjudge; misunderstand.

Ah, Douglas, thou *misconstrued* his intent!

Greene, *James IV.*, II.

My zeale deride,

And all my deedes *misconstrued*.

Bp. Corbet, *Distracted Puritane*.

From its harmless glee,

The wretch *misconstrued* villany.

Scott, *Rokeby*, iv. 21.

= *Syn.* See *construe* and *translate*.

misconstruer (mis-kōn'strō-ēr), *n.* One who misconstrues; one who makes a wrong interpretation.

Which those *misconstruers* are fain to understand of the distinct notifications given to the angels.

Bp. Hall, *Cases of Conscience*, III. 10.

miscontent (mis-kōn-tent'), *a.* [*< OF. mescontent, F. mécontent, not content, < mes- + content, content: see mis-2 and content*.] Not content, or ill content; discontented.

She was not *miscontente* that he seemed litel to regarde Jacob's welle.

J. Udall, *On John iv*.

miscontented (mis-kōn-tent'ed), *a.* [*< mis-1 + contented.*] Discontented.

Her highness (Queen Elizabeth) is not *miscontented* that either her own face or the said king's should be painted or portraited.

Cecil Papers, in *Walpole's Anecdotes of Painting*, I. 281.

miscontentment (mis-kōn-tent'ment), *n.* [*< mis-1 + contentment.*] Discontent; dissatisfaction.

I here no specialite of the Kinges Majestes *miscontentment*.

Bp. Gardiner, *To Paget* (1546). (*Davies*)

His eyes declaring *miscontentment*.

Motley, *United Netherlands*, II. 379.

miscontinuance (mis-kōn-tin'ū-ans), *n.* [*< mis-1 + continuance.*] In *law*: (a) Continuance by an improper process. (b) Discontinuance.

Cowell.

miscopy (mis-kop'i), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *miscopied*, ppr. *miscopying*. [*< mis-1 + copy, v.*] To copy wrongly or inaccurately; imitate imperfectly or in a mistaken manner.

It will be found . . . that the latter has recklessly *miscopied*, has suppressed important words and phrases, and has even added words of his own.

Westminster Rev., CXXVIII. 213.

miscopy (mis-kop'i), *n.*; pl. *miscopies* (-iz). [*< miscopy, v.*] An error in copying.

Some of these differences may be resolved into misprints or *mis-copies*.

R. Hodgson, *Proc. Soc. Psych. Research*, III. 305.

miscord (mis-kōrd'), *v. i.* [*< ME. miscorden, < OF. mescorde, mesacorde, < mes- + acorde, agree: see mis-2 and cord*.] To be discordant.

He [a heretic] was a man right experte in reasons, and sweete in his wordes and the workes *miscorden*.

Testament of Love, II.

miscorrect (mis-kō-rekt'), *v. t.* [*< mis-1 + correct.*] To correct erroneously; alter wrongly in attempting to correct.

He passed the first seven years of his life at Mantua, not seventeen, as Scaliger *miscorrects* his author. *Dryden*.

miscounsel (mis-koun'sel), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *miscounseled* or *miscounsellled*, ppr. *miscounselling* or *miscounselling*. [*< ME. misconselen, < OF. mesconseillier, mesconseillier, counsel badly, < mes- + conseil, counsel: see mis-2 and counsel.*] To counsel or advise falsely.

If any broyer or syster dyspayse or *miscounsel* or lye his broyer in pres[en]ce of ye alderman and of his breyeryn, schal pay di. li. [wax]. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 87.

Things *miscounsellled* must needs miswend.

Spenser, *Mother Hub. Tale*, I. 128.

miscount (mis-kount'), *v.* [*< ME. miscounten, < OF. mesconter, mesconter, mesconter, mescompter, miscount, F. mécompter, strike wrong*

(said of a clock), < *mes-* + *conter*, count: see *mis-2* and *count-1*.] **I. trans.** 1. To count erroneously; mistake in counting.

In their computation they had mistaken and *miscounted* in their number an hundredth years.

Hall, Hen. VIII., an. 15.

2. To account wrongly; misjudge or misconstrue.

While my honest heat
Were all *miscounted* as malignant haste.
Tennyson, Princess, iv.

II. intrans. To make a false reckoning.

And if so be that he *miscounteth*,
To make in his answers a faile.

Gower, Conf. Amant., i.

Thus do all men generally *miscount* in the days of their health.

Ep. Patrick, Divine Arithmetic, p. 6.

miscount (mis-kount'), *n.* [*< miscount, v.*] An erroneous counting or numbering.

miscoveting (mis-kuv'et-ing), *n.* [*ME. miscoveting; < mis-1 + coveting.*] Wrongful coveting.

She makith folk compass and caste
To taken other folkis thyng,
Thorough robberie or *miscoveting*.

Rom. of the Rose, l. 196.

miscreance (mis'krē-ans), *n.* [*< OF. mescreance (F. mécreance = It. miscredenza), unbelief, < mescreant, unbelieving; see miscreant.*] Unbelief; false faith; adherence to a false religion.

But through this, and other their *miscreance*,
They maken many a wrong chausance.

Spenser, Shep. Cal., May.

miscreancy (mis'krē-an-si), *n.* [*As miscreance: see -cy.*] 1†. Same as *miscreance*.

The more usual causes of deprivation are murder, manslaughter, heresy, *miscreancy*, atheism, simony.

Ayliffe, Parergon.

2. The state of being a miscreant; turpitude.

Does the audacity of man present us with such another instance of perfidious *miscreancy*?

De Quincey, Esauenes, ii.

miscreant (mis'krē-ant), *a.* and *n.* [*< ME. miscreant, miscreant, < OF. mescreant, F. mécréant (= It. miscredente), misbelieving, unbelieving, < mes- + creant, believing; see mis-2 and creant; credent.*] **I. a.** 1†. Misbelieving; unbelieving; infidel.

Al *miscreant* painyms, al false Jewes, al false heretikes, and al sedicious aciamatikes. Sir T. More, Works, p. 774.

2. Vile; detestable.

For men like these on earth he shall not find
In all the *miscreant* race of human kind.

Pope, Odyssey, xvii. 667.

II. n. 1†. An unbeliever; a misbeliever.

Robert . . . dyd many notable acts . . . at the wyynyng of the city of Acon vpon the *miscreantes* & Turkes.

Rob. of Brunne, p. 102, note.

That *miscreantes* whilom kan honour,
As for their goddis thaim deyflyng.

Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), Int., l. 52.

The emperor's generosity to the *miscreants* was interpreted as treason to the Christian cause.

Gibbon, Decline and Fall, lviii.

2. A vile wretch; a scoundrel; a detestable villain.

Thou art a traitor and a *miscreant*.

Shak., Rich. II., l. 1. 39.

miscreate (mis-krē-āt'), *a.* [*< mis-1 + create, a.*] Formed unnaturally or illegitimately; deformed; monstrous; spurious.

Or nicely charge your understanding soul
With opening titles *miscreate*, whose right
Suits not in native colours with the truth.

Shak., Hen. V., l. 2. 16.

miscreated (mis-krē-ā'ted), *a.* [*< mis-1 + created.*] Same as *miscreate*.

For nothing might abash the villain bold,
Ne mortall Steele emperce his *miscreated* mould.

Spenser, F. Q., II. vii. 42.

What art thou, execrable shape!
That darest, though grim and terrible, advance
Thy *miscreated* front.

Milton, P. L., ii. 683.

miscreation (mis-krē-ā'shon), *n.* [*< mis-1 + creation.*] A faulty or unnatural making or creation.

Cities peopled with savages and imps of our own *miscreation*.

Kingley, Life, II. 277.

miscreative (mis-krē-ā'tiv), *a.* [*< mis-1 + creative.*] Tending to wrong creation; that creates amiss. Shelley.

miscredent (mis-krē-dent), *n.* [*< mis-1 + credent (after the older miscreant, q. v.).*] An unbeliever; an infidel; a miscreant.

Your sermon to vs of a dungeon appointed for offenders and *miscredents*.

Stanikurst, in Holinshed's Descrip. of Ireland, iv.

miscredit (mis-kred'it), *v. t.* [*< mis-1 + credit.*] To give no credit or belief to; disbelieve.

The *miscredited* Twelve hant back to the château for an answer in writing. Carlyle, French Rev., I. vii. 7.

miscredulity (mis-krē-dū'lī-ti), *n.* [*< mis-1 + credulity.*] Misdirected credulity; belief or credulity erroneously directed, or resting on a wrong object.

We cannot but justly tax the *miscredulity* of those who will rather trust to the Church than to the Scripture.

Ep. Hall, Select Thoughts, § 6.

miscreed (mis-krēd'), *n.* [*< mis-1 + creed.*] An erroneous or false creed. [Rare.]

Why then should man, teasing the world for grace,
Spoil his salvation for a fierce *miscreed*?

Keats, Posthumous Poems, Sonnets, xiv.

miscrop (mis-krop'), *n.* [*< mis-1 + crop.*] Failure of a crop; scantiness in a harvest.

miscue (mis-kū'), *n.* [*< mis-1 + cue-1.*] In billiards, an accidental slip of the cue at the moment of making a stroke, causing the tip to glance off the ball instead of striking it fairly as intended.

misdate (mis-dāt'), *n.* [*< mis-1 + date-1, n.*] A wrong date.

misdate (mis-dāt'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *misdated*, ppr. *misdating*. [*< mis-1 + date-1, v.*] To date erroneously; give a false or wrong date to.

In hoary youth Methusalems may die;
O how *misdated* on their flattering tombs!

Young, Night Thoughts, v. 777.

misdaub (mis-dāb'), *v. t.* [*< mis-1 + daub.*] To daub unskillfully; spoil by daubing. [Rare.]

Misdaubed with some untempered and lately-laid mortar.

Ep. Hall, To a Worthy Knight.

misdeal (mis-dēl'), *n.* [*< mis-1 + deal-1, n.*] In card-playing, a wrong deal; a deal in which the players do not all receive the proper number of cards or the cards in proper order.

misdeal (mis-dēl'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *misdealt*, ppr. *misdealing*. [*< mis-1 + deal-1, v.*] **I. intrans.** 1. To deal or act wrongly or falsely; misconduct one's self.—**2.** In card-playing, to make an incorrect distribution of the cards.

Fie on you, all the Honors in your fist,
Countship, Househeadship—how have you *misdealt*!

Browning, Ring and Book, l. 164.

II. trans. To deal or divide improperly; make a wrong deal of, as of the cards in card-playing.

misdecision (mis-dē-si-zh'on), *n.* [*< mis-1 + decision.*] 1. The act of deciding wrongly.

The danger of deception and consequent *misdecision* on the part of the judge.

Bentham.

2. A wrong or erroneous decision.

The judge paid a penalty for his *misdecision*.

Brougham.

misdeed (mis-dēd'), *n.* [*< ME. misdēde, < AS. misdād (= OS. misdād = OFries. misdād = D. misdaad = MLG. misdāt = OHG. missitāt, mistāt, MHG. missetāt, G. missethat = Sw. missdād = Dan. misdaad = Goth. missadēds), a wrong act, misdeed, < mis- + dād, deed; see mis-1 and deed. Misdeed is the oldest existing noun with the prefix mis-. Cf. misdo.*] An evil or mischievous deed; a reprehensible or wicked action.

By my grete *mysdēde* here hym slayn haue I.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 298.

I am clear from this *misdeed* of Edward's.

Shak., 3 Hen. VI., lii. 3. 183.

=**Syn.** See list under *misdeanor*.

misdeem (mis-dēm'), *v. t.* [*< ME. misdemen (= Icel. misdēma); < mis-1 + deem-1.*] To judge erroneously; misjudge; mistake in judging.

Were we unchangeable in will,
And of a wit that nothing could *misdeem*.

Sir J. Davies, Immortality, viii.

A Stripling's graces blow,
Fade, and are shed, that from their timely fall
(*Misdeem* it not a cankerous change) may grow
Rich mellow bearings, that for thanks shall call.

Wordsworth, Sonnets, ii. 26.

misdean (mis-dē-mēn'), *v.* [*< OF. *mesdemener, < mes- + demener, refl., conduct (oneself); see mis-2 and demean-1.*] **I. trans.** To behave (one's self) ill; conduct (one's self) improperly.

You, that best should teach us,
Have *misdean'd* yourself.

Shak., Hen. VIII., v. 3. 14.

II. intrans. To misbehave.

But when our neighbours *mis-dean*,
Our censures are exceeding keen.

C. Smart, tr. of Phædrus, p. 143.

misdeanorant (mis-dē-mē-nant), *n.* [*< OF. *mesdemener, ppr. of *mesdemener, misdean: see mis-2 and demeanant.*] One who commits a misdeanor; a person guilty of a petty crime.

Misdeanorants who have money in their pockets may be seen in many of our prisons. Sydney Smith.

It [Canada] was no penal colony; they were no set of political convicts or social *misdeanorants* sent out to be gotten rid of by the home government.

Amer. Jour. Philol., VII. 146.

misdeanor, misdeanour (mis-dē-mē-nor), *n.* [Formerly also *misdeanore*, and improp. *misdeanor*; < *mis-2* + *deanor*; see *misdean*.] 1. Ill behavior; evil conduct; fault.

God takes a particular notice of our personal *misdeanors*.

South, Works, IX. xii.

2. In law, an offense of a less grave nature than an indictable felony. See *crime* and *felony*.

A crime or *misdeanor* is an act committed, or omitted, in violation of a public law either forbidding or commanding it.

Blackstone, Com., IV. 1.

3†. Mismanagement; mistake in management or treatment.

Some natural fault in the soil, or *misdeanore* of the owners.

Seasonable Sermon, p. 25 (1644). (Latham.)

=**Syn.** 1. Misdeed, misconduct, misbehavior, trespass, transgression, misdoing.—**2.** See *crime* and *offense*.

misdepart (mis-dē-pärt'), *v. t.* [*ME. misdeparten; < mis-1 + depart.*] To part or distribute unequally.

He *misdeparteth* riches temporal.

Chaucer, Man of Law's Tale, l. 9.

misderive (mis-dē-riv'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *misderived*, ppr. *misderiving*. [*< mis-1 + derive.*]

1†. To divert from the proper course; mislead; misdirect.

Misderiving the well-meant devotions of charitable and pious souls into a wrong channel.

Ep. Hall, Cases of Conscience, lii. 7.

2. To err in deriving: as, to *misderive* a word.

misdescribe (mis-des-krib'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *misdescribed*, ppr. *misdescribing*. [*< mis-1 + describe.*] To describe falsely or erroneously.

misdescription (mis-des-krip'shon), *n.* [*< mis-1 + description.*] Erroneous description; faulty or fraudulent description: as, *misdescription* of goods by an importer.

I recently set myself the task of classifying them into the four classes of successful, partially successful, *misdescriptions*, and failures.

Proc. Soc. Psych. Research, III. 427.

misdesert (mis-de-zért'), *n.* [*< mis-1 + desert-2.*] Ill desert.

My haplesse case

Is not occasion'd through my *misdesert*,
But through misfortune. Spenser, F. Q., VI. l. 12.

misdevotion (mis-dē-vō'shon), *n.* [*< mis-1 + devotion.*] Misdirected devotion; mistaken piety.

A place where *misdevotion* frames

A thousand prayers to saints whose very names
The church knew not, heav'n knows not yet. Donne.

misdiet (mis-dī'et), *n.* [*< mis-1 + diet-1, n.*] Improper diet or food.

A dry dropsie through his flesh did flow,
Which by *misdiet* daily greater grew.

Spenser, F. Q., I. iv. 23.

misdiet (mis-dī'et), *v. t.* [*< mis-1 + diet-1, v.*] To eat improper or injurious food; diet irregularly or improperly.

Certainly this great body by *mis-dieting* and willfull disorder contracted these spiritual diseases.

Ep. Hall, Balm of Gilead.

misdieter (mis-dī'e-tēr), *n.* One who misdiets.

If, consorting with *misdieters*, he bathe himself in the muddy streams of their luxury and riot, he is in the very next suburbs of death it self.

Optick Glass of Humours (1639). (Nares.)

misdight (mis-dīt'), *a.* [*< mis-1 + dight.*] Badly dressed.

Despis'd nature suit them once aright,

Their bodie to their coste, both now *mis-dight*.

Ep. Hall, Satires, lii. 7.

misdirect (mis-di-rekt'), *v. t.* [*< mis-1 + direct.*]

To direct wrongly. (a) To give erroneous information or instruction to. (b) To give a wrong course or direction to. (c) To write an incorrect address upon: as, to *misdirect* a letter.

misdirection (mis-di-rek'shon), *n.* [*< mis-1 + direction.*] The act of misdirecting, or the state of being misdirected; wrong direction: an erroneous indication, guidance, or instruction: as, the *misdirection* of a letter; a judge's *misdirections* to the jury.

Through ignorance or *misdirection* it may limit or enfeeble the animal or being that misguides it.

E. H. Clarke, Sex in Education, p. 26.

Egoists would regard this as chimerical and impossible, or, if possible, a plain *misdirection* of efforts.

H. Sidgwick, Methods of Ethics, p. 204.

misdisposition (mis-dis-pō-zish'on), *n.* [*< mis-1 + disposition.*] Bad disposition.

Besides supernatural delusions, there is a deceit of the sight; whether through the indisposition of the organ or the distance of the object, or the *misdisposition* of the medium.

Ep. Hall, The Deceit of Appearance.

misdistinguish (mis-dis-ting'gwish), *v. t.* [*< mis-¹ + distinguish.*] To distinguish wrongly or erroneously; make false distinctions.

If we imagine a difference where there is none, because we distinguish where we should not, it may not be denied that we *misdistinguish*. *Hooker, Eccles. Polity, iii. § 3.*

misdivide (mis-di-vid'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *misdivided*, ppr. *misdividing*. [*< mis-¹ + divide.*] To divide wrongly.

misdivision (mis-di-vizh'on), *n.* [*< mis-¹ + division.*] A wrong or faulty division.

misdo (mis-dō'), *v.*; pret. *misdid*, pp. *misdone*, ppr. *misdoing*. [*< ME. misdōn, < AS. misdōn (= OFries. misdān = D. misdoen = MLG. misdōn = OHG. missatūn, missidūn, MHG. missetūn), act wrongly, offend, < mis- + dōn, do: see mis-¹ and do¹.*] *I. trans. 1†.* To do wrong to; treat badly. *Chaucer.—2.* To do or perform amiss. *Ergo, soule shal soule quyte and synne to synne wende, And al that man hath mysdo I, men, wyl amende. Piers Plowman (B), xviii. 339.*

II. intrans. To act amiss; err in action or conduct.

If I have *misdone*,
As I have wrong'd indeed both you and yours.
Greene, James IV., v.

Not wilfully *misdoing*, but unaware
Misled. *Milton, P. R., i. 225.*

misdoer (mis-dō'ēr), *n.* [*< ME. misdoere; < mis-¹ + -er¹.*] One who misdoes or does wrong; one who commits a fault or crime; an evil-doer.

[They] compel all men to follow them, strengthening their kingdom with the multitude of all *misdoers*.
Tyndale, Ana. to Sir T. More, etc. (Parker Soc.), p. 115.

Were they not contained in duty with a fear of law, which inditeth sharp punishments to *misdoers*, no man should enjoy anything. *Spenser, State of Ireland.*

misdoing (mis-dō'ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *misdo*, *v.*] A wrong done; a fault or crime; an offense.

Pandolph, a lawler, and Durant, a templer, comming unto King John, exhorted him . . . to reforme his *misdoings*.
Holinshed, King John, an. 1211.

misdoom† (mis-dōm'), *v. t.* [*< mis-¹ + doom.* Cf. *misdeem.*] To misdo.

Know, there shall Indgement come,
To doom them right who Others, rash, *misdoom*.
Job Triumphant (tr. by Sylvester), ii. 287.

misdoubt (mis-dout'), *v.* [*< mis-¹ + doubt¹, *v.**] *I. trans. 1.* To suspect; regard with suspicion. [Now colloq.]

That which was costly he feared was not dainty, and, though the invention were delicate, he *misdoubted* the making.
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, iii.

We put him in charge of a woman who said she'd take care of him, but I *misdoubt* her.
C. F. Woolson, Anne, p. 371.

2. To think; have a suspicion or inkling of.
We *misdoubted* that they would be slain by the way.
Hakluyt's Voyages, i. 70.

II. intrans. To entertain doubt; have a suspicion.

Misdoubting much, and fearful of the event.
Dryden, Wife of Bath's Tale, i. 116.

I *misdoubt* much if you do not begin to forswear England.
The Century, XXVI. 822.

misdoubt (mis-dout'), *n.* [*< mis-¹ + doubt¹, *v.**] *1.* Unnecessary or unworthy doubt; irresolution; hesitation.

Now, York, or never, steel thy fearful thoughts,
And change *misdoubt* to resolution.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iii. 1. 332.

2†. Suspicion, as of crime or danger.
He cannot so precisely weed this land
As his *misdoubts* present occasion.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., iv. 1. 206.

Use not
So hard a language; your *misdoubt* is causeless.
Ford, Broken Heart, v. 1.

misdoubtful (mis-dout'fūl), *a.* [*< misdoubt + -ful.*] Misgiving; mistrusting; suspicious.

She gan to cast in her *misdoubtful* minde
A thousand feares. *Spenser, F. Q., V. vi. 3.*

misdraw (mis-drā'), *v.*; pret. *misdrew*, pp. *misdrawn*, ppr. *misdrawing*. [*< ME. misdrauen; < mis-¹ + draw.*] *I. trans.* To draw or draft badly.

The practical arguments and the legal disquisitions in America are often like those of trustees carrying out a *misdrawn* will. *Bagehot, Eng. Const. (Boston ed.), p. 286.*

There were also 40 diagrams, . . . all *misdrawn*.
Proc. Soc. Psych. Research, III. 427.

II. intrans. To fall apart.

misdrawing (mis-drā'ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *misdraw*, *v.*] Distraction; falling apart.

For the realme ne sholde not seme blisful, yif there were a yok of *misdrawynges* in diverse parties.
Chaucer, Boethius, iii. prose 12.

misdread† (mis-dred'), *r. t.* [*< mis-¹ + dread.*] To regard with dread or foreboding.

misdread† (mis-dred'), *n.* [*< mis-¹ + dread.*] Dread of evil; foreboding.

The passions of the mind,
That after their first conception by *mis-dread*,
Have after-nourishment and life by care.
Shak., Pericles, i. 2. 12.

mise† (miz; *F. pron. mēz*), *n.* [*< ME. *mise, < OF. mise, a putting, setting, laying out, expense, judgment, tax, etc., F. mise, a putting, setting, dress, etc., < ML. missa (also misa, after OF.), a laying out, expense, fem. of missus (> F. mis), pp. of mittere (> F. mettre), send, put: see mission.*] *1.* Outlay; disbursement; expenditure. Hence, in *Eng. hist.*: (a) A gift of cattle, produce, or money made to a superior as a commutation, or to secure immunity from taxes, fines, and other impositions; thus, formerly, in Wales, an honorary gift of the people to a new king or prince of Wales; also, a tribute paid in the county palatine of Chester in England at the change of the owner of the earldom. The phrase the *mise* was often used to designate the revenue thus accruing to the crown or lord. (b) Any payment made to secure a liberty or immunity; tax or tallage.

Unnecessary impositions by way of excise, loans, *mises*, weekly and monthly assessments.
British Beltman, 1648 (Harl. Misc., VII. 628). (Davies.)

2. In common-law procedure, in a writ of right, a traverse by which both parties put the cause directly upon the question as to which had the better right. A traverse upon some collateral point in a writ of right was called an *issue*, as in other actions.

A court which may try the *mise* joined upon a writ of right.
W. Nelson, Lex Manerforum (1726), p. 36. (Encyc. Dict.)

I think there can be no doubt that, upon the *mise* joined on the mere right, every affirmative matter going to the right and title of the demandant, the want of which might have been pleaded in bar of this action (as contradistinguished from matter in abatement) is necessarily put in issue.
Lee, J., in 10 Gratt. (Va.), 355.

3. Arbitration, or a settlement or agreement reached by arbitration. See phrases below.—

Mise of Amiens, the decision in favor of Henry III. of England rendered on January 23d, 1264, by Louis IX. of France, to whom the difficulties between Henry and certain of his rebellious barons had been referred for arbitration.—**Mise of Lewes**, the compact, agreement, or compromise by which, in May, 1264, the difficulties existing between Henry III. of England and his rebellious barons were settled.

The "*Mise of Lewes*," the capitulation which secured the safety of the king, contained seven articles.
Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 177.

mise†, *n.* See *mease*†.

miseaset (mis-ēz'), *n.* [*< ME. miseise, myseise, meseise, misece, < OF. *miseise, meseise, F. miseise, discomfōrt, < mes- + cise, aise, ease: see mis-² and ease.* Cf. *malease, diseuse.*] Discomfort; trouble.

And so endured the kyng in grete myseise for love of Yverne, and at laste he complayned hym-self to tweyne that he moche trusted of grete angwyshe.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), i. 64.

So that he mooste for myseise awel at the ende.
Robert of Gloucester, p. 34.

miseased† (mis-ēzd'), *a.* [*< ME. miseased; < misease + -ed².*] Having discomfort or trouble.

Thanne is miserliche, as seith the philosophe, a vertu by which the corage of man is stired by the myseise of hym that is myseised.
Chaucer, Parson's Tale.

miseasy† (mis-ē'zi), *a.* [*< ME. miseasy; < misease + -y.*] Uneasy; uncomfortable.

Standyng is me beste, vnneth mair I ligge for pure *misease* sorowe.
Testament of Love, i.

miseditiōn (mis-ē-dish'on), *n.* [*< mis-¹ + editiōn.*] A wrong editing; an erroneous edition.

A *mis-edition* of the Vulgate, which perverts the sense, by making a wrong stop in the sentence.
Ep. Hall, Cases of Conscience, iii. 10.

miseducation (mis-ed-ū-kā'shon), *n.* [*< mis-¹ + education.*] Wrong, hurtful, or imperfect education.

But as for our *miseducation*; make not bad worse.
Carlyle, Sartor Resartus, p. 81.

mise en scène (mēz on sän), [*F.*: *mise*, a putting, setting; *en*, in, on; *scène*, stage: see *mise*†, *in*†, *scene*†.] The setting of a drama on the stage.

mise-money† (miz'mun'ē), *n.* Money given by way of *mise*.

misemploy (mis-em-ploi'), *v. t.* [*< mis-¹ + employ.*] To employ wrongly or uselessly; make a bad, ineffective, or purposeless use of; as, to *misemploy* one's means or opportunities.

He did so much as he could do no more, all which hath been *misemployed* and abused by themselves.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), i. 369.

misemployment (mis-em-ploi'ment), *n.* [*< misemploy + -ment.*] Ill or useless employment; misapplication; misuse: as, the *misemployment* of time or money.

This year also he made proclamation to redress the *misemployment* of lands or goods given to charitable uses.
Baker, King James, an. 1622.

misen†, *n.* An obsolete form of *mizen*.

misenite (mis'en-it), *n.* [*< Miseno (see def.) + -ite².*] In *mineral*, a hydrous sulphate of potassium found in white silky fibers in a hot tufa cavern near Miseno, Italy.

misenroll, **misenrol** (mis-en-rōl'), *v. t.* [*< mis-¹ + enroll.*] To enter or enroll by mistake; enroll erroneously.

I should thee *misenroule*
In booke of life.
Davies, Musca Sacrifice, p. 64. (Davies.)

misenter (mis-en'tēr), *v. t.* [*< mis-¹ + enter¹.*] To enter erroneously or by mistake: as, to *misenter* items in an account.

misentreat† (mis-en-trēt'), *v. t.* [*< mis-¹ + entreat.*] To maltreat; abuse; treat badly. *Halliwel.*

misentry (mis-en'tri), *n.*; pl. *misentries* (-triz). [*< mis-¹ + entry.*] An erroneous entry or charge, as in an account.

misepiscopist† (mis-ē-pls'kō-pist), *n.* [*< Gr. μισειν, hate, + επσκοπος, bishop, + -ist.*] A hater of bishops or of prelacy.

Those *misepiscopists* . . . envied and denied that honour to this or any other Bishops.

Ep. Gauden, Tears of the Church, p. 640. (Davies.)

miser† (miz'ēr), *n.* and *a.* [Formerly also *mizer* (and *misard*); *< ME. *miser, meser, < OF. *miser = Sp. misero = Pg. It. misero, wretched, avaricious, < L. miser, wretched, unfortunate, unhappy, miserable, sick, ill, bad, worthless, etc.; cf. Gr. μισος, hatred. Hence also E. miserable, misery, etc., commiserate, mesel, etc. For the sense 2, cf. miserable, a., 5.] *I. n. 1†.* A miserable person; one who is wretched or unhappy.*

Vouchsafe to stay your steed for humble *miser*'s sake.
Spenser, F. Q., II. i. 3.

I wish that it may not prove some ominous foretoken of misfortune to have met with such a *miser* as I am.

Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, ii.

2. An extremely avaricious person; one who hoards money; a niggard; one who in wealth conducts himself as one afflicted with poverty.

Rich honesty dwells like a *miser*, sir, in a poor house.
Shak., As you Like It, v. 4. 63.

'Tis strange the *miser* should his cares employ
To gain those riches he can ne'er enjoy.
Pope, Moral Essays, iv. 1.

Miser's gallon†, a very small measure, probably a gill.

Her ordnance are gallons, pottles, quarts, pints, and the *miser*'s gallon.
John Taylor, Works (1630). (Nares.)

II. a. Characteristic of a miser. [Rare.]

Still o'er these scenes my memory wakes,
And fondly broods with *miser*'s care!
Burns, To Mary in Heaven.

miser† (miz'ēr), *v. t.* [*< miser¹, n.*] To gather or keep like a miser; keep with jealous care; hoard: with *up*.

miser†, **mizer** (miz'ēr), *n.* [Origin uncertain: said to be so called as used to "miser up" or collect the earth through which it bores; *< miser¹, v.* Otherwise thought to be connected with G. *meisel*, a chisel.] An iron cylinder with an opening in the side and a cutting lip, attached to the lower end of a boring-rod, used in the process of sinking wells in water-bearing strata. The bottom is conical, with a valved opening through which the earth can pass upward. In the so-called "pot-miser," used in pebbly clay, there is no valve, but the soil is forced upward by a worm on the outside of the pot, which is conical in form, and over whose edge it falls as the instrument works its way downward.

miser† (miz'ēr), *v. t.* [Also *mizer*; *< miser², n.*] To collect in the interior of the boring-tool called a miser: used with *up*.

miserable (miz'ē-ra-bl), *a.* and *n.* [*< OF. miserable, F. misérable = Sp. miserable = Pg. miseravel = It. miserabile, < L. miserabilis, pitiable, < miserari, pity, < miser, wretched: see miser¹.*] *I. a. 1.* Unhappy; wretched; hapless.

He should fear more the hurt that may be done him by a poor widow, or a *miserable* man, than by the greatest gentleman of them all.

Latimer, 4th Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1549.

What's more *miserable* than discontent?
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iii. 1. 201.

Fallen cherub, to be weak is *miserable*,
Doing or suffering. *Milton, P. L., i. 157.*

2. Causing or attended by suffering or unhappiness; distressing; doleful: as, a *miserable* lot or condition; *miserable* weather.

O gross and *miserable* ignorance.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iv. 2. 178.

Being even as taking leave of this *miserable* world, God did direct him to the great way or Castragan.

Capt. John Smith, True Travels, i. 41.

3. Manifesting misery; indicative of want or suffering; shocking; pitiable: as, a *miserable* hut; to be covered with *miserable* rags; *miserable* looks.—4. Of wretched character or quality; without value or merit; very poor; mean; worthless: as, a *miserable* soil; a *miserable* performer or performance; a *miserable* subterfuge.

Miserable comforters are ye all. Job xvi. 2.

It was *miserable* economy. Indeed, to grudge a reward of a few thousands to one who had made the State richer by millions. Macaulay, Hist. Eng., xxiii.

5. Covetous; miserly; niggardly. [Obsolete or Scotch.]

The liberal-hearted man is, by the opinion of the prodigal, *miserable*; and by the judgment of the *miserable*, lavish. Hooker.

Which the king thankfully receiving, noting his *miserable* nature, and that his gift rather did proceed from hope of gain than good will. Pasquill's Jest, etc. (1604). (Nares.)

Our language, by a peculiar significance of dialect, calls the covetous man the *miserable* man. South, Works, VIII. vi.

6†. Compassionate; merciful; commiserating. [Rare.]

My son 'a 'in . . . gaol, . . . and outstep [unless] the king be *miserable*, hees like to totter. Heywood, King Edward IV. (Plays, I. 72, reprint, 1874).

=Syn. 1. Distressed, forlorn, disconsolate, afflicted, pitiable. See *affliction*.

II. n. An unfortunate, unhappy creature; a wretch.

'Tis a cruel journey to send a few *miserables*.

Sterne, Sentimental Journey, p. 36.

miserableness (miz'ə-rā-bl-nes), n. 1. The state or quality of being miserable; misery; wretchedness.—2†. Miserliness; niggardliness.

Miserableness

Hath brought in distress.

Skelton, Why Come ye not to Court?

miserably (miz'ə-rā-bli), adv. In a miserable manner; calamitously; pitifully; deplorably; very poorly or meanly; wretchedly.

He will *miserably* destroy those wicked men.

Mat. xxi. 41.

Many men were lifted up [by a tempest in the harbor of Domingo] and carried in the air many bow-shots, some being thereby *miserably* bruised.

Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 910.

Where you shall be so *miserably* entertained.

Sir P. Sidney.

The younger clerks were . . . *miserably* paid.

Macaulay, Lord Olive.

miseration† (miz'ə-rā'shon), n. [= F. *miseration* = Sp. *miseración* = Pg. *miseracão* = It. *miserazione*, < L. *miseratio* (n-), compassion, < *miserari*, pp. *miseratus*, pity: see *miserable*.] Commiseration; pity.

God of his *miseration*

Send better reformation.

Skelton, Why Come ye not to Court?

Misereatur (miz'ə-rē-ā'tēr), n. [So called because beginning with the words "Misereatur vestri omnipotens Deus" ("Almighty God have mercy upon you"): L. *misereatur*, 3d pers. sing. pres. subj. of *misereri*, pity: see *miserere*.] In the Roman Catholic and other Latin liturgies, the first part of the public form of absolution, following the Confiteor in the mass. It is also used at prime and complin, and, with the singular pronoun (*tui*), in sacramental absolution.

miserect† (mis-ē-rekt'), v. t. [*mis-1* + *erect*.] To erect wrongly; erect with a wrong object.

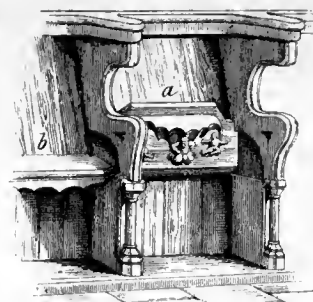
Cause those *miserected* altars to be beaten down to the ground. Bp. Hall, Hard Texts, Amos iii. 15.

miserere (miz'ə-rē-rē), n. [So called because beginning with the words, taken from the Vulgate version of the 51st Psalm, "Miserere mei, Domine" ("Pity me, O Lord"): L. *miserere*, 2d pers. sing. impv. of *misereri*, pity, < *miser*, wretched: see *miser*.] 1. The 51st Psalm (50th in the Vulgate and Douay versions): so called from its first word. In the liturgies of the Roman Catholic and Greek churches it is used in the communion of the sick, the burial service, and on other like occasions. Hence—(a) The service of which the *miserere* forms a part. (b) A musical setting of this psalm. The most celebrated example is the *Miserere* of Allegri, written about 1635, which forms a part of the Tenebrae service sung in Holy Week at the Sistine Chapel in Rome. In the rendering of this *miserere* so much of care, skill, and striking surroundings combine as to give it a unique effectiveness as a specimen of sacred music. (c) Any sacred musical composition of a penitential character. (d) A lamentation.

No more ay-meeas and *misereres*, Tranio.

Fletcher, Tamer Tamed, iii. 3.

2. A hinged seat in a church stall, made to turn up, and bearing on its under side a bracket capable of affording some support to one who, in standing, leans against it. The under side of the seat, in medieval and Renaissance examples, is usually



Miserere, from All-Souls College, Oxford.

a, misericorde seat turned back, showing carving; b, seat let down.

ornamentally carved, often with grotesques or caricatures. Also called *misericordia*, *misericorde*, *misericord*. See *stall*. We are still sitting here in this *Miserere*.

Longfellow, Hyperion, iv. 1.

Miserere day, Ash Wednesday. Lee, Glossary.—**Miserere week**, the first week in Lent. Lee, Glossary.

misericorde, **misericord** (miz'ə-rī-kōrd'), n. [*ME. misericorde*, < *OF. misericorde*, mercy, pity, also a dagger so called, F. *misericorde* = Sp. Pg. It. *misericordia*, < L. *misericordia*, mercy, < *misericos*, tender-hearted, pitiful, merciful, < *miserere*, pity, + *cor* (cord-) = E. heart: see *miser* and *core*.] 1. Merciful disposition; forgiving pity or kindness. [Obsolete or archaic.]

Now shul ye understonde that the relievyng of avarice is *misericorde* and pitee largely taken.

Chaucer, Parson's Tale.

Misericord and Justice both disdain them.

Longfellow, tr. of Dante's Inferno, iii. 50.

2. A dagger used by a knight to put a wounded man out of his misery (to give the *coup de grâce*). Against the complete armor of the knight the weapon would have no effect, except in the case of a fallen enemy, the joints of whose armor might be found and penetrated.

The long sword with cross-guard and the short dagger or *misericorde* were now [1410] in fashion. Encyc. Brit., II. 556.

3. Same as *miserere*, 2.

The *misericordes*, or hinged seats, are decorated with very interesting carved subjects, three on each. The Academy, No. [890, p. 364.]

miserliness

(miz'zēr-li-nes), n. The state or quality of being a miser or of miserly disposition or habits; avariciousness; niggardliness; penuriousness.

miserly (miz'zēr-li), a. [*mis-1* + *-ly*.] Like a miser; penurious; sordid; niggardly; parsimonious: as, a *miserly* person, or a person of *miserly* habits.—Syn. *Parsimonious*, *Niggardly*, etc. See *penurious*.

mise-roll† (miz'rōl), n. An official account or record in the exchequer of mise-moneys.

miserie (miz'ə-rī), n.; pl. *miserics* (-riz). [*ME. miserie*, < *OF. miserie*, misere, F. *miserie* = Sp. Pg. It. *miseria*, < L. *miseria*, wretchedness, < *miser*, wretched: see *miser*.] 1. A state of grievous affliction or unhappiness; mental or physical suffering; wretchedness.

His soul was grieved for the *miserie* of Israel.

Judges x. 16.

2. Any afflictive or depressed condition; want of the means of livelihood; destitution: as, the burning of the factory caused much *miserie* among the poor.

In Naples *miserie* laughs and sings, and plays the Pandean pipes, and enjoys itself.

T. B. Aldrich, Ponkapog to Pesth, p. 138.

3. A seated pain or ache; an acute local ailment: as, to have a *miserie* in the teeth, or a *miserie* in the side or back. [Prov. Eng. and U. S.]

Mrs. Johns . . . talked about her husband, "and a *miserie* in his side, . . . and how he felt it a-comin' on nigh on ter a week ago." M. N. Murfree, The Atlantic, XLI. 577.

4. That which makes miserable; a cause or source of affliction; misfortune; calamity: generally in the plural.

Weep and howl for your *miserics* that shall come upon you. Jas. v. 1.

I will not wish ye half my *miserics*.

Shak., Hen. VIII., iii. 1. 108.

Bent are they less with time than *miserics*.

W. Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 4.

5. Miserliness; penuriousness. [Obsolete or Scotch.]

But Brutus, skorning this *miserie* and nigardliness [that of Octavius Caesar], gaue unto every hand a number of weathers to sacrifice, and fifty silver Drachmas to every souldier.

North, tr. of Plutarch, p. 1071.

=Syn. *Affliction*, *Grief*, *Sorrow*, etc. See *affliction*.

miseset, n. See *misease*.

misesteem (mis-es-tēm'), n. [*mis-1* + *esteem*.] Lack of esteem; disrespect.

misestimate (mis-es-ti-māt), v. t.; pret. and pp. *misestimated*, ppr. *misestimating*. [*mis-1* + *estimate*.] To estimate erroneously. J. S. Mill, Logic, VI. viii. § 2.

misexpense† (mis-eks-pens'), n. [*mis-1* + *expense*.] Foolish expenditure.

O wretched end of idle vanity,

Of *misexpence* and prodigality.

The Beggar's Ape (c. 1607). (Nares.)

misexpound (mis-eks-pound'), v. t. [*mis-1* + *expound*.] To expound erroneously. Hooker, Eccles. Polity, vi. 6.

misexpression (mis-eks-presh'on), n. [*mis-1* + *expression*.] Wrong or improper expression. Baxter.

misfait†, n. [*ME.*, < *OF. mesfait*, *mesfaite*, misdeed, mishap, < *mesfaire*, misdo, do harm, < *mes* + *faire*, do: see *mis-2* and *fait*, *feat*.] Mishap; misfortune.

"I haue wonder of the," quod I, "that wilty art holden, Why thow ne suwest man and his make that no *mysfait* hem folwe."

Piers Plowman (B), xl. 366.

misfaith (mis-fāth'), n. [*mis-1* + *faith*.] Lack of faith or trust; distrust. Tennyson, Merlin and Vivien.

misfall† (mis-fāl'), v. i. [*ME. misfallen*; < *mis-1* + *fall*.] To fall out unluckily.

Though the ones on a tyme *mysfalle*.

Chaucer, Knight's Tale, I. 1530.

misfare† (mis-fār'), v. i. [*ME. misfaren*, < *AS. misfaran*, go wrong, go astray, fare ill (= *OFries. misfara*, do wrong, = *Ice. misfara*, go amiss, be lost), < *mis* + *fara*, go, fare: see *mis-1* and *fare*.] To fare ill; go wrong or do wrong; be unfortunate.

Thi fader and al his folk so *misfaren* hadde,

That alle here lues in a stounde hadde be lore.

William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), I. 1359.

Sigh this thyng how it *misferde*.

Gower, Conf. Amant, v.

misfare† (mis-fār'), n. [*ME. mysfare* (= *Ice. misfari*); from the verb.] Ill fare; misfortune.

Jeau! the son of David calde.

Thou haue mercy!

Allas! I crye, he heria me nogt,

He has no rute of my *mysfare*.

Fork Plays, p. 211.

Great comfort in her sad *misfare*

Waa Amoret, companion of her care.

Spenser, F. Q., IV. v. 30.

misfaring† (mis-fār'ing), n. [Verbal n. of *misfare*, v.] 1. Misfortune.—2. Evil-doing.

For all the rest do most-wat fare amis,

And yet their owne *misfaring* will not see.

Spenser, Colin Clout, I. 758.

misfashion† (mis-fash'on), v. t. [*mis-1* + *fashion*.] To fashion or form wrongly. Hake-will, On Providence.

misfate†, n. [*mis-1* + *fate*.] Ill fate or luck; misfortune.

Through their own *mis-fate* in hauing none,

Or, hauing Vertues, not to haue them known.

Panaretus (tr. by Sylvester).

misfeasance (mis-fē-zans), n. [Formerly also *misfeasance*; < *OF. mesfaisance*, wrong, trespass, < *mesfaisant*, doing wrong: see *misfeasant*. Cf. *malfeasance*.] In law: (a) A trespass; a wrong done. (b) In modern use, more specifically, the misuse of power; misbehavior in office; the wrongful and injurious exercise of lawful authority, as distinguished from *malfeasance* and *nonfeasance*. This word is often carelessly used in the sense of *malfeasance*.

misfeasant (mis-fē-zant), n. [*OF. mesfaisant*, ppr. of *mesfaire*, *mesfere* (F. *mefaire*), do harm, < *mes* + *faire*, < L. *facere*, do: see *mis-2* and *fact*, and cf. *damage-feasant*.] In law, a trespasser; a misfeasor.

misfeasor, **misfeazor** (mis-fē-zor), n. [*OF. mesfeisour*, *mesfezor*, < *mesfaire*, misdo: see *misfeasant*.] One who is guilty of misfeasance.

misfeat, *n.* [Also *misfect*; < OF. *mesfainte*, an ill deed, < *mesfaire*, do wrong; see *misfeasant*, *mis-2*, and *feat*.] Ill deed; wrong. *Halliwel.*

misfeazance, *n.* An obsolete form of *misfeasance*.

misfeazor, *n.* See *misfeator*.

misfeign (mis-fān'), *v. i. and t.* [*mis-1* + *feign*.] To feign with an evil design.

For so misfeigning her true knight to be.
Spenser, F. Q., I. iii. 40.

misfire (mis-fir'), *n.* [*mis-1* + *fire*.] A failure in firing, as of a gun or cannon.

In case of misfire through no fault of the shooter, another bird shall be allowed.
Tribune Book of Sports, p. 395.

misfit (mis-fit'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *misfitted*, ppr. *misfitting*. [*mis-1* + *fit*, *v.*] 1. To make, as a garment, etc., of a wrong size.—2. To supply with something that does not fit or is not suitable.

misfit (mis-fit'), *n.* [*mis-1* + *fit*, *n.*] A wrong or bad fit; something, as a suit of clothes, that fits badly.

misforgivet, *v. t. and i.* [ME. *misforgiven*, *misforyeven*, < *mis-1* + *forgive*.] To misgive.

His herte mysforgaf hym evermo.
Chaucer, Troilus, iv. 1426.

misform (mis-fōrm'), *v. t.* [*mis-1* + *form*.] To make of an ill form; put in a bad shape.

With that misformed spright he backe returnd againe.
Spenser, F. Q., I. i. 55.

misformation (mis-fōr-mā'shon), *n.* [*mis-1* + *formation*.] An irregularity of formation; malformation.

misfortunate (mis-fōr'tū-nāt), *a.* [*mis-1* + *fortunate*.] 1. Producing misfortune.—2. Unfortunate.

We were the poorest of all, madam, and have been misfortunate from the beginning.
Miss Burney, Cecilia, i. 11.

That misfortunate wasting of his strength.
Sir H. Taylor, Philip Van Artevelde, II, iv. 4.

misfortune (mis-fōr'tūn), *n.* [*mis-1* + *fortune*.] 1. Ill fortune; especially, adverse fortune for which the sufferer is not directly responsible; adversity.

And never dare misfortune cross her foot.
Shak., M. of V., II. 4. 36.

2. An unfortunate event or circumstance; a mishap or accident; anything that causes harm or disappointment: as, he had the misfortune to break his leg; it was his misfortune, not his fault.

By misfortunes was my life prolong'd,
To tell sad stories of my own mishaps.
Shak., C. of E., I. i. 120.

By misfortune his design'd Alterations did not arrive at Oxford till the Book was almost Printed off.
Maunder, Aleppo to Jerusalem, Pref.

For the purposes of the present discussion (upon bankruptcy "caused by misfortune without any misconduct on the debtor's part") *misfortune* is equivalent to some adverse event not immediately dependent on the actions or will of him who suffers from it, and of so improbable a character that no prudent man would take it into his calculations in reference to the interests either of himself or of others.
Fry, L. J., L. R. 20 Q. B. 816.

3. A lapse from virtue. [Colloq.]

"If you please, ma'am, I had a misfortune, ma'am," replied the girl, casting down her eyes. "What, have you not been married?" "No, ma'am, not yet."
Marryat, Midshipman Easy, III.

=**Syn. 2.** *Mischance, Mishap, Misfortune, Disaster, Calamity, Catastrophe*, misadventure, ill, harm, reverse, blow, stroke, trouble. The first six words are arranged in the order of strength; they agree in denoting untoward events, produced by causes presumably independent of the sufferer. *Mischance* is the lightest word for that which is really disagreeable; a *mishap* may be comparatively a trivial thing; both generally apply to the experience of individuals.

Misfortune is the most general of these words; a *misfortune* is a really serious matter; it may befall a person, family, or nation. A very serious misfortune affecting large numbers is a *calamity*, the central idea of which is wide-spread and general mischief. A *disaster* is not necessarily wide-spread; it is generally sudden, and its importance is in its effects upon other interests, as marring or ruining particular plans, hopes, courses, or conditions of things. A *disaster* may befall an individual; a *calamity* can come to an individual only by affecting his welfare largely, or bringing him into deep distress. A *catastrophe* is strictly a great misfortune bringing things to an end, a final crash, a finishing stroke: as, this brought on the catastrophe. See *affliction*.

misfortunet (mis-fōr'tūnd), *v. i.* [*misfortune*, *n.*] To fall out unfortunately or unhappily; fail or misarry.

The Queen, after marriage, was conceived with child, but it misfortunet.
Stowe, Chron., Pref.

misfortunet (mis-fōr'tūnd), *a.* [*misfortune* + *-et*.] Attended by misfortune; unfortunate.

Charity hath the judging of so many private grievances in a misfortunet wedlock.
Milton, Tetrachordon. (Latham.)

misforyeve, *v. t. and i.* See *misforgive*.

misframe (mis-frām'), *v. t.* [*mis-1* + *frame*.] To frame wrongly or amiss. *Sir T. More, Works, p. 874.*

misgestured (mis-jes'tūrd), *a.* [*mis-1* + *gesture* + *-ed*.] Awkward or ill-behaved.

To be misgestured in our prayers.
Ep. Hall, Contemplations, Fable of Amalek.

misget (mis-ge't'), *v. t.* [ME. *misgeten*; < *mis-1* + *get*.] To get wrongly or unlawfully; procure by unlawful means.

Of that they were first misget.
Gower, Conf. Amant., viii.

Leave, faytor, quickly that misgotten weft
To him that hath it better justlyde.
Spenser, F. Q., VI. i. 18.

misgiet, *v. t.* See *misguy*.

misgive (mis-giv'), *v.*; pret. *misgave*, pp. *misgiven*, ppr. *misgiving*. [*mis-1* + *give*.] Cf. *misforgive*.] 1. *trans.* 1. To give or grant amiss.

I knew nothing of any of their liberty misgiven or misused, till about a fortnight since.
Adp. Laud, Works, V. 264.

2. To give doubt or apprehension to; make apprehensive; cause to hesitate: used of the mind, heart, conscience, etc., with a pronoun for object, or with the object unexpressed.

Surely those unarmed and Petitioning People needed not have bin so formidable to any but to such whose consciences misgave them how ill they had deserved of the People.
Milton, Elkonoklastes, iv.

Her mind misgave by a she heard
That 'twas his wedding day.
Young, Bickie (Child's Ballads, IV. 14).

Emmy's mind somehow misgave her about her friend. Rebecca's wit, spirits, and accomplishments troubled her with a rueful disquiet.
Thackeray, Vanity Fair, xxv.

II. *intrans.* 1. To give way to doubt; be apprehensive; hesitate.

We shrink at near hand, and fearfully misgive.
Ep. Hall, Calling of Moses.

2. To give way; break down.

Plans misgive and prospects lour and look dreary on every side of me.
T. Chalmers, Lect. on Romans, xlv.

misgiving (mis-giv'ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *misgive*, *v.*] A failing of confidence; doubt; distrust.

She boasts a confidence she does not hold;
... conscious of her crimes, she feels instead
A cold misgiving, and a killing dread.
Courcier, Conversation, I. 770.

misgo (mis-gō'), *v. i.*; pret. *miswent*, pp. *misgone*, ppr. *misgoing*. [*mis-1* + *go*.] 1. To go wrong; go astray.

I wot wel by the cradel I have misgo;
Here lilt the miller and his wif also.
Chaucer, Reeve's Tale, I. 335.

git any man hase in court myn-gayne,
To porter warde he schalle be tane,
Ther to a-hyde the lordes wyle.
Babes Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 310.

Lord, how was I misgone? how easie 'tis to erre!
Mardon, Dutch Courtesan, II. 1.

2. To misarry. [Rare.]

Some whole fleets of cargoes ... had ruinously misgone.
Carlyle, Reminiscences, I. 169.

misgoggle, *v. t.* See *misgoggle*.

misgovern (mis-guv'ern), *v. t.* [*mis-1* + *govern*.] To govern ill; administer unfaithfully.

misgovernance (mis-guv'er-nans), *n.* [*mis-1* + *governance*.] 1. Misbehavior; misconduct.

He [Adam] for misgovernance
Was drive out of his heigh prosperitee
To labour, and to helie, and to meschaunce.
Chaucer, Monk's Tale, I. 22.

2. Misgovernment.

He [the prior] confessed that he had a vision indeed; which was, that the Realm of England should be destroyed through the Misgovernance of King Richard.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 115.

misgoverned (mis-guv'ernd), *p. a.* 1. Ill or badly governed; characterized by bad administration, as of public affairs: as, a misgoverned country or people.—2. Led astray; misguided; ill-behaved.

Rude, misgovern'd hands from windows' tops
Threw dust and rubbish on King Richard's head.
Shak., Rich. II., v. 2. 5.

misgovernment (mis-guv'er-nment), *n.* [*mis-1* + *government*.] 1. Bad government, management, or administration of public or private affairs.

Men lay the blame of those evils whereof they know not the ground upon public misgovernment.
Roleigh, Essay.

2. Want of self-restraint; irregularity in conduct; misbehavior.

Eschue betymes the whiripoole of misgovernment.
Gaucolgne, To the Youth of England.

misgracious (mis-grā'shus), *a.* [*mis-1* + *gracious*.] Not gracious or agreeable; disagreeable; unbecoming.

Thus, pretty lady,
I am sorry for thy much misgovernment.
Shak., Much Ado, iv. I. 100.

misgraff (mis-grāf'), *v. t.* [*mis-1* + *graff*.] To graft amiss; graft on a wrong or unsuitable stock.

misgreet, *v. t.* [*mis-1* + *greet*.] To err or offend in greeting or saluting.

And if any one of this brotherhood misgreet another, let him make boot [amends] with thirty pence.
Quoted in English Guilds (E. E. T. S.), Int., p. xviii.

misgrounded (mis-groun'ded), *a.* [*mis-1* + *grounded*.] Not well grounded; ill-founded.

misgrowth (mis-grōth'), *n.* [*mis-1* + *growth*.] An abnormal growth; an excrecence.

Medieval charity and medieval chaatity are manifestly misgrowths ... of the ideas of kindness and pureness.
M. Arnold, Last Essays, Pref.

misgruggle, **misguggle** (mis-grug'l, -gug'l), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *misgruggled*, *misguggled*, ppr. *misgruggling*, *misguggling*. [Also *misguggle*; < *mis-1* + *gruggle*, rumple, disorder; origin obscure.] To mangle or disfigure; rumple; handle roughly. [Scotch.]

Donald had been misgruggled by one of these doctors about Parla.
Scott, Waverley, xviii.

misguess (mis-ges'), *v. t. or i.* [*mis-1* + *guess*.] To guess wrongly or erroneously.

Some false shrewes there be hee myse geaseth amonge.
Sir T. More, Works, p. 976.

misguggle, *v.* See *misgruggle*.

misguidance (mis-gi'dans), *n.* [*mis-1* + *guidance*.] Bad or erroneous guidance; harmful direction or advice; evil influence over thought or action.

By causing an error in ... his judgment, to cause an error in his choice too; the misguidance of which must naturally engage him in those courses that directly tend to his destruction.
South, Works, I. xli.

Grievous misguidance of the artisans by their advisers.
W. R. Grey, Misc. Essays, 1st ser., p. 8.

misguide (mis-gi'd'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *misguided*, ppr. *misguiding*. [*mis-1* + *guide*.] 1. To guide erroneously; give a wrong direction to; lead astray in action or thought.

Now the fair goddess, Fortune,
Fall deep in love with thee; and her great charms
Misguide thy opposers' words!
Shak., Cor., I. 5. 23.

The chariot of government would be often, and dangerously, misguided by rash unskillful drivers, did not an invisible hand hold the reins, and gently direct the course of it.
Ep. Atterbury, Sermons, I. viii.

Vanity is more apt to misguide men than false reasoning.
Goldsmith, Polite Learning, viii.

2. To ill-use; maltreat. [Scotch.] = **Syn. 1.** To mislead, misdirect.

misguide (mis-gi'd'), *n.* [*mis-1* + *guide*.] Misguidance; guidance into error; hence, trespass; error; sin.

Nor spirit, nor Angel, though they man surpass,
Could make amends to God for man's misguide.
Spenser, Hymn of Heavenly Love, I. 144.

misguiding (mis-gi'ding), *n.* Mismanagement.

We have an over guid caus this dey,
Through misguiding to spill.
Battle of Balrinnes (Child's Ballads, VII. 225).

misguilt (mis-gilt'), *n.* [*mis-1* + *guilt*.] Offense; fault.

For what mauer misgilt hastow me forsake?
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), I. 1541.

misgurn (mis-gurn'), *n.* [*mis-1* + *gurn*.] origin obscure.] A kind of loach, *Misgurnus fossilis*. *Willughby.*

Misgurnus (mis-gurn'), *n.* [NL. (Lacépède, 1803), < F. *misgurn*, *misgurn*; see *misgurn*.] A genus of *Cobitidae* or loaches, characterized by the numerous barbels, which are 10 or 12 in number. It comprises the *misgurn*, *M. fossilis* of central and eastern Europe, and related Asiatic loaches. The specific name of the *misgurn* (*fossilis*) refers to its burrowing in the mud; it is not a fossil fish.

misguy, *v. t.* [ME. *misgyen*, *misgien*; < *mis-1* + *guy*.] To misguide.

Tho wiste he wel he hadde himself misgyed.
Chaucer, Monk's Tale, I. 543.

mishallowed (mis-hal'ôd), *a.* [*< mis-1 + hal-
lowed.*] Consecrated to evil uses, or by unhal-
lowed means.

I do not find David climbing up those *mishallowed* hills.
Ep. Hall, Contemplations, iii. 29.

Had set upon his conqueror's flesh the seal
Of his *mishallowed* and anointed steel.

A. C. Swinburne, Tristram of Lyonesse, i.

mishandle (mis-han'dl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *mishandled*, ppr. *mishandling*. [*< mis-1 + handle.*] To maltreat.

Very fewe be ouer manye to be so wrongfullye *myse-
handed* and punyshed. *Sir T. More, Works*, p. 899.

mishanter, mischanter (mi-shan'ter), *n.* [A dial. corruption of *misaunter*, *misaventure*; see *misadventure*. The form *mischanter* is prob. due to association with *mischance*.] Misfortune; disaster; an unlucky chance. [Scotch.]

mishap (mis-hap'), *n.* [*< ME. mishap; < mis-1 + hap¹, n.*] 1. An unfortunate or evil hap; mischance; misfortune.

Many grete *mishappes*, many hard trauaile.

Rob. of Brunne, p. 175.

Secure from worldly chanches and *mishaps*.

Shak., Tit. And., i. 1. 152.

2. A lapse from virtue. [Collog.]

Lady Betty was the friend and correspondent of Swift.
In early life she made a *mishap*.

Cunningham, Note to Walpole's Letters, i. 95.

=Syn. 1. *Mischance, Disaster*, etc. See *misfortune*.

mishap (mis-hap'), *v. i.* [*ME. mishappen; < mis-1 + hap¹, v.*] To happen or turu out ill; go wrong.

Gawein was euer pensif for his vncle that he hadde left
in Carmelide, that hym sholde eny thinge *mishappe* vpon
the way.

Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 471.

For eyther I mot sleen him at the gappe,
Or he moot sleen me, if that me *mishappe*.

Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 788.

I fear all is not well,
Something 's *mishapped*, that he is come without her.

B. Jonson, Tale of a Tub, iii. 1.

mishappent (mis-hap'n), *v. i.* [*< ME. mishap-
nen; < mis-1 + happen¹.*] 1. To happen ill.

His fearefull freends weare out the wofull night, . . .
Affraid lest to themselves the like *mishappen* might.

Spenser, F. Q., i. iii. 20.

2. To fare ill.

Boste and deignouse pride and ille auisement
Mishappes oftentide.

Rob. of Brunne, p. 289.

mishappiness (mis-hap'i-nes), *n.* [*< mis-1 +
happiness.*] Unhappiness; wretchedness; misery.

What wit haue wordes so prest and forceable
That may containe my great *mishappiness*?

Wyatt, Complaint upon Loue.

mishappy (mis-hap'i), *a.* [*ME. myshappy; < mis-1 + happy.*] Unhappy.

Sorweful and *mishappy* is the condition of a poure beg-
gar.

Chaucer, Tale of Melibeus.

mishear (mis-hēr'), *v. t. and i.*; pret. and pp. *misheard*, ppr. *mishearing*. [*< ME. misheren; < AS. mishyran, disobey; < mis- + hyran, hear, obey; see mis-1 and hear.*] To mistake in hearing.

It is not so; thou hast misspoke, *misheard*.

Shak., K. John, iii. 1. 4.

misheed (mis-hēd'), *n.* [*< mis-1 + heed¹.*] Want of heed or care; heedlessness.

Daily heer to die,
In Cares, and Feares, and Miserie,
By *miss-heed*, or hy *miss-hap*.

Sylvester, tr. of H. Smith's Micro-cosmo-graphia.

mishmash (mish'mash), *n.* [A varied reduplication of *mash¹*. Cf. equiv. *G. mischmisch* (= Dan. *miskmask*), a varied reduplication of *mischen*, mix.] A hotchpotch; a medley.

A chaos, a confused lump, a formelless masse, a *mish-
mash*.

Florio, p. 95. (*Hallivell*.)

Their language . . . [*is*] a *mish-mash* of Arabic and Por-
tuguese.

Sir T. Herbert, Travels in Africa, p. 27.

Mishmi or Mishmee bitter. See *Coptis*.

Mishnah (mish'nā), *n.* [Also *Mishna*; Heb. *mishnāh*, repetition, explanation, < *shānāh*, repeat.] 1. In *Jewish lit.*, a collection of halachoth or binding precepts and legal decisions deduced by the ancient rabbis from the Pentateuch, and itself forming a second or oral law. See *halakah*. These halachoth, which had been preserved for several centuries by tradition among the doctors of the synagogue, were gradually committed to writing. The first who attempted to reduce them to order was Hillel I. (B. C. 75-A. D. 10), president of the Sanhedrim, who arranged them in six *Sedarim* or orders. The final redaction, however, was made by Rabbi Jehudah, surnamed "the holy," about the end of the second century of our era. The *Mishnah* is divided into six parts, each of which contains a number of treatises, which are subdivided into chapters, and these again into paragraphs or mishnoth. The first part relates to agriculture; the second regulates the manner of observing festivals; the third treats of women and matrimonial cases; the fourth of damages and

losses in trade, etc.; the fifth is on "holy things"—that is, oblations, sacrifices, etc.; and the sixth treats of the several sorts of purification. The *Mishnah* forms the text on which the Gemara is based. See *Gemara* and *Talmud*.

The *Mishnah* consists chiefly of Halakah; there is, comparatively speaking, little Agadah to be found in it. It is not, however, as many think, either a commentary on the Halakic portions of the Pentateuch, or on the ordinances of the Sopherim, or on both together. It rather presupposes the knowledge of and respect for both the Mosaic and the Sopheric laws, and it only discusses, and finally decides on, the best mode and manner of executing these.

Encyc. Brit., XVI. 503.

2. [*l. e.*; pl. *mishnoth* (mish'noth).] A paragraph of the *Mishnah*.

A *mishnah*, if genuine, never begins with a passage of the Pentateuch, and even comparatively seldom brings direct proof from or gives reference to it.

Encyc. Brit., XVI. 503.

Mishnaic (mish-nā'ik), *a.* [*< Mishna(h) + -ic.*] Of or pertaining to the *Mishnah*; traditional.

The weighty reference to the *Mishnaic* usage remains, however, in full force, however conservative be our decision on the date of Chronicles.

Encyc. Brit., VIII. 561.

Mishnic (mish'nik), *a.* [*< Mishna(h) + -ic.*] Of or pertaining to the *Mishnah*.

The wife whom Rashi, according to *Mishnic* precept (Aboth, v. 21), married at the age of eighteen.

Encyc. Brit., XX. 284.

mishnoth, *n.* Plural of *mishnah*, 2.

misimagination (mis-i-maj-i-nā'shon), *n.* [*< mis-1 + imagination.*] Wrong imagination or conception; delusion.

Who can without indignation look upon the prodigies which this *mis-imagination* produces in that other sex?

Ep. Hall, Righteous Mammon.

misimprove (mis-im-prōv'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *misimproved*, ppr. *misimproving*. [*< mis-1 + im-
prove¹.*] To fail to improve or make a good use of; misapply; neglect opportunities of improving; as, to *misimprove* time, talents, advantages.

If a spiritual talent be *misimproved*, it must be taken away.

South, Works, XI. xii.

misimprovement (mis-im-prōv'ment), *n.* [*< mis-1 + improvement.*] Ill use or employment; failure to improve; misapplication.

Their neglect and *misimprovement* of that season.

South, Works, XI. xii.

misincline (mis-in-klīn'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *misinclined*, ppr. *misinclining*. [*< mis-1 + in-
cline.*] To give a wrong or evil inclination or direction to.

Our judgments are perverted, our wills depraved, and our affections *misinclined*, and set upon vile and unworthy objects.

South, Works, X. i.

misinfer (mis-in-fēr'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *misinferred*, ppr. *misinferring*. [*< mis-1 + infer.*] *I. trans.* To infer wrongly. *Hooker, Eccles. Polity*, v. 52.

II. intrans. To draw a wrong inference.

misinform (mis-in-fōrm'), *v.* [*< mis-1 + in-
form¹.*] *I. trans.* To inform erroneously or falsely; make a wrong statement to; give wrong or misleading instruction to.

That he might not through any mistake . . . *misinform* me.

Boyle, Works, I. 681.

Lest, by some fair-appearing good surprised,
She dictate false, and *misinform* the will
To do what God expressly hath forbid.

Milton, P. L., ix. 355.

II.† intrans. To testify falsely; make false or misleading statements.

You *misinforme* against him for concluding with the Psalists.

Ep. Mountagu, Appeal to Cæsar, xxii.

misinformant (mis-in-fōr'mant), *n.* [*< misin-
form + -ant.*] One who misinforms or gives false information.

misinformation (mis-in-fōr-mā'shon), *n.* [*< mis-1 + information.*] Wrong information; false account or intelligence.

Let not such [military commanders] be discouraged (who deserve well) by *misinformations*, and for the satisfying the humours and ambitions of others.

Bacon, Advice to Villiers, § 23.

misinformer (mis-in-fōr'mēr), *n.* One who gives wrong information.

Those slanderous tongues of his *misinformers*.

Ep. Hall, Account of Himself.

misinspire (mis-in-spīr'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *misinspired*, ppr. *misinspiring*. [*< mis-1 + inspire.*] To inspire falsely.

Some god *misinspired*
Or man took from him his own equal mind.

Chapman, Odyssey, xiv.

misinstruct (mis-in-strukt'), *v. t.* [*< mis-1 + instruct.*] To instruct amiss.

Let us not think that our Saviour did *misinstruct* his disciples.

Hooker, Eccles. Polity, v. 49.

misinstruction (mis-in-struk'shon), *n.* [*< mis-1 + instruction.*] Wrong instruction.

Correcting by the clearness of their owne judgement the errors of their *mis-instruction*.

Milton, Apology for Smectymnua.

misintelligence (mis-in-tel'i-jens), *n.* [*< F. mésintelligence; as mis-2 + intelligence.*] 1. Wrong or false information.

Mr. Lort was certainly *misinformed*. . . I showed one or two of them [tales] to a person since my recovery, who may have mentioned them, and occasioned Mr. Lort's *mis-intelligence*.

Walpole, Letters, VII. 167. (*Davies*.)

2†. Misunderstanding; disagreement.

He lamented the *misintelligence* he observed to be between their majesties.

Clarendon, Life, II. 329.

misintend (mis-in-tend'), *v. t.* [*< mis-1 + in-
tend.*] To misdirect; aim ill.

When suddenly, with twinkle of her eye,
The Damzell broke his *misintended* dart.

Spenser, Sonnets, xvi.

misinterpret (mis-in-tēr'pret), *v. t.* [*< F. mésinterpréter; as mis-2 + interpréter.*] To interpret erroneously; do the work of interpreter incor-rectly or falsely; understand or explain in a wrong sense.

The experience of your own uprightness *misinterpreted* will put ye in mind to give it [this discourse] free audience and generous construction.

Milton, Divorce, To Parliament.

Such is the final fact I fling you, sirs,
To mouth and mumble and to *misinterpret*.

Browning, Ring and Book, I. 322.

=Syn. See *translate*.

misinterpretable (mis-in-tēr'pre-tā-bl), *a.* [*< misinterpret + -able.*] Liable to be misinter-
preted. *Donne*.

misinterpretation (mis-in-tēr'pre-tā'shon), *n.* [*< F. mésinterprétation, < mésinterpréter, misin-
terpret; see misinterpret.*] Erroneous inter-
pretation; a wrong understanding or explana-
tion.

In a manner less liable to *misinterpretation*.

D. Stewart, Philos. Essays, I. 3.

misinterpreter (mis-in-tēr'pre-tēr), *n.* One who interprets erroneously.

Whom, as a *mis-interpreter* of Christ, I openly protest against.

Milton, Divorce, To Parliament.

misintreat (mis-in-trēt'), *v. t.* Same as *mis-entreat*.

Had a man done neuer so much harme, . . . if he might once come into the Temple, it was not lawful for any to *misintreat* him.

Grafton, Chronicle, vL, an. 3522.

misjoin (mis-join'), *v. t.* [*< mis-1 + join.*] To join unfitly, improperly, or inappropriately.

Luther, more mistaking what he read,
Misjoins the sacred body with the bread.

Dryden, Hind and Panther, II. 142.

misjoinder (mis-join'dér), *n.* [*< mis-1 + join-
der.*] In law, a joining in one suit or action of causes or of parties that ought not to be so joined.

misjudge (mis-juj'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *misjudged*, ppr. *misjudging*. [*< mis-1 + judge.*] *I. trans.* To err in judging of; judge erroneously or wrongfully.

Clarendon might *misjudge* the motive of his retirement.

Johnson, Waller.

=Syn. To misapprehend, misunderstand, misconceive.

II. intrans. To err in judgment; form erroneous opinions or notions.

Too long, *misjudging*, have I thought thee wise.

Fenton, in Pope's Odyssey, iv. 88.

Have we *misjudged* here, . . .
Enfeebled whom we sought to fortify,
Made an archbishop and undone a saint?

Browning, Ring and Book, II. 212.

misjudgment, misjudgement (mis-juj'ment), *n.* [*< mis-1 + judgment.*] Erroneous judgment; error in judging or determining.

miskal (mis'kal), *n.* [Also *miscal* and *miteal*, *mithkal*, *metgal*, *metheal*, etc.; < Ar. *mithqal*, a weight (used in weighing), < *thaqala*, be heavy, *thiqal*, weight.] An Arabian unit of weight, being $\frac{3}{4}$ (or, according to others, $\frac{1}{2}$) of a derham (which see). In Constantinople and Smyrna the miskal is 4.8 grams, or 74 grains troy.

miskeep (mis-kēp'), *v. t.* [*< mis-1 + keep.*] To keep ill or wrongly.

Goods are great ills to those that cannot vse them:
Misers *mis-keep*, and Prodigals *mis-spend* them.

Sylvester, Memorials of Mortality, st. 75.

miskén (mis-ken'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *miskened*, ppr. *miskénning*. [*< mis-1 + ken¹.*] To be or appear to be ignorant of; mistake for another; misunderstand. [Scotch.]

Were I you, Ranald, I would be for *miskénning* Sir Duncan [and] keeping my own secret.

Scott, Legend of Montrose, xlii.

And why wilt thou thyself *miskin*?
Man, take thine old cloak about thee.
Take Thine Old Cloak about Thee.

miskin^{2†} (mis-'ken), *n.* A transposed form of *miken*.

And would you mellow my young pretty mistress
In such a *miskin*?
Fletcher and Shirley, Night-Walker, III.

miskinning† (mis-ken-'ing), *n.* [*< ME. misken-ninge.*] In *law*, wrong citation. *Wharton.*

miskin (mis-'kin), *n.* A small bagpipe.

Now would I tune my *miskins* on the green.
Drayton, Eclogues, II.

miskindle (mis-kin-'dl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *miskindled*, ppr. *miskindling*. [*< mis-1 + kindle².*] To kindle amiss; inflame to a bad purpose.

Such is the *miskindled* heat of some vehement spirits.
Ep. Hall, Mischief of Faction.

misknow (mis-nō'), *v. t.*; pret. *misknew*, pp. *misknown*, ppr. *misknowing*. [*< mis-1 + know¹.*] To know imperfectly; misapprehend.

How apt are we, if thou dost never so little vary from
our apprehensions, to *misknow* thee, and to wrong our
selves by our mis opinions! *Ep. Hall, The Resurrection.*
But great men are too often unknown, or, what is worse,
misknown. *Carlyle, Sartor Resartus (1831), p. 10.*

misknowledge (mis-nōl-'ej), *n.* [*< mis-1 + know-ledge.*] Misapprehension; imperfect knowledge.

Lest at this time men might presume further upon the
misknowledge of my meaning to trouble this parliament
than were convenient. *Wilson, James I. (Nares.)*

mislabel (mis-lā-'bel), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *mis-labeled* or *mislabelled*, ppr. *mislabeling* or *mislabelling*. [*< mis-1 + label¹, v.*] To mark with a wrong label, designation, or address.

It might so easily have been *mislabelled* or mixed up
with other Sassanian fragments.
J. Ferguson, Hist. Indian Arch., p. 83.

mislay¹ (mis-lā'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *mis-laid*, ppr. *mislaying*. [*< mis-1 + lay¹, v.*] 1. To lay in a wrong or unaccustomed place; put in a place afterward forgotten: as, to *mislay* a letter or one's gloves.

Was ever any thing so provoking, to *mislay* my . . .
jewels?
Goldsmith, She Stoops to Conquer, III.

It was *mis-laid* among a multitude of other papers, at
the time when I was solicited to communicate the former
drawing to a gentleman then writing the "History of
Music." *Bruce, Source of the Nile, I. 131.*

2. To place or set down erroneously; give or assign a wrong location to.

The fault is generally *mis-laid* upon nature. *Locke.*

mislay² (mis-lā'), *Preterit of mislie.*

mislayer (mis-lā-'er), *n.* One who mislays, misplaces, or loses.

The *mislayer* of a merestone is to blame.
Bacon, Judicature (ed. 1887).

mislet, *r.* and *n.* An obsolete spelling of *mizzle*¹.
mislead (mis-lēd'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *misled*, ppr. *misleading*. [*< ME. misleden, < AS. mislēdan (= D. misleiden = MLG. mislēden = OHG. misleiten, G. misleiten = Sw. misleda), lead astray, < mis-, wrongly, + lēdan, lead: see mis-1 and lead¹.*] 1. To lead or guide wrongly; lead astray; especially, to draw into error; cause to err; delude: as, to *mislead* an inquirer.

Trust not servants who *mislead* or misinform you.

Bacon.

The antiquity of it, and because it is not so common, and especially because some of the Ancients and of the Papists have been *misled* by these dreams.

Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 37.

Do we not perpetually see men of the greatest talents and the purest intentions *misled* by national or factious prejudices?

Macaulay, Midford's Hist. Greece.

2†. To misconduct; misbehave: used reflexively.

The folk of Troie *hemiselen* so *mysleden*,
That, with the wors, at nyght homward they fledden.
Chaucer, Troilus, IV. 43.

= **Syn. 1.** *Mislead, Delude.* *Mislead* means to lead wrong, whether with or without design. *Delude* always, at least figuratively, implies intention to deceive, and that means are used for that purpose. We may be *misled* through ignorance and in good faith, but we are *deluded* by false representations. A person may *delude* himself.

By education most have been *misled*.
Dryden, Hind and Panther, III. 389.

Those dreams that on the silent night intrude,
And with false flitting shades our minds *delude*,
Jove never sends us downward from the skies.
Swift, Dreams.

misleader (mis-lē-'der), *n.* One who misleads or draws (another) into error.

That villainous abominable *misleader* of youth, Falstaff.
Shak., I Hen. IV., II. 4. 508.

misleading (mis-lē-'ding), *p. a.* Tending to lead astray; deceptive: as, a *misleading* theory.

Mere resemblances or dissimilations may therefore prove *misleading*.
Isaac Taylor, The Alphabet, II. 373.

misleadingly (mis-lē-'ding-li), *adv.* In a misleading manner; deceptively.

mislearn (mis-lērd'), *v. t.* [*< ME. mislered, pp. of misleren, < AS. mislāran, teach wrongly, < mis-, wrongly, + lāran, teach: see mis-1 and learn¹, v.*] 1. Mistought; ill-tutored; ill-trained. [*Scotch.*]

I will not see a proper lad so *mislearn'd* as to run the country with an old knave. *Scott, Monastery, xxvi.*

2. Wrongly informed; imposed upon.

Put up your whittle,
I'm no design'd to try its mettle;
But if I did, I was be kittle
To be *mislearn'd*.
Burns, Death and Dr. Hornbook.

mislearn (mis-lērn'), *v. t.* [*< mis-1 + learn.*] To learn wrongly or amiss.

mislearned (mis-lērd'), *p. a.* [*< mis-1 + learned.*] Not truly or wisely learned.

Such is this which you have here propounded on the behalf of your friend, whom it seems a *mislearned* advocate would fain bear up in a course altogether unjustifiable.
Ep. Hall, Cases of Conscience; Add. Case, I.

mislen, *n.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *maslin*².

misletoet, *n.* An obsolete form of *misletoe*.

mislicht, *a.* [*< ME., < AS. mislic (= OS. misselic, mistlic, missenlic, missendlic, mislic = OS. mislik = OFries. mislik = OHG. missalih, misselih, MHG. misselich, mislih, G. mistlich = Goth. mis-saleiks), various, < mis-, Goth. missa-, etc., wrong, different, + -lic, E. -ly¹: see mis-1 and -ly¹.*] Various; diverse; different.

misliche, *adv.* [*< ME., also misseliche, etc., < AS. mislice, mistlice (= OS. mislika = OHG. missilicho, MHG. misseliche, mistliche, G. mislich), variously, < mistlic, various: see mislich.*] 1. Variously.

Fuller seuen zere heo *mislich* foren. *Layamon, I. 6270.*

Menne that *myslych* wer murred therein,
By lustes unloynfull lugged too deeth.
Alisaunder of Macedoine (E. E. T. S.), I. 1160.

2. Wrongly; mistakenly; amiss.

Nay, Crist it for-bede
That ich more of that matere so *misseliche* thanke!
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), I. 711.

mislie (mis-lī'), *v. t.*; pret. *mislay*, pp. *mislain*, ppr. *mislying*. [*< ME. mislien, mislygen, etc., < mis-1 + lie¹, v.*] To lie awkwardly or uncomfortably.

The dede sleepe . . . flit on this carpenter, . . .
And eft he routeth [snoreth] for his heed *myslay*.
Chaucer, Miller's Tale, I. 461.

mislight (mis-lit'), *v. t.* [*< mis-1 + light¹.*] To lead astray by or as by a light.

No will o' the wise *mislight* thee.
Herrick, Night-piece, To Julia.

mislike (mis-lik'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *misliked*, ppr. *misliking*. [*< ME. misliken; < AS. misli-cian (= leel. mislika = OHG. misselichēn), displease, < mis- + lician, please: see mis-1 and like³.*] 1. *trans. 1†.* To displease; be displeasing to.

When I wist of this werk wite ze for sothe,
It *mislikede* me moche mist no man me blame.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), I. 2039.

2. To be averse to; disapprove of; dislike.

Some will say that children of nature loue pastime and
mislike learning. *Ascham, The Scholemaster, p. 44.*
Graue and wise counsellours . . . in their iudicial hearing
do much *mislike* all scholasticall rhetoricks.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 116.

Mislike me not for my complexion,
The shadow'd livery of the burnish'd sun.
Shak., M. of V., II. 1. 1.

They (England and America) *mis-trust* and *mislike* the
centralization of power. *Gladstone, Might of Right, p. 178.*

3†. To offend; disgust.

Bellaria . . . oftentimes comming herself into his bed-
chamber, to see that nothing should be amis to *mislike*
him. *Greene, Pandosto, or the Triumph of Time (1588).*

II.† intrans. To be displeased or offended; disapprove: followed by *of* or *with*.

Desiring you hereafter neuer to *mislike* with me, for the
taking in hande of any laudable and honest enterprise.
Quoted in *Booke of Precedence* (E. E. T. S., extra ser.),
[Forewords, p. lii.]

I can decipher their qualities, though I viterly *mislike*
of their practices.
Greene, Pandosto, or the Triumph of Time (1588).

They made sport and I laught, they *mispronounc'd* and
I *mislik'd* and, to make up the attelinsie, they were out
and I hist. *Milton, Apology for Smeectymnaus.*

mislike (mis-lik'), *n.* [*< mislike, v.*] The state of not liking; misliking; aversion.

Setting your scorn and your *mislike* aside.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., IV. 1. 24.

O let not my secure simplicity breed your *mislike*.
Marston, Dutch Courtesan, II. 1.

misliken (mis-li-'kn), *v. t.* [*< mis-1 + liken. Cf. mislike.*] To disappoint. *Halliwell.* [*Prov. Eng.*]

mislikeness (mis-lik-'nes), *n.* [*< mis-1 + like-ness.*] False likeness; misleading resemblance.

So oft by rascally *mislikeness* wrought.
Southey, To A. Cunningham. (Davies.)

misliker (mis-li-'kér), *n.* One who mislikes or dislikes.

It can always be urged by certain *mislikers* of his . . .
that these typical phases are not the important phases.
Harper's Mag., LXXVII. 799.

misliking† (mis-li-'king), *n.* [*< ME. mislikyng; verbal n. of mislike, v.*] 1. Disapprobation; indignation.

Ging forth with the byshop till they came to Windsor,
hee entred the Castle, to the great *misliking* of the bysh-
oppe. *Stow, Hen. III., an. 1264.*

2. Distaste; aversion.

ze schall, whan I am alone,
In grete *myslykyng* lende,
but whanne I ryse sayne,
Than schall youre myrthe be mende.
York Plays, p. 237.

mislint, *n.* An obsolete form of *maslin*².

mislingt, *n.* See *mizzling*.

mislippen (mis-lip-'n), *v. t.* [*< mis-1 + lippen.*] 1. To disappoint.—2. To deceive; delude.

I hafius think his een hae him *mislippen'd*.
Tannahil, Poems, p. 27.

3. To neglect to perform; pay no proper attention to: as, to *mislippen* one's business.—4. To suspect; mistrust.

I thought it best to slip out quietly though, in case she
should *mislippen* something of what we are gann to do.
Scott, Black Dwarf, IV. 2.

[*Prov. Eng. or Scotch in all senses.*]

mislive (mis-liv'), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *mis-lived*, ppr. *misliving*. [*< ME. misliven, < AS. mislibban, lead a bad life, < mis-, wrongly, + libban, live: see mis-1 and live¹.*] To lead a wrong or vicious life.

If he *mislive* in leudnes and lust,
Little bootes all the wealth and the trust.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., May.

misliued† (mis-livd'), *a.* [*< ME. myslyued; < mis-1 + live + -ed². Cf. mislive.*] Living amiss or viciously.

O olde, unholson, and *myslyued* man!
Chaucer, Troilus, IV. 330.

mislivert (mis-liv-'er), *n.* One who follows evil courses.

As *mislyguers* obstinate.
Roy and Barlow, Rede me and Be nott Wroth, p. 121.
[*(Davies.)*]

misliving† (mis-liv-'ing), *n.* [*< ME. mislyryng; verbal n. of mislive, v.*] Evil course of life.

Yef they will repite and for-sake their *myslyryng*, and
do as they teche hem that ben for the grete loue he hadde
to man and gret tendernesse. *Martin (E. E. T. S.), I. 2.*

mislocation (mis-lō-'kā-'shon), *n.* [*< mis-1 + location.*] Misplacement.

Mislocation of words in the structure of a sentence.
L. Bacon, Genesis of the New England Churches, p. x.

mislodget (mis-loj'), *v. t.* [*< mis-1 + lodge.*] To lodge amiss or in the wrong place. *Marston.*

mislook† (mis-lūk'), *n.* [*< ME. misloke; < mis-1 + look¹.*] A sight of some object hurtful or unlucky to look upon.

Outde telleth in his boke
Ensampler touchend of *misloke*.
Gower, Conf. Amant., I.

misluck† (mis-luk'), *n.* [*< mis-1 + luck.*] Ill luck; misfortune.

Poor man! It was his *misluck* to marry that wicked
wife. *Wodroephe, French and English Grammar (1623),*
[p. 301. (*Latham.*)]

misluck (mis-luk'), *v. i.* [*< misluck, n.*] To meet with ill luck; there may still be another to make terms.

If one *misluck*, luck may still be another to make terms.
Carlyle, Misc., IV. 343.

misly†, *a.* See *mizzly*.

mismake (mis-māk'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *mismade*, ppr. *mismaking*. [*< mis-1 + make¹.*] To make wrongly; spoil in the making: as, to *mismake* a dress.

But prouydeth that they [translations] shal not be read
if they be *mis-made*, til they be by good examinacon
amended. *Sir T. More, Works, p. 234.*

mismanage (mis-man-'āj), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *mismanaged*, ppr. *mismanaging*. [*< mis-1 + manage.*] To manage badly; conduct carelessly or improperly.

The debates of most princes' councils, and the business
of assemblies, would be in danger to be *mismanag'd*.
Locke, Human Understanding, IV. xvii. 4.

mismanage (mis-man-'āj), *n.* [*< mismanage, v.*] Mistake; miscarriage.

A *mismanage* of government. *Beverly, Virginia, I. ¶ 20.*

mismanagement (mis-man'aj-ment), *n.* [*< mis-manage + -ment.*] Careless or improper management.

Such revolutions happen not upon every little *mismanagement* in publick affairs.
Locke, Of Civil Government, § 225.

mismannered (mis-man'erd), *a.* [*< mis-1 + mannered.*] Unbecoming. *Hallivell.* [*Prov. Eng.*]

mismanners (mis-man'erdz), *n. pl.* [*< mis-1 + manners.*] Bad manners; ill breeding.

I hope your honour will excuse my *mis-manners* to whisper before you.
Vanbrugh, The Relapse, iv. 1.

mismark (mis-märk'), *v. t.* [*< mis-1 + mark-1.*] To mark wrongly; err in noting or marking.

Thou haste the *mismarkid*, trowly be traste;
Whereof of thi misse thou the amende.
York Plays, p. 258.

mismatch (mis-mach'), *v. t.* [*< mis-1 + match-1.*] To match unsuitably, or inaccurately or unfitly.

mismatchment (mis-mach'ment), *n.* [*< mismatch + -ment.*] An unfortunate match; misalliance. *Mrs. Gore.*

mismate (mis-mät'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *mismated*, ppr. *mismating*. [*< mis-1 + mate-1.*] To mate or match amiss or unsuitably.

Be not too wise,
Seeing that ye are wedded to a man,
Not all *mismated* with a yawning clown.
Tennyson, Geraint.

mismean (mis-mén'), *v. t.* [*< mis-1 + mean-1.*] To mistake the meaning of; misinterpret.

Mismeane me not.
N. Ward, Simple Cocker, p. 66.

mismeasure (mis-mezh'ür), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *mismeasured*, ppr. *mismeasuring*. [*< mis-1 + measure.*] To measure incorrectly; estimate erroneously.

With aim *mismeasured* and impetuous speed.
Young, Night Thoughts, v. 784.

Which prefers that right and wrong should be *mismeasured* and confounded on one of the subjects most momentous to human welfare.
J. S. Mill.

mismeasurement (mis-mezh'ür-ment), *n.* [*< mis-1 + measurement.*] Inaccurate or inexact measurement.

mismetret, **mismetret**, *v. t.* [*< ME. mismetren, mismetren; < mis-1 + meter-2, v.*] To spoil the meter or measure of (verses) by reading them badly.

Add for ther is so grete dyversite
In English, and in writynge of our tonge,
So preyre I God, that non myswrite the,
Ne the *mysmetre* for default of tonge.
Chaucer, Troilus, v. 1796.

misname (mis-nâm'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *misnamed*, ppr. *misnaming*. [*< mis-1 + name.*] To call by a wrong name; give an unsuitable or injurious name to.

Whom you could not move by sophistical arguings, then you thinke to confute by scandalous *misnaming*.
Milton, Church-Government, i. 6.

And that thing made of sound and show
Which mortals have *misnamed* a beau.
Beattie, Wolf and Shepherd.

misnomer (mis-nō'mér), *n.* [*< ME. *mesnomer, < OF. mesnomer, mesnommer, F. dial. mēnomer, misname, < mes- + nomer, nommer, name, < L. nominare, name: see mis-2 and nominate.*] 1. A misnaming; the act of applying a wrong name or designation.

Many of the changes, by a great *misnomer* called Parliamentary reforms, went, . . . in their certain . . . effect, home, to the utter destruction of the constitution of this kingdom.
Burke, To a Noble Lord.

There never was a greater *misnomer* than to call a savage a child of Nature.

Quoted in *J. F. Clarke's Self-Culture, p. 223.*

2. In *law*, an error in name; misstatement in a document of the name of a person. *Misnomers* in proceedings are now frequently amended by the court, provided no party has been misled or prejudiced. Hence—3. A mistaken name or designation; a misapplied term.

The Anglican Church is constantly declared to be merely a convenient *misnomer* for a subordinate function of the Legislature. *H. N. Oxenham, Short Studies, p. 395.*

misnomer (mis-nō'mér), *v. t.* [*< misnomer, n.*] To designate by a mistaken or unsuitable name; misname. *Richardson.* [*Rare.*]

misnumber (mis-num'bér), *v. t.* [*< mis-1 + number, v.*] To number or reckon wrongly; miscalculate.

Which might well make it suspected that the armies by sea, before spoken of, were *misnumbered*.
Raleigh, Hist. World, v. i. 8.

misnurture (mis-nér'tür), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *misnurtured*, ppr. *misnurturing*. [*< mis-1 + nurture.*] To nurture or train wrongly.

He would punish the parents *misnurturing* their children.
Ep. Hall, Elisha Cursing the Children.

misobserve (mis-qb-zérv'), *v. t.* and *i.*; pret. and pp. *misobserved*, ppr. *misobserving*. [*< mis-1 + observe.*] To observe incorrectly or imperfectly; err in observing.

If I *misobserve* not, they [children] love to be treated as rational creatures sooner than is imagined.

Locke, Education, § 81.

misobserver (mis-qb-zér'vér), *n.* One who observes inaccurately or imperfectly.

misocleret (mis-ō'klér), *a.* [*< Gr. μισοειν, hate (< μισος, hatred), + LGr. κληρος, the clergy: see cleric.*] Hating the clergy.

King Henry VI., acted hereln by some *misoclere* courtiers (otherwise in himself friend enough to churchmen), sent this archbishop [Chicheley], for a new-year's gift, a shred-pie . . . in jeer.
Fuller, Church Hist., IV. iii. 11.

misogamist (mi-sog'a-mist), *n.* [*As misogamy + -ist.*] A hater of marriage.

misogamy (mi-sog'a-mi), *n.* [= F. *misogamie* = Sp. *misogamia* = Pg. It. *misogamia*, < Gr. as if *μίσγαμία, < μισός, hating marriage, < μισοειν, hate, + γάμος, marriage.] Hatred of marriage.

It is *misogyny* rather than *misogamy* that he affects.
C. Lamb, To Coleridge.

misogrammatist (mis-ō-gram'a-tist), *n.* [*< Gr. μισοειν, hate, + γράμμα, letters, learning (see grammar), + -ist.*] One who dislikes or despises learning.

Wat Tyler, . . . being a *misogrammatist*, . . . hated every man that could write or read.

Fuller, Worthies, II. 341. (Davies.)

misogyny (mis-ō-jin), *n.* [*< Gr. μισογυνία, μισός, a woman-hater: see misogyny.*] A misogynist. *Coleridge.*

misogynist (mi-soj'i-nist), *n.* [*As misogyny + -ist.*] A woman-hater.

The hardest task is to persuade the erroneous obstinate *misogynist*, or woman-hater, that any discourse acknowledging their worth can go beyond poetry.

Whitlock, Manners of the English, p. 322.

He was unmarried, and a *misogynist* to boot.

Mrs. H. Ward, Robert Elamere, xlv.

misogynistical (mi-soj-i-nis'ti-kal), *a.* [*< misogynist + -ic-al.*] Woman-hating; misogynous.

This *misogynistical* Rosicrucian was brought over to Oxford by Boyle. *Dr. J. Brown, Spare Hours, 3d ser., p. 46.*

misogynous (mi-soj'i-nus), *a.* [*< Gr. μισογυνος, hating women, a woman-hater, < μισοειν, hate, + γυνή, woman.*] Hating the female sex; woman-hating.

misogyny (mi-soj'i-ni), *n.* [= F. *misogynie* = Sp. *misoginia* = Pg. *misogynia* = It. *misoginia*, < Gr. μισογυνία, also μισογυνία, hatred of women, < μισογυνος, hating women: see misogynous.] Hatred of women.

misologist (mi-sol'ō-jist), *n.* [*As misology + -ist.*] A hater of reason.

Socrates warns his friends against losing faith in inquiry. Theories, like men, are disappointing; yet we should be neither misanthropists nor *misologists*.

Encyc. Brit., XIX. 199.

misologue (mis'ō-log), *n.* [*< Gr. μισολογος, hating argument: see misology.*] A misologist.

misology (mi-sol'ō-ji), *n.* [*< Gr. μισολογία, hatred of argument, < μισολογος, hating argument, < μισοειν, hate, + λόγος, discourse, argument, reason: see Logos, -ology.*] Hatred of reason.

The sombre hierarchies of *misology*, who take away the keys of knowledge. *J. Morley.*

That Bruno's scorn sprang from no *misology* his own varied erudition proves. *G. H. Lewes, Hist. Philos., II. 106.*

misoneism (mis-ō-nē'izm), *n.* [*< Gr. μισοειν, hate, + νέος, new, + -ism.*] Hatred of innovation.

misopinion (mis-ō-pin'yōn), *n.* [*< mis-1 + opinion.*] Erroneous opinion; wrong ideas.

But where the heart is forestalled with *mis-opinion*, abative directions are first needfull to unteach error, ere we can learne truth. *Ep. Hall, Sermon xv., Sept., 1662.*

misorder (mis-ōr'dér), *n.* [*< mis-1 + order, n.*] Disorder; want of method; irregularity.

See and consider if any *misorder* be amongst our servants or apprentices.

Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 343.

An art that sheweth th' idea of his mind
With vainness, frenzy, and *misorder* fraught.

Sir J. Davies, Danclog.

misorder (mis-ōr'dér), *v. t.* [*< mis-1 + order, v.*] 1. To order or manage amiss; put out of order; derange.

The company intendeth not to allow or accept ignorance for any lawful or just cause of excuse, in that which shall be *misordered* by negligence.

Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 262.

If the child misse . . . in *misordering* the sentence, I would not have the master froune.

Ascham, The Scholemaster, p. 27.

2. To misconduct; misbehave: used chiefly reflexively.

"My lords," said he, "I do confess that I have *misordered myself* very far, in that I have presumptuously and boldly preached."

Lattimer, quoted in R. W. Dixon's Hist. Church of Eng., II.

The place where they were last found begging or *misordering themselves*.

Ribton-Turner, Vagrants and Vagrancy, p. 181.

misordered (mis-ōr'dér), *p. a.* Misdirected; irregular; disorderly.

Few of them cum to any great aige, by reason of their *misordered* life when they were yong.

Ascham, The Scholemaster, p. 33.

Vicious rule and *misordered* costumes.

Holmshed, Hist. Scotland.

misorderly (mis-ōr'dér-li), *a.* [*< mis-1 + orderly, a.*] Irregular; improper. *Ascham, The Scholemaster, p. 28.*

misorderly (mis-ōr'dér-li), *adv.* [*< mis-1 + orderly, adv.*] In an irregular or disorderly way.

All persons above the age of fourteen years, being taken begging, vagrant, & wandering *misorderly*, should be apprehended.

Stone, Q. Elizabeth, an. 1572.

misordination (mis-ōr-di-nā'shōn), *n.* [*< mis-1 + ordination.*] Irregular or faulty ordination.

misotheism (mis'ō-thē-izm), *n.* [*< Gr. μισοθεος, < μισοειν, hate, + θεός, God: see theism.*] Hatred of God. *De Quincey.* [*Rare.*]

misowning (mis-ō'ning), *a.* [*< mis-1 + owning.*] Derogatory.

He abjured all articles belonging to the crafts of necromancie, or *misowning* to the faith.

Stow, Henry VI., an. 1440.

mispaint (mis-pānt'), *v. t.* [*< mis-1 + paint.*] To paint falsely or in wrong colors.

In the details . . . are several things *misseen*, untrue, which is the worst species of *mispainting*.

Carlyle, Sterling, II. 5. (Davies.)

mispassion (mis-pash'ōn), *n.* [*< mis-1 + passion.*] Evil passion or feeling; wicked thought.

Not only the outward act of murder is a breach of the law, but the inward *mispassion* of the heart also.

Ep. Hall, Hard Texts, Mat. v. 22.

mispay (mis-pā'), *v. t.* [*< ME. mispaien, mispayen, < OF. mespaier, mespayer, < mes- + paier, pay: see mis-2 and pay-1.*] To dissatisfy; displease.

Woe I wote alle prayed he went fro that cite
Vnto Rome *mispayed* to the pope's ae.

Rob. of Brunne, p. 323.

I can nought of enue finde
That I *mispoke* haue ought beynde,
Whereof lone ought be *mispaide*.

Gower, Conf. Amant., II.

mispayre, *n.* [*ME., var. of despair, with substituted prefix mis-2.*] Despair.

Syr, he seyde, the kyng Edgare
Dryveth the to grete *mispayre*.
MS. Cantab. Fl. II. 38, f. 123. (Hallivell.)

mispenet (mis-pens'), *n.* See *misspense*.

misperception (mis-pér-sep'shōn), *n.* [*< mis-1 + perception.*] Imperfect or erroneous perception.

misperformance (mis-pér-fôr'māns), *n.* [*< mis-1 + performance.*] Bad or careless performance.

It is an argument against the *misperformance* of duty.

H. W. Beecher, N. A. Rev., CXL. 192.

mispersuade (mis-pér-swād'), *v. t.* [*< mis-1 + persuade.*] To persuade amiss; lead to a wrong conclusion.

Poor reduced souls . . . were *mispersuaded* to hate and condemn us.

Ep. Hall, Free Prisoner.

mispersuasibleness (mis-pér-swā'si-bl-nes), *n.* The quality of not being persuadable.

Some of *mispersuasibleness*, that will not be drawn or persuaded by the tendered mercies of God.

Abp. Leighton, Com. on 1 Pet. I. 14, 16.

mispersuasion (mis-pér-swā'zhōn), *n.* A false persuasion; wrong opinion.

The end of . . . [our Lord's] speech was to reform their particular *mispersuasion* to whom he spake.

Hooker, Eccles. Polity, VII. 16.

Sins that I acted upon wilful ignorance and voluntary *mispersuasion*.

Jer. Taylor, Holy Living, IV. 10.

mispickel (mis'pik-el), *n.* [= F. *mispickel*, < G. *mispickel*, in 16th century also *mispickel*, *misspickel*, *mispuckel*, *mispickel*; origin obscure.] Same as *arsenopyrite*.

misplace (mis-plās'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *misplaced*, ppr. *misplacing*. [*< mis-1 + place, v.*] To place wrongly; put in the wrong place; locate improperly or unsuitably: as, to *misplace* a book; *misplaced* confidence.

See wealth abused, and dignities *misplaced*.
Cowper, Tirocinium, I. 815.

Every *misplaced* beauty is rather a defect.

Goldsmith, The Bee, No. 3.

misplacement (mis-plās'ment), *n.* [*< misplace + -ment.*] The act of misplacing, or putting in the wrong place.

misplay (mis-plā'), *n.* [*< mis-1 + play.*] A wrong play.

All balls moved by the *mis-play* must be returned to their former position by the umpire or adversary.

Tribune Book of Sports, p. 445.

misplead (mis-plēd'), *v. i.* [*< mis-1 + plead.*] To plead amiss or in a wrong manner.

mispleading (mis-plō'ding), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *misplead*, *v.*] In law, an error in pleading.

Perhaps the *mispleading* of a word shall forfeit all.

Rev. T. Adams, Works, II. 432. (*Davies*.)

mispleaset (mis-plēz'), *v. t.* [*< ME. misplesen* (cf. OF. *mesplaire*); *< mis-1 + please.*] To displease, or fail in pleasing.

Schulde neuere than this erthe for this erthe *misplese* heuene king. *Hymns to Virgin*, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 90.

mispoint (mis-point'), *v. t.* [*< mis-1 + point.*] To point improperly; punctuate wrongly.

mispolicy (mis-pol'i-si), *n.* [*< mis-1 + policy.*] Bad policy; impolicy.

mispractice (mis-prak'tis), *n.* [*< mis-1 + practice.*] Wrong practice; misdeed; misconduct.

mispraise (mis-prāz'), *v. t. and i.*; pret. and pp. *mispraised*, ppr. *mispraising*. [*< mis-1 + praise.*] To praise falsely or injudiciously.

The "biographical infection," the natural frailty to *mispraise* and overpraise, has not failed to show itself.

Nineteenth Century, XXIV. 341.

misprint (mis-print'), *v. t.* [*< mis-1 + print.*] To make an error in printing (something); print wrong.

There might have bene some ouersight, either in himself or in the printer, by misse writting or by misse pryntynge these figures of algarisme.

Sir T. More, Works, p. 772.

misprint (mis-print'), *n.* [*< misprint*, *v.*] A mistake in printing; a typographical error.

misprise¹, *n. and v.* See *misprize¹*.

misprise², *v. t.* See *misprize²*.

misprision¹ (mis-prizh'on), *n.* [*< OF. mesprison*, *mesprison*, mistake, error, fault, wrong, misprision, a thing done or taken amiss, *< mespris*, pp. of *mesprendre*, mistake: see *misprize¹*. Cf. *prison*.] 1†. Mistake; error; misunderstanding.

To prevent therefore all future *misprisions* I have compiled this true discourse.

Capt. John Smith, True Travels, Ded.

They threw away their Armes, and were friends, and deared there might be a token giuen to be knowne by, least we might hurt them by *misprision*.

Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's Works*, I. 100.

2. In law: (a) Criminal neglect in respect to the crime of another: used especially in connection with felonies and treason, to indicate a passive complicity, as by concealment, which falls short of the guilt of a principal or accessory.

There is some strange *misprision* in the princes.

Shak., *Much Ado*, IV. 1. 187.

Honour in us had injury, we shall prove.

Or if we fall to prove such injury

More than *misprision* of the fact—what then?

Browning, *Ring and Book*, II. 77.

(b) More loosely, any grave offense or misdemeanor having no recognized fixed name, as maladministration in an office of public trust: also termed *positive misprision*, as distinguished from *negative misprision*, or mere neglect or concealment.

No one of the trade shall set him to work until he shall have made amends before the mayor and aldermen, and before them such *misprision* shall be redressed.

English Guilds (E. E. T. S.), p. cxli.

Misprision of felony, concealment of a felony.—**Misprision of heresy**, failure to denounce one who has been guilty of heresy.

The edict further provided against all *misprision of heresy*, by making those who failed to betray the suspected liable to the same punishment as if suspected or convicted themselves.

Motley, *Dutch Republic*, I. 262.

Misprision of treason, knowledge and concealment of treason, without assenting to it.

This elaborate accusation contained eight counts of high treason and *misprision of treason*.

Stubbs, *Const. Hist.*, § 345.

misprision² (mis-prizh'on), *n.* [*< misprize²*, *misprize² + -ion*, after *misprison¹*.] An act of undervaluing or disdaining; scorn; contempt.

Such men they were as by the Kingdom were sent to advise him, not sent to be cavill'd at, because Elected, or to be entertained by him with an undervalue and *misprision* of their temper, judgment, or affection.

Milton, *Eikonoklastes*, I.

misprize¹ (mis-priz'), *n.* [Also *misprise*; *< OF. mesprise* (F. *méprise*), a mistake, *< mespris*, pp. of *mesprendre* (F. *méprendre*), be mistaken, *< mes- + prendre*, *< L. prehendere*, *prendre*, take: see *mis-2* and *prize¹*, *n.*] Mistake; misconception; error; blunder.

A goodly Ship, . . . Which through great disadventure, or *mesprise*, Her selfe had runne into that hazardize.

Spenser, F. Q., II. xii. 19.

misprize¹ (mis-priz'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *misprized*, ppr. *misprizing*. [Formerly also *misprize*; *< misprize¹*, *n.*] To mistake; misconstrue.

You spend your passion on a *misprized* mood: I am not guilty of Lysander's blood.

Shak., M. N. D., III. 2. 74.

misprize² (mis-priz'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *misprized*, ppr. *misprizing*. [Also *misprise*; *< OF. mespriser* (F. *mépriser* = Sp. *menospreciar* = Pg. *menosprezar*), despise, *< mes- + priser*, *prize*, value: see *mis-2* and *prize²*.] To slight or undervalue; disparage; despise.

Misprize me not; I will trample on the heart, on the soul of him that shall say I will wrong you.

B. Jonson, *Case is Altered*, III. 3.

Less liked he still that scornful jeer

Misprized the land he loved so dear.

Scott, L. of L. M., v. 30.

misprize² (mis-priz'), *n.* [*< misprize²*, *v.*] Contempt; scorn.

Then, if all fayle, we will by force it win,

And eke reward the wretch for his *mesprise*.

Spenser, F. Q., III. ix. 9.

misproceeding (mis-prō-sē'ding), *n.* [*< mis-1 + proceeding.*] Erroneous or irregular proceeding.

Which errors and *misproceedings* they doe fortify and trench.

Bacon, *Church Controversies*.

misprofess (mis-prō-fes'), *v.* [*< mis-1 + profess.*] 1. *trans.* To make a false profession of; make unfounded pretensions to.

Keep me back, O Lord, from them who *misprofess* arts of healing the soul or the body.

Donne, *Devotions*, p. 80.

II. *intrans.* To make a false profession.

mispronounce (mis-prō-nouns'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *mispronounced*, ppr. *mispronouncing*. [*< mis-1 + pronounce.*] To pronounce erroneously or incorrectly.

mispronouncement (mis-prō-nouns'ment), *n.* [*< mispronounce + -ment.*] The act of mispronouncing.

mispronunciation (mis-prō-nun-si-ā'shon), *n.* [*< mis-1 + pronunciation.*] 1. The act of pronouncing incorrectly.—2. A wrong or improper pronunciation.

misproportion (mis-prō-pōr'shon), *v. t.* [*< mis-1 + proportion*, *v.*] To fail to place in proper proportion; join or compare without due proportion.

misprout (mis-proud'), *a.* [*< ME. misprout*; *< mis-1 + proud.*] Unduly or unwarrantably proud or vain; arrogant; haughty.

Ne no *mysproude* man amonges lordes ben allowed.

Piers Plowman (B), xiii. 436.

Ah! thou *misprout* pretence, darest thou presume to marry a lady's sister?

Marston, *Jonson*, and *Chapman*, *Eastward Ho*, III. 2.

Of thy *misprout* ambitious clan,

Thou, James of Bothwell, wert the man.

Scott, L. of the L., v. 26.

mispunctuate (mis-pungk'tū-āt), *v. t. or i.*; pret. and pp. *mispunctuated*, ppr. *mispunctuating*. [*< mis-1 + punctuate.*] To punctuate wrongly.

misprussuit (mis-pēr-sūt'), *n.* [*< mis-1 + pursue.*] A mistaken or misdirected pursuit.

The world, . . . given up to Atheism and Materialism, full of mere aoidid misbeliefs, *misprussuits*, and misresults.

Carlyle, *Sterling*, VIII. (*Davies*.)

misqualify (mis-kwō'i-fi), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *misqualified*, ppr. *misqualifying*. [*< mis-1 + qualify.*] To qualify or characterize erroneously or imperfectly.

What is called religious poetry, . . . which is commonly a painful something misnamed by the noun and *misqualified* by the adjective.

Lowell, *Study Windows*, p. 295.

misquemet, *v. t.* [ME., *< mis-1 + queme.*] To displease; offend.

But if any man these *misqueme*, He shall be baigthed as a bere.

The Plowman's Tale, I. 605.

misquotation (mis-kwō-tā'shon), *n.* [*< mis-1 + quotation.*] 1. The act of quoting wrong.—2. An incorrect quotation.

misquote (mis-kwōt'), *v. t. or i.*; pret. and pp. *misquoted*, ppr. *misquoting*. [*< mis-1 + quote.*] 1. To quote or cite incorrectly.

Take hackney'd jokes from Miller, get by rote, And just enough of learning to *misquote*.

Byron, *Eng. Bards and Scotch Reviewers*.

2†. To misread; misconstrue; misinterpret.

Look how we can, or sad or merrily,

Interpretation will *misquote* our looks.

Shak., 1 Hen. IV., v. 2. 13.

=Syn. *Garble*, etc. See *misstate*.

misraise (mis-rāz'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *misraised*, ppr. *misraising*. [*< mis-1 + raise.*] To raise or excite unwisely or without due cause.

Here we were out of danger of this *misraised* fury.

By Hall, *Free Prisoner*, § 5.

misrate (mis-rāt'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *misrated*, ppr. *misrating*. [*< mis-1 + rate¹*, *v.*] To rate erroneously; estimate falsely.

Assuming false, or *misrating* true, advantages.

Barrow, *Works*, III. xxix.

misread (mis-rēd'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *misread*, ppr. *misreading*. [*< mis-1 + read¹*.] To read wrongly; misconstrue; misinterpret; mistake the sense or significance of.

He *misread* the disposition of the great body of citizens.

Froude, *Cesar*, p. 209.

misreading (mis-rē'ding), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *misread*, *v.*] Erroneous reading or citation; misinterpretation.

A similar *misreading* of Baillarger, contained in a single sentence, is the one point from which I dissent in the extremely clear and concise chapter.

E. Gurney, *Proc. Soc. Psych. Research*, III. 163, note.

misreceive (mis-rē-sēv'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *misreceived*, ppr. *misreceiving*. [*< mis-1 + receive.*] To receive ungraciously; take amiss.

There is nothing that more dishonoureth governors than to *misreceive* moderate addresses.

Waterhouse, *Apology* (1653), p. 249. (*Latham*.)

misrecite (mis-rē-sit'), *v. t.* [*< mis-1 + recite.*] To recite or repeat incorrectly.

The allgeders of testimonies . . . do *misrecite* the sense of the author they quote.

Boyle, *Works*, II. 477.

misreckon (mis-rek'n), *v. t.* [*< mis-1 + reckon.*] To reckon or compute erroneously.

It is a familiar error in Josephus to *misreckon* times.

Raleigh, *Hist. World*, II. xvii. 10.

misreckoning (mis-rek'ning), *n.* An erroneous or false reckoning.

misredet, *v. t.* [ME. *misreden*, *< AS. misrēdan*, advise wrongly, give bad counsel, *< mis-*, wrongly, + *rēdan*, advise: see *read¹*, *redel¹*.] To advise unwisely or to bad purpose.

misrefer (mis-rē-fēr'), *v. t. and i.* [*< mis-1 + refer.*] To refer or report wrongly.

Th' outward senses,

Which oft misapprehend and *misreferre*.

Davies, *Miram in Modum*, p. 12. (*Davies*.)

misreflect (mis-rē-flekt'), *v. t.* [*< mis-1 + reflect.*] To reflect wrongly; misrepresent: as, to *misreflect* an object.

misreform (mis-rē-fōrm'), *v. t.* [*< mis-1 + reform.*] To reform amiss or imperfectly; change for the worse.

misregard (mis-rē-gārd'), *n.* [*< mis-1 + regard.*] Misconstruction.

When as these rimes be red

With *misregard*. *Spenser*, F. Q., IV. viii. 29.

misregulate (mis-reg'ū-lāt'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *misregulated*, ppr. *misregulating*. [*< mis-1 + regulate.*] To regulate wrongly or imperfectly.

Dickens.

misrehearse (mis-rē-hērs'), *v. t. or i.*; pret. and pp. *misrehearsed*, ppr. *misrehearsing*. [*< mis-1 + rehearse.*] To rehearse or quote inaccurately; err in recapitulating or repeating.

He would make you ween here that I bothe *misrehearse* and misconstrue.

Sir T. More, *Works*, p. 1009.

misrelate (mis-rē-lāt'), *v. t.* [*< mis-1 + relate.*] To relate falsely or inaccurately; give a false account of.

To satisfy me that he *misrelated* not the experiment, he . . . gave me the opportunity of trying it.

Boyle.

misrelation (mis-rē-lā'shon), *n.* [*< mis-1 + relation.*] Erroneous relation or narration.

misreligion (mis-rē-lij'on), *n.* [*< mis-1 + religion.*] False religion.

Branded with the infamy of a Paganish *misreligion*.

By Hall, *The Ten Lepers*.

misremember (mis-rē-men'bēr'), *v. t. or i.* [*< mis-1 + remember.*] To mistake in recalling to mind; err by failure of memory.

My selfe was onersene in that place wyth a lytle haast, in *misre-remembering* one worde of his.

Sir T. More, *Works*, p. 1139.

He is here, practising for the mask; of which, if I *misremember* not, I wrote as much as you desire to know.

Donne, *Letters*, I.

misrender (mis-ren'dēr'), *v. t.* [*< mis-1 + render.*] To render or construe inaccurately; translate erroneously.

They [the Psalms] must at least be allowed to contain polished and fashionable expressions in their own language, how coarsely soever they have been *mis-rendered* in ours.

Boyle, *Works*, II. 297.

misrepeat (mis-rē-pēt'), *v. t.* [*< mis-1 + repeat.*] To repeat erroneously.

The petition was of many sheets of paper, and contained many false accusations (and . . . some truths *misrepeated*).
Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 122.

misreport (mis-rē-pōrt'), *v.* [*< mis-1 + report.*] *I. trans.* 1. To report incorrectly.

Yf they be such indeed, quod your frende, and that they bee not mistaken or *misreported*.
Sir T. More, Works, p. 249.

2†. To give a false report of; misrepresent maliciously; backbite; slander.

Not to backbite, slander, *misreport*, or undervalue any man.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 197.

II. intrans. To make an incorrect report.

Cæsar, whose Authority we are now first to follow, wanted not who tax'd him of *mis-reporting* in his Commentaries.
Milton, Hist. Eng., I.

misreport (mis-rē-pōrt'), *n.* [*< misreport, v.*] A false or incorrect report.

We are not to be guided in the sense we have of that book . . . by the *misreports* of some ancients.
N. Greve, Cosmologia Sacra, iv. 1.

misreporter (mis-rē-pōr'tēr), *n.* One who misreports or reports falsely.

misrepresent (mis-rep-rē-zent'), *v.* [*< mis-1 + represent.*] *I. trans.* 1. To represent erroneously or falsely; give a false or incorrect account or representation of, whether intentionally or not.

In the very act of *misrepresenting* the laws of composition, he shows how well he understands them.
Macaulay, John Dryden.

2. To fail to represent correctly or in good faith as agent or official representative; act contrary to the wishes or interests of, as of one's principal or constituents, in the transaction of business, legislation, etc.

II. intrans. To convey a false impression.

Or do my eyes *misrepresent*? Can this be he?

Milton, S. A., I. 124.

misrepresentation (mis-rep'rē-zen-tā'shen), *n.* [*< mis-1 + representation.*] 1. Erroneous or false representation; an unfair or dishonest account or exposition; a false statement; as, to injure one's character by *misrepresentations*.

The Scriptures frequently forbid rash judgments, and censoriousness, and a *misrepresentation* of other men's actions, and hard thoughts concerning them.
Jortin, Discourses, iii.

2. Incorrect or unfaithful representation in the capacity of agent or official representative, as of a principal in a matter of business, or of constituents in legislation.—3. In *map-making*, faultiness in a map-projection, estimated with regard to its unequal scale in different parts and to its distortion of angles.

misrepresentative (mis-rep-rē-zen'tā-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [*< mis-1 + representative.*] *I. a.* Tending to misrepresent or convey a false impression; misrepresenting.

II. n. One who misrepresents, or fails to represent truly. [Rare.]

Let us hope the lovers of this sort of freedom are *misrepresentatives* of their race. *Congregationalist*, Aug. 12, 1886.

misrepresenter (mis-rep-rē-zen'tēr), *n.* One who misrepresents.

misrepute (mis-rē-pūt'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *misreputed*, ppr. *misreputing*. [*< mis-1 + repute.*] To repute or estimate erroneously; hold in wrong estimation.

They shall vindicate the *misreputed* honour of Ood.

Milton, Divorce, ii. 22.

misresemblance (mis-rē-zem'blans), *n.* [*< mis-1 + resemblance.*] An imperfect or mistaken resemblance or description. [Rare.]

Return we now
To a lighter strain, and from the gallery
Of the Dutch poet's *misresemblances*
Pass into mine.

Southey, To A. Cunningham. (*Davies*.)

misresult (mis-rē-zult'), *n.* [*< mis-1 + result.*] An untoward or unwelcome result or conclusion. *Carlyle*. See quotation under *mispursuit*.

misrule (mis-röl'), *n.* [*< mis-1 + rule, n.*] 1. Bad rule; misgovernment; wrongful exercise of power or authority.

As if . . . I to them [my enemies] had quitted all,
At random yielded up to their *misrule*.

Milton, P. L., x. 628.

2. Absence of control or restraint; insubordination; disorder.

Fare not with foll' our foes for to glade,
Ne wrik not vnwisly in thi wilde dedis,
That thi manhod be marte thrugh thi *mysrule*.

Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), I. 6126.

The loud *misrule*
Of Chaos far removed. *Milton*, P. L., vii. 271.

There, in the portal placed, the heaven-born maid
Enormous riot and *misrule* survey'd.

Fenton, in Pope's *Odyssey*, I. 138.

Abbot of misrule. See *abbot*.—Lord or king of *misrule*. See *lord*.

misrule (mis-röl'), *v. t. or i.*; pret. and pp. *misruled*, ppr. *misruiling*. [*< ME. misreulen; < mis-1 + rule, v.*] To rule badly; govern unwisely or oppressively.

Nor has any ruler a right to require that his subjects should be contented with his misgovernment by showing them a neighbouring prince who oppresses and *misrules* far more.
Brougham.

misruly† (mis-rö'li), *a.* [*< mis-1 + ruly*, as also in *unruly*.] Unruly; ungovernable.

Curb the range of his *misruly* tongue.

Ep. Hall, Satires, VI. 178.

miss¹ (mis), *v.* [*< ME. missen, myssen, < AS. missan* (not **mission*), *miss* (fail to hit), escape the notice of, = OFries. *missa*, be without, = D. *missen* = MLG. LG. *missen* = OHG. MHG. G. *missen* = Icel. *missa* = Sw. *mista* = Dan. *misste* = Goth. **missjan* (not recorded), *miss*; from an orig. noun or adj. extant as a prefix, AS. and E. *mis* = D. *mis* = OHG. *missa*-, MHG. *misse*-, G. *misse*-, *miss*-, *mis* = Icel. *mis* = Sw. *miss* = Dan. *mis* = Goth. *missa*-, 'wrongly,' 'amiss,' in the adverb, E. *miss¹*, ME. *mis* = D. *mis* = Icel. *mis*, wrongly, *amiss*, = Goth. *misso*, interchangeably, and in the derivative, AS. *mislic*, *misselic*, *missenlic*, *missendlic*, etc., = Goth. *missaleiks*, various, diverse, different (see *mislich*); prob. with orig. pp. suffix -t (E. -ed, -ed²) from the root of AS. *mithan* (pp. *mithen*), avoid, conceal, be concealed, refrain, = OS. *mithan* = OFries. *mitha* = D. *mijden* = MLG. *miden* = OHG. *midan*, MHG. *miden*, G. *meiden*, avoid. The different senses 'miss', 'avoid', 'change', 'be various,' may all be derived from that of 'deviate.' Cf. the development of senses associated with *mad¹*, from 'change', 'alter', to 'maim' in a physical sense, 'distract' in a mental sense. See *mis*-, *amiss*, etc.] *I. trans.* 1. To fail to reach or attain; come short of, or go aside or deviate from, as what is aimed at, expected, or desired; fail to hit, catch, or grasp; as, to *miss* the mark.

Though we could not have his life, yet we *missed* not our desires in his soft departure.

Sir T. Browne, To a Friend.

I was to see Monsieur Verney at his Apartment at the upper-end of the Royal Physick Garden, but, *missing* my visit, went up with a young Gentleman of my Lord Ambassador's Retinue, to see Mr. Bennia.

Lister, Journey to Paris, p. 63.

The pleasure *miss'd* her, and the scandal hit.

Pope, Moral Essays, ii. 128.

As I never *miss* aim, I had the misadventure to kill the Honourable Master Crofts at the first shot.

Scott, Peveril of the Peak, xxxiv.

2. To fail or come short of, as from lack of capacity or opportunity; fail to be, find, attain to, or accomplish (what one might or should have been, found, attained to, or accomplished): as, he just *missed* being a poet; you have *missed* your true vocation.

The invention all admired, and each how he
To be the inventor *miss'd*. *Milton*, P. L., vi. 490.

3. To fail to find, get, or keep; come short of having or receiving; fail to obtain or enjoy: as, to *miss* the way or one's footing; to *miss* a meal or an appointment.

In that city virtue shall never cease,
And felicity no soul shall *miss*.

Rob. of Gloucester, p. 584, App.

If she desired above all things to have Argalus, Argalus feared nothing but to *miss* Parthenia.

Sir P. Sidney.

Spur to destruction—

You cannot *miss* the way.

Fletcher, Humorous Lieutenant, ii. 2.

One must have eyes that see, and ears that hear, or one *misses* a good deal. *Mrs. J. H. Ewing*, Idyll of the Woods.

4. To become aware of the loss or absence of; find to be lacking; note or deplore the absence of; feel the want or need of: as, to *miss* one's watch or purse; to *miss* the comforts of home; to *miss* the prattle of a child.

Neither *missed* we anything. . . . Nothing was *missed* of all that pertained unto him. 1 Sam. xxv. 15, 21.

Thoe I have *miss'd*, and thought it long, deprived
Thy presence. *Milton*, P. L., ix. 857.

The king was no sooner gone than the army *missed* him, and was all in the greatest uproar.

Bruce, Source of the Nile, II. 21.

5. To fail to note, perceive, or observe; overlook or disregard: as, to *miss* the best points of a play.

The faults of his understanding and temper lie on the surface, and cannot be *missed*. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., vii.

6. To escape; succeed in avoiding.

I have purged and vexed my body much since I writ to you, and this day I have *missed* my fit; and this is the first time that I could discern any intermission.

Donne, Letters, xxii.

So well my Armour did resist,
So oft by Flight the Blow I *miss*.

Cowley, Anacreontics, iv.

And you have *miss'd* the irreverent doom

Of those that wear the Poet's crown.

Tennyson, To —.

7. To omit; leave out; skip, as a word in reciting or a note in singing.

She would never *miss* one day

A walk so fine, a sight so gay.

Prior, Lady's Looking-Glass.

8†. To do without; dispense with; spare.

We cannot *miss* him; he does make our fire,
Fetch in our wood. *Shak.*, Tempest, I. 2. 311.

I will have honest, valiant souls about me;
I cannot *miss* thee. *Fletcher*, Mad Lover, ii. 1.

9†. To lack; be deprived of.

For as a man may nat see that *misseth* hua eyen,

No more can no clerkes bote if hit be of bookes.

Piers Plowman (C), xv. 44.

To *miss* one's tip, to fail in one's scheme or purpose; fail in effecting a desired object. [Slang.]

Jupe [a circus clown] . . . didn't do what he ought to do. Was short in his leapa and bad in his tumbling. . . . In a general way that's *missing* his tip.

Dickens, Hard Times, I. 6.

One as had had it very sharp actly runs right at the leaders, . . . only luckily for him he *misses* his tip and comes over a heap o' stones.

T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Rugby, I. 4.

To *miss* out, to omit; leave out.

In several instances the transcriber by a slip of the pen has *missed* out words or parts of words.

English Gids (E. E. T. S.), p. 432, note.

To *miss* stays (*naut.*), to fail in going about from one tack to another. See *stay*.—To *miss* the cushion†. See *cushion*.

II. intrans. 1. To fail of success or effect; miscarry; fail to hit the mark, as in shooting, playing certain games, etc.

How mygte y of thi mercy *mysse*,

Sithen to helpe man thou art so hende?

Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 208.

Men observe when things hit, and not when they *miss*.

Bacon.

Flying bullets now,

To execute his rage, appear too slow;

They *miss*, or sweep but common souls away.

Waller.

2†. To fall short; fail in observation or attainment: with *of* or *in*.

Butt for alle he *myst* of his entent.

Generydes (E. E. T. S.), I. 1383.

If your scholer do *miss* sometimes in marking rightlie these foresaid sixe things, childe not hastlie.

Ascham, The Scholemaster, p. 31.

To that end he [St. Paul] lays down the most powerful Motive and Consideration: for in de season ye shall reap if ye faint not; i. e. ye shall not *miss* of a reward from God.

Stillingsfleet, Sermons, II. vii.

3†. To go astray; go wrong; slip; fall.

Saye, and not *missee*,

How long agone, and whence yt waa,

The fayre rounde worlde first came to passe,

As yt now ys?

Puttenham, Partheniades, xi.

Emongst the Angels, a whole legione
Of wicked Sprightes did fall from happy blis;
What wonder, then, if one of women all did *miss*?

Spenser, F. Q., III. ix. 2.

miss¹ (mis), *n.* [*< ME. mis, mys, misse, mysse*; from the verb. Cf. *amiss*.] 1. A failure to find, reach, catch, hit, grasp, obtain, or attain; want of success.

And so he made his *mis* to mende

The sawter buke right to the ende.

Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 78.

Ye *missee* of Lord Sandwich redonb'd the losse to me, and shew'd the folly of hazarding so brave a feete.

Evelyn, Diary, June 2, 1672.

2†. Error; fault; misdeed; wrong-doing; sin.

When we war put out of that blis

To won in midelerth for oure *mis*.

Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 66.

O rakel hand, to doon so foule a *mys* [var. *amys*].

Chaucer, Manciple's Tale, l. 174.

Thus, although God sent his holy spirit to call mee, and though I heard him, yet . . . I went forward obstinately in my *missee*.

Greene, Oration-Worth of Wit (ed. 1617).

3†. Hurt or harm from mistake or accident.

Beholde frelete of my manhede

That makes me oft to do of *mysse*.

Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 106.

And though one fall through heedless hast,

Yet is his *missee* not mickle.

Spenser, Shep. Cal., July.

4. Loss; want; hence, a feeling of loss.

I beseeche you to sende me for simes oon of your olde gownes, which will contrivale much of the prenysses I wote wele; and I shall be yours while I live, and at your comandement; I have grete *myst* of it, God knows.

Paston Letters, II. 334.

The boy not to be found?

I feel

A sad miss of him.

Massinger, *Bashful Lover*, II. 1.

5. Specifically, in *printing*, a failure on the part of the person feeding the blank sheets to a press to supply a sheet at the right moment for impression. The miss must be corrected by running through several sheets to absorb the ink put on the blanks by the form.

6. In the game of loo, an extra hand dealt out, for which the players in turn have the option of exchanging their own.—A miss is as good as a mile, a narrow escape is no worse than a remote one; so one escapes a danger it does not matter much how near it approached.

miss¹ (mis), *adv.* [*ME. mis, mys, mysse* = *D. mis* = *Ice. mis*, *adv.*, wrong, amiss; see *miss¹*, *v.* Cf. *miss*, *n.*, *amiss*.] Wrongly; badly; amiss.

The things ben so *mys* entochanged.

Chaucer, *Boethius*, IV. prose 5.

To correcten that is *mis* I mente.

Chaucer, *Prologue to Canon's Yeoman's Tale*, I. 446.

miss² (mis), *n.* [An abbr. of *mistress*, at first prob. as a title, the form *Mistress*, as written *Mrs.* and pronounced *mis'ez*, being still commonly abbreviated in rustic use in New England and among the Southern negroes, to *Miss*, often printed *Mis*. Cf. also def. 3. See *mistress*, *Mrs.*] 1. Mistress: a reduced form of this title, which, so reduced, came to be regarded, when prefixed to the name of a young woman or girl, as a sort of diminutive, and was especially applied to young girls (corresponding to *master* as applied to young boys), older unmarried girls or women being styled *mistress* even in the lifetime of the mother; later, and in present use, a title prefixed to the name of any unmarried woman or girl. In a restricted use, the title *Miss*, with the surname only, now distinguishes the eldest daughter of a family, the younger daughters having the title *Mis* prefixed to their full name; as, *Miss Brown*, *Miss Mary Brown*, etc. Some matronly unmarried women, holding independent positions as householders or otherwise, are still styled *Mistress* (*Mrs.*) as a mark of special respect, at least in some parts of the United States. In speaking or writing of two or more persons of the same name by the title of *Miss*, the plural form is often given to the name as a whole, as the *Miss Smiths*, instead of to the title, as the *Misses Smith*.

The four *Miss* Willises. *Dickens*, *Sketches*, III.

Miss Guest held her chin too high, and . . . *Miss* Laura spoke and moved continually with a view to effect.

George Eliot, *Mill on the Floss*, IV. 9.

Her says to me "Are you *Mrs.* or *Miss*?" "Neither, ma'am," I says, "I am a servant." That young woman respected herself and her calling.

N. and Q., 7th ser., VII. 256.

2. A young unmarried woman; a girl. In this sense chiefly colloquial; in trade use it has reference to sizes, etc.: as, ladies', *misses'*, and children's shoes.

Where there are little masters and *misses* in a house, they are great impediments to the diversions of the servants.

Sometimes I half wish I were merely

A plain or a penniless *miss*.

Locke, A Nice Correspondent.

3. A mistress (of a household). [Southern U. S., in negro use.]—4t. [In this use a direct abbr. of *mistress* in the same sense—a slang use, independent of the above.] A kept mistress.

She being taken to be the Earle of Oxford's *miss* (as at this time they began to call lewd women).

Evelyn, *Diary*, Jan. 9, 1662.

Undecent women, . . . inflaming several young noblemen and gallants, became their *misses*.

Evelyn, *Diary*, Oct. 18, 1666.

If after all you think it a disgrace

That Edward's *miss* thus perks it in your face.

Pope, *Epil.* to Rowe's *Jane Shore*, I. 46.

missa (mis'ä), *n.* [LL. *missa*: see *miss¹*.] 1. The mass; a mass.—2. In the *Mozarabic liturgy*, a variable prayer or address, called more fully the *Oratio Missæ* (Prayer of the Mass), answering to the Gallican *Præfatio Missæ* (Preface of the Mass). It probably derived its name from the fact that the dismissal (*missa*) of the catechumens originally preceded it.

missal (mis'al), *a.* and *n.* [I. *a.* = OF. *missal*, < ML. *missalis*, of the mass, < *missa*, the mass; see *miss¹*. II. *n.* = F. *missel* = Sp. *misal* = Pg. *missal* = It. *messale*, < ML. *missale*, a mass-book, neut. of *missalis*, of the mass; see I.] I. *a.* Pertaining to the mass, or to the missal or Roman Catholic mass-book.

It had been good for our *missal* priests to have dwelled in that country. *Latimer*, 3d Sermon bet. Edw. VI., 1549.

The *missal* sacrifice. *Ep. Hall*.

Missal litanies. See *litany*, 2.

II. *n.* In the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, the book containing all the liturgical forms necessary for celebrating mass throughout the year. Orig-

nally the ordinary, canon, and some other parts of the mass were contained in the sacramentary, which also included the offices for the other sacraments. In addition to this the antiphony, lectionary, and evangelary had to be used. Early in the eighth century the name of *missal* (*missalis* (sc. *liber*), *missale*) came to be applied to the sacramentary, and later to books containing additional parts of the mass. A book like the modern *missal*, containing all the forms of the mass, was called a *plenary missal* (*missale plenarium*). The modern Roman *missal* (the "reformed *missal*") was issued substantially in its present form under Pius V. in 1570, and revised again under Clement VIII. and Urban VIII. It is the only Latin *missal* allowed to be used in the Roman Catholic Church, with the exception of the limited local use of the Ambrosian, Mozarabic, and some monastic rites. Roman Catholic priests in England do not follow the *Sarum* and other ancient English uses, but the present Roman rites. The Uniate and other Latinizing communities in Oriental countries are allowed to retain their ancient offices, with alterations more or less considerable. In the Roman *missal*, after the introductory matter (calendar, general rubrics, etc.) come the introits, collects, epistles, gospels, graduals, offertoria, secrets, communions, postcommunions, etc., throughout the year. The ordinary and canon of the mass are placed in the middle of the book, between the proper of Holy Saturday and that of Easter Sunday. After these masses da tempore follow the common of saints, votive and special masses, etc., and masses allowed to be used in special places. The *euchologion* of the Greek Church answers not to the *missal*, but to the original sacramentary.

The Sacramentary became subdivided into the full mass-book or *missal* properly so named.

Rock, *Church of our Fathers*, III. II. 19.

As tender and reverential . . . as a nun over her *missal*.

O. W. Holmes, *Autocrat*, II.

missal-book (mis'al-bük), *n.* The mass-book or *missal*.

They present to him the Cross, and the *Missal-Book* to swear upon.

Howell, *Letters*, I. v. 42.

missay (mis-sä'), *v.* [*ME. missayen*, *myssayen*, *myssayen*; < *mis-1* + *say¹*.] I. *trans.* 1t. To say or utter wrongly or amiss.

Lest any thing in general might be *missaid* in their public Prayers through ignorance, or want of care, contrary to the faith.

Milton, *Animadversions*, § 2.

2. To speak ill of; slander. [Obsolete or archaie.]

It is synne . . . when that he by lightnesse or folie *myssayeth* or scorneth his neighebores. *Chaucer*, *Parson's Tale*.

Be thou no chyder, ne of wordys boold

To *myssay* thy neyghbores nouthen yong ne oolde.

Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 42.

Far liefer had I fight a score of times

Than hear thee so *missay* me and revile.

Tennyson, *Gareth and Lynette*.

3t. To reproach; rebuke.

And *mysselde* the lewes manliche and manaced hem to bete.

Piers Plouman (B), xvi. 127.

II. *trans.* To speak amiss; speak ill.

Now merce swete, yt I *myssay*.

Chaucer, *Anelida and Arcite*, I. 317.

missayer (mis-sä'ér), *n.* One who missays; an evil-speaker.

And if that any *missayer*

Despise women, . . .

Blame him, and bidde him holde him stille.

Rom. of the Rose, I. 2231.

misscript (mis-skript'), *n.* [*< mis-1* + *script*.] A word wrongly or incorrectly written. *F. Hall*, *Mod. Eng.*, p. 175, note.

missee (mis-sē'), *v.*; pret. *missee*, pp. *misseen*, ppr. *misseeing*. [*< mis-1* + *see*.] I. *trans.* To take a wrong view of; see in a false or distorted form.

Success may blind him, and then he *missee*s the facts and comes to ruin.

Carlyle, in *Froude*.

The average man . . . by conforming himself to the common convention of the crowd, . . . secures himself from being much *misseen*.

New Princeton Rev., II. 6.

II. *trans.* To take a wrong, false, or distorted view; see inaccurately or imperfectly.

Herein he fundamentally mistook, *missee*d, and miswent.

Carlyle, *Misc.*, IV. 236. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

misseek (mis-sēk'), *v.*; pret. *misseek*, pp. *misseeked*, ppr. *misseeking*. [*< mis-1* + *seek*.] To seek or search for in a wrong way or wrong direction.

And yet the thing that most is your desire

You do *misseek*.

Wyatt, *Of the Meane and Sure Estate*.

misseeingt, *a.* [*< mis-1* + *seeing*, *a.*] *Mis*-becoming; unbecoming; sorry.

For never knight I saw in such *misseeing* plight.

Spenser, *F. Q.*, I. ix. 23.

misseeingt, *n.* [*< mis-1* + *seeing*, *n.*] Simulation.

With her witchcraft and *misseeing* sweets.

Spenser, *F. Q.*, I. vii. 50.

missel (mis'l), *n.* Same as *mistlethrush*. *Imp. Dict.*

misseldinet, **misseldent**, *n.* Obsolete variants of *mistletoe*.

mistlethrush, *n.* See *mistlethrush*.

mistletoe, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *mistletoe*.

missel-tree (mis'l-trē), *n.* In British Guiana, a moderate-sized tree, *Bellucia quinqueris*, of the natural order *Melastomaceæ*. It bears a six-celled berry, flavored like raspberry, seated in a permanent yellow bell-shaped calyx. *Smith*, *Dict. Economic Plants*.

missemblance (mis-sem'blans), *n.* [*< mis-1* + *semblance*.] False resemblance.

missend (mis-send'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *missent*, ppr. *missending*. [*< mis-1* + *send*.] To send amiss or incorrectly; as, to *missend* a letter.

missense (mis-sens'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *missensed*, ppr. *missensencing*. [*< mis-1* + *sense*.] To give a wrong sense or meaning to.

Missensencing his lines. *Feltham*, *Resolves*, p. 107.

missentence (mis-sen'tens), *n.* [*< mis-1* + *sentence*.] A wrong or undeserved sentence.

That *mis-sentence* which pronounced by a plain . . . man would appear most gross.

Ep. Hackel, *Alp. Williams*, I. 72. (*Darvies*.)

misserve (mis-serv'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *misserved*, ppr. *misserving*. [*< ME. misserven*; < *mis-1* + *serve*.] To serve badly.

I was *misserved* of my dynere.

Lytell Geste of Robyn Hode (Child's Ballads, V. 78).

The good statute, . . . whereby a man may have what he thinketh he hath, and not be abused or *misserved* in that he buys.

Bacon, *Judicial Charge*.

misset (mis-set'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *misset*, ppr. *missetting*. [*< ME. missetten*; < *mis-1* + *set¹*.] To set amiss; place wrongly.

Many a worde I overskippte

In my tale, for pure fere

Lest my wordys *misset* were.

Chaucer, *Death of Blanche*, I. 1219.

If, therefore, that boundary of suits [an oath] be taken away, or *misset*, where shall be the end?

Bacon, *Judicial Charge*.

misset (mis-set'), *p. a.* Out of humor. [*Scotch*.] Our minnie's sair *mis-set* after her ordinar, sir.

Scott, *Heart of Mid-Lothian*, xviii.

misshape (mis-shāp'), *v.*; pret. *misshaped*, ppr. *misshapen* or *misshaped*, ppr. *misshaping*. [*< ME. misshapen*; < *mis-1* + *shape*, *v.*] To shape ill; give bad form to; deform.

O was it warwolf in the wood, . . .

My ain true love, that *mis-shaped* thee?

Kempion (Child's Ballads, I. 141).

Some figures monstrous and *misshaped* appear.

Pope, *Essay on Criticism*, I. 171.

misshape (mis-shāp'), *n.* [*< mis-1* + *shape*, *n.*] A bad or distorted shape or figure; deformity.

The one of them . . . did seeme to looke askew,

That her *mis-shape* much helpt.

Spenser, *F. Q.*, V. xii. 29.

misshapen (mis-shā'pn), *p. a.* Ill-shaped; deformed; ugly.

Ther arn mo *misshapen* a-mong suche beggers

Than of meny other men that on this morld walken.

Piers Plouman (C), x. 171.

I could rather see the stage filled with agreeable objects . . . than see it crowded with withered or *misshapen* figures.

Goldsmith, *The Bee*, No. 1.

misshapeness (mis-shā'pn-nes), *n.* The state of being misshapen or deformed.

misshathe (mis-shēth'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *misshathed*, ppr. *misshathing*. [*< mis-1* + *sheathe*.] To sheathe amiss or in a wrong place.

This dagger hath mista'en, . . .

And is *mis-sheathed* in my daughter's bosom!

Shak., R. and J., v. 3. 205.

[In this passage some editions read "And it *misshathed*."] **missificator** (mis'i-ti-kāt'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *missificatus*, ppr. *missificating*, ppr. *missificating*. [*< ML. missificatus*, pp. of *missificare*, celebrate mass, < *missa*, mass (see *mass*), + *L. facere*, make.] To celebrate mass. [Rare.]

What can be gather'd hence but that the Prelat would still sacrifice? conceive him, readers, he would *missificate*. Their altars indeed were in a fair forwardness.

Milton, *Church-Government*, I. 5.

missile (mis'il), *a.* and *n.* [= OF. *missile* = It. *missile*, < L. *missilis*, that may be thrown, neut. *missile*, a weapon to be thrown, a javelin, in pl. *missilia*, presents thrown among the people by the emperors, < *mittere*, pp. *missus*, send; see *mission*.] I. *a.* Capable of being thrown; adapted to be hurled by the hand, or discharged from a weapon, as from a sling, bow, or gun, or from a military engine.

His *missile* weapon was a lying tongue,

Which he far off like swiftest lightning flung.

P. Fletcher, *Purple Island*.

We bend the bow, or wing the *missile* dart. *Pope*.

II. *n.* Anything thrown for the purpose of hitting something; specifically, a weapon or projectile designed for throwing or discharging, as a lance, an arrow, a bullet, or a cannon-ball.

Some were whelm'd with *missiles* of the wall,

And some were push'd with lances from the rock.

Tennyson, *Princess*, Prologue.

missing† (mis'ing), *n.* [*< ME. myssyng; verbal n. of miss¹, v.*] Want; lack.

Of myrthe neuermore to haue myssyng.

York Plays, p. 3.

missing (mis'ing), *p. a.* Not present or not found; absent; gone.

If by any means he be *missing*, then shall thy life be for his.

And for a time caught up to God, as once
Moses was in the mount, and *missing* long.

Milton, P. R., li. 15.

Missing link. See *link¹*.

mis-sing†, *v. t. and i.* [*< mis-1 + sing.*] To sing amiss. *Richardson.*

Now, sileer [Wernock], thou hast split the marke,
Albe that I ne wot I han *mis-song*.

W. Browne, Young Willie and Old Wernock.

missingly (mis'ing-li), *adv.* So as to miss or feel the absence of something. [*Rare.*]

I have *missingly* noted he is of late much retired from court.

Shak., W. T., iv. 2. 35.

mission (mish'on), *n.* [*< F. mission, a sending, a mission, OF. mission, expense, = Sp. mision = Pg. missão = It. missione = D. missie = G. Dan. Sw. mission, a mission, < L. misio(n-), a sending, sending away, despatching, discharging, release, remission, cessation, < mittere, send. The E. words derived from the L. mittere are numerous, e. g. admit, amit², commit, compromit, demit, emit, intermit, omit, permit, pretermit, remit, submit, transmit, etc., mise¹, compromise, demise, dismiss, premise, premiss, promise, surmise, admission, commission¹, dismissal, etc., commissary, emissary, promissory, etc., mass², etc., mess¹, message, messenger, missile, mission, missionary, missive, etc., with numerous secondary derivatives.*] 1. A sending of an agent or a messenger; a charge given to go and perform some service; delegation for a specific duty or purpose: as, to be sent on a *mission* to a foreign government, or to the heathen.

Whose glorious deeds, but in these fields of late,
Made emulous *missions* 'mongst the gods themselves.

Shak., T. and C., iii. 3. 189.

They never enquired whether the Miracle were wrought or no, or whether their Doctrine were true; all their Question was about their *Mission*, whether it were ordinary or extraordinary.

Stillingsfleet, Sermons, II. i.

2. That for which one is sent or commissioned; the power conferred or duty imposed on an envoy or messenger; a delegated business or function; an errand.

Hast thou perform'd my *mission* which I gave?
Tennyson, Morte d'Arthur.

Hence—3. That for which a person or thing is destined or designed; predestined function; determinate purpose or object.

How to begin, how to accomplish best
His end of being on earth, and *mission* high.

Milton, P. R., li. 114.

The ardour and perseverance with which he [William of Orange] devoted himself to his *mission* have scarcely any parallel in history.

Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vii.

Miss Wisk's *mission* . . . was to show the world that woman's *mission* was man's *mission*; and that the only genuine *mission* of both man and woman was to be always moving declaratory resolutions about things in general at public meetings.

What if it be the *mission* of that age
My death will usher into life, to shake
This torpor of assurance from our creed?

Browning, Ring and Book, II. 224.

4. An organized effort for the spread of religion, or for the enlightenment and elevation of some community or region; organized missionary effort; religious propagandism: as, Christian *missions*; the home and foreign *missions* of the Presbyterian Church; domestic *missions*; the city *mission*.—5. In the Roman Catholic and Anglican churches, a series of special religious services organized to quicken the piety of Christians and convert the impenitent. The person appointed to conduct such a mission is termed a *missioner*.—6. A particular field of missionary activity; a missionary post or station, or the body of missionaries established there; a center of organized missionary effort or of religious propagandism; specifically, in the Roman Catholic Church, the district assigned to a missionary priest.—7. The office or establishment of a foreign envoy; the charge or post of an ambassador; a foreign legation: as, the *mission* to Persia; the members of the British *mission* at Washington.—8†. Dismission; discharge from service.

In Cesar's army, somewhat the soldiers would have had, yet only demanded a *mission* or discharge.

Bacon, Apophthegms.

=*Syn.* 2. Office, duty, charge, embassy.

mission (mish'on), *v. t.* [*< mission, n.*] To send on a mission; commission. *Southey.* [*Rare.*]

Lamia, regal, drest,

Silently paced about, and, as she went, . . .

Mission'd her viewless servants to enrich

The fretted splendour of each nook and niche.

Keats, Lamia, li.

missionary (mish'on-ā-ri), *a. and n.* [= *F. missionnaire = Sp. misionario, misionero = Pg. misionario, missionar = It. missionario, missionary, a missionary, < ML. missionarius, pertaining to a mission, < L. misio(n-), a mission: see mission.*] I. *a.* Relating or pertaining to missions, especially Christian missions; proper to one sent on a mission; characteristic of a propagandist: as, a *missionary* society or meeting; *missionary* funds; *missionary* work; *missionary* zeal or energy.—**Missionary bishop**, a bishop having jurisdiction in a heathen country, or in districts newly settled or not yet erected into dioceses. Missionary bishops of the Church of England are commonly called *colonial bishops*, whether their jurisdictions are in British colonies or not. In most of the British colonies, however, the bishops are diocesan.

II. *n.*; pl. *missionaries* (-riz). 1. One who is sent upon a mission; an envoy or messenger.

Through the transparent region of the skies,
Swift as a wish, the *missionary* flies.

Garth, Dispensary, iv.

2. Specifically, a person sent by ecclesiastical authority to labor for the propagation of his religious faith in a community where his church has no self-supporting indigenous organization; hence, any propagandist.

The Presbyterian *missionary*, who hath been persecuted for his religion.

Swift.

The armies mustered in the North were as much *missionaries* to the mind of the country as they were carriers of material.

missioner (mish'on-ēr), *n.* [*< mission + -er¹. Cf. missionary.*] 1. One sent on a mission; an envoy.

And these the *missioners* our zeal has made.

Dryden, Hind and Panther, ii. 565.

2. A missionary.

For the *Missioners* living here [in Tonquin] are purposeful skill'd in mending Clocks, Watches, or some Mathematical Instruments, of which the country people are ignorant.

Dampier, Voyages, II. i. 96.

When . . . the first European *missioner* entered China, the court was informed that he possessed great skill in astronomy.

Goldsmith, Citizen of the World, civ.

Rice died [at Peking] in 1610, but was succeeded by *missioners* not less able and zealous.

Cath. Dict., p. 478.

3. One engaged in holding special religious services at a chapel or other place appendant to and supported by a mother church or religious society; specifically, in the Roman Catholic and Anglican churches, a priest or member of a religious order devoted to the holding of missions. See *mission*, n., 5.

There was an interesting discussion on special mission services; some advocating mission preaching, and preachers being set apart for this work. . . . Every pastor should be a *missioner*, and aim at conversions.

Congregationalist, June 11, 1885.

mission-rooms (mish'on-rōmz), *n. pl.* Rooms where missionary work is carried on.

He recommends children's services and Eucharists, encouragement of healthy and innocent amusements, the multiplication of *mission-rooms* in aquial districts.

Quarterly Rev., CXLV. 57.

mission-school (mish'on-skōl), *n.* 1. An institution for the training of missionaries.—2. A school for religious and sometimes secular instruction, either (a) intended to provide for the poorer classes and supported in whole or in part by charity, or (b) conducted by missionary agents in a foreign field.

missis, missus (mis'iz, -uz), *n.* [A contracted form of *mistress*.] 1. Mistress: a contracted form in colloquial or provincial use. The word thus contracted is spelled out chiefly in representations of vulgar speech; but as a title it is in universal spoken use in the form **misses* or rather **misses* (mis'ez), and is almost invariably written *Mrs.* See *mistress*.

Mr. Harding and Mr. Arabin had all quarrelled with *missus* for having received a letter from Mr. Slope.

Trollope, Barchester Towers, xxxii.

2. A wife. [Dial. and colloq.]

"You old booby," Rebecca said [to her husband], . . . "beseech is not spelt with an a, and earliest is." So he altered these words, bowing to the superior knowledge of his little *Missis*.

Thackeray, Vanity Fair, xxv.

missish (mis'ish), *a.* [*< miss² + -ish¹.*] Like a miss; prim; affected; lackadaisical.

You are not going to be *missish*, I hope, and pretend to be affronted at an idle report.

Jane Austen, Pride and Prejudice, lvii.

missishness (mis'ish-nes), *n.* Affectation of the airs of a young miss; primness; silly affectation.

I have lost him by my own want of decision—my own *missishness* rather, in liking to have lovers in order to tease them. T. Hook, All in the Wrong, ii. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

Mississippi (mis-i-sip'i), *n.* [So called from the river or State of that name.] An old game, similar to bagatelle, in which balls are struck by a cue into pockets at one end of a table, and the players score according to the number above that pocket into which a ball is struck. *Strutt.*

Mississippian (mis-i-sip'i-an), *a. and n.* [*< Mississippi* (see def.) + -an.] I. *a.* Of or pertaining to the State of Mississippi or the river Mississippi.

II. *n.* A native or an inhabitant of Mississippi, one of the Gulf States of the United States.

missit† (mis-it'), *v. i.* [*ME. missitten; < mis-1 + sit.*] To be unbecoming.

Boon nor brekke

Nas ther non seen that *myssat*.

Chaucer, Death of Blanche, l. 941.

missive (mis'iv), *a. and n.* [*< F. missif* (fem. *missive*, *n.*, orig. and now only as adj., in *lettre missive*, a letter *missive*) = *Pr. missiu* = *Sp. misivo* = *Pg. It. missivo*, < *ML. missivus*, sent, for sending, fem. sing. or neut. pl. *missiva*, a letter sent, < *L. mittere*, pp. *missus*, send: see *mission*.] I. *a.* 1. Sent or proceeding, as from some authoritative or official source.

To write your letters *missive*, and send out
Your privy seals. B. Jonson, Devil is an Ass, iii. 1.

2†. Thrown or hurled; missile.

Part hidden veins digg'd up, . . .

Whereof to found their engines and their balls

Of *missive* ruin. Milton, P. L., vi. 519.

Letter missive. See *letter³*.

II. *n.* 1. That which is sent; specifically, a written message; a letter; especially, in *Scots law*, a letter interchanged between parties, in which the one party offers to enter into a contract on certain conditions, and the other party accepts the offer, completing the contract.—2†. A person sent; a messenger.

Did pocket up my letters, and with taunts
Did gibe my *missive* out of audience.

Shak., A. and C., ii. 2. 72.

Whiles I stood rapt in the wonder of it, came *missives* from the king, who all-balled me "Thane of Cawdor."

Shak., Macbeth, i. 5. 7.

Miss-Nancy (mis'nān'si), *n.* An affectedly prim young person of either sex; an effeminate young man. [*Colloq.*]

The milksoops and *Miss Nancys* among the young men didn't come [into the "oil country" of Pennsylvania].

Philadelphia Times, July 2, 1883.

Miss-Nancyism (mis'nān'si-izm), *n.* [*< Miss-Nancy + -ism.*] Affected nicety or primness; fussiness about trifles; effeminacy. [*Colloq.*]

Ineffable silliness, sneering at the demand for honesty in politics as *Miss Nancyism*.

Harper's Weekly, March 20, 1886.

Missourian (mi-sō'ri-an), *a. and n.* [*< Missouri* (see def.) + -an.] I. *a.* Of or pertaining to the State of Missouri or the river Missouri.

II. *n.* A native or an inhabitant of Missouri, one of the United States west of the Mississippi and south of Iowa.

Missouri compromise. See *compromise*.

Missouri currant. See *Ribes*.

Missouri hyacinth. See *hyacinth*, 2.

Missouri sucker. See *Cycleptus*.

missoy-bark (mis'oi-bärk), *n.* [Also *massoy-bark*; < *missoy* or *massoy*, a native name (?), + *E. bark²*.] The bark of a species of cinnamon, *Cinnamomum Burmanni*, var. *Kiamis*, found in New Guinea and the Papuan Islands. It yields an aromatic oil, and is said to be used in Japan in the form of a powder.

misspeak (mis-spēk'), *v.*; pret. *misspoke* (formerly *misspake*), pp. *misspoken* (sometimes *misspoke*), ppr. *misspeaking*. [*< ME. misspeken; < mis-1 + speak.*] I. *intrans.* 1†. To speak wrongly or improperly.

Now I me repente
If I *misspake*.

Chaucer, Troilus, l. 934.

It is not so; thou hast *misspoke*, misheard.

Shak., K. John, iii. 1. 4.

2†. To speak disrespectfully or disparagingly: with of.

Who but *mis-speaks* of Thee, he spets at Heav'n.

Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Decay.

II. *trans.* 1. To speak or pronounce wrongly; utter imperfectly.

Then as a mother which delights to heare
Her early childe *mis-speake* half-utter'd words.

Donne, Poems, p. 177.

2. To express improperly or imperfectly; speak otherwise than according to one's intention:

used reflexively: as, *I misspoke myself*. [Colloq.] —3t. To blame or calumniate. *Davies*.

Misspeak not all for hir amiss; there bin that keepen flocks, That never chose but once, nor yet beguiled lovewith mocks. *Peele*, Arraignment of Paris, iii. 1.

misspeakert (mis-spō'kēr), *n.* [*< ME. misspeker; < misspeak + -er1.*] One who speaks falsely or slanderously.

He was oon of the beate knyghtes, and wiaeste of the worlde, and thier-to the leste *misspeker*, and noon a-vauntor. *Mertin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 472.

misspeecht (mis-spēch'), *n.* [*< ME. misspeche, misspeche; < mis-1 + speech.*] A wrong speech; evil report; defamation.

Than Mellors mekly hfre maydena dede calle, And many of hire meyne for drede of *misspeche*, And went ful wigtly to Will[ia]m ane. *William of Palerne* (E. E. T. S.), l. 1523.

And otherwile of no *misspeche* My conscience for to seche. *Gower*, Conf. Amant, ii.

misspell (mis-spel'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *misspelled* (sometimes *misspett*), ppr. *misspelling*. [*< mis-1 + spell2.*] To spell incorrectly.

misspelling (mis-spel'ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *misspell*.] A false spelling; false orthography.

misspend (mis-spend'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *misspent*, ppr. *misspending*. [*< ME. misspenden; < mis-1 + spend.*] To spend amiss; make a bad or useless expenditure of; waste; as, to *misspend* time or money; to *misspend* life.

I haue *misspendyd* my yonge age In synne and wantonchede also. *Political Poems*, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 174.

We shall *misspend* The time of action. *B. Jonson*, Sejanna, ii. 2.

misspenset (mis-spens'), *n.* [Also *misspense*, *misspence*; *< mis-1 + spense (dis)pense.*] Wrong or useless expenditure; waste; ill employment.

If your negligence, your riotous *misspence* had empaired your estate, then Satan had impoverished you. *Bp. Hall*, Epistles, ii. 10.

Their *misspence* of money. *Prynne*, Histrio-Mastix, i. ii.

misspent (mis-spent'), *p. a.* *Ill-spent*; badly or uselessly employed; as, *misspent* time; a *misspent* life.

misstate (mis-stāt'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *misstated*, ppr. *misstating*. [*< mis-1 + state, v.*] To state wrongly; make an erroneous representation of; as, to *misstate* a question in debate.

misstatement (mis-stāt'mēt), *n.* [*< misstate + -ment.*] A wrong statement; an erroneous account or relation; as, a *misstatement* of facts in testimony, or of accounts in a report.

In justice both to Mr. Garriek and Dr. Johnson I think it necessary to rectify this *misstatement*. *Bonwell*, Johnson, etat. 56.

misstay (mis-stā'), *v. i.* [*< mis-1 + stay1.*] *Naut.*, to miss stays; fail of going about from one tack to another; said of a sailing vessel when tacking.

misstep (mis-stēp'), *n.* [*< mis-1 + step, n.*] 1. A wrong or false step.

As he was descending a flight of stairs, he made a *misstep*, and fell headlong down five or six stairs. *Prescott*.

2. A mistake in conduct; an ineantious or erroneous act.

misstep (mis-stēp'), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *misstepped*, ppr. *misstepping*. [*< ME. missteppen; < mis-1 + step, v.*] 1. To make a false step; stumble.

She shall not with hir tell to *Missteppe*, but he seeth it all. *Gower*, Conf. Amant, v.

2. To make a mistake; stray.

The Tree of Life: true name; (alas tho while!) Not for th' effect it had, but should haue kept, If Man from duty never had *misstept*. *Sylvestre*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., Eden.

missucceedt (mis-suk-sēd'), *v. i.* [*< mis-1 + succeed.*] To succeed badly; fail; turn out ill.

By the *missucceeding* of matters. *Fuller*, Worthies, Lincoln, ii. 270.

missuccess (mis-suk-ses'), *n.* [*< mis-1 + success.*] Ill success; failure.

missuggestion (mis-suk-jes'chōn), *n.* [*< mis-1 + suggestion.*] A wrong or evil suggestion.

These cheaters, . . . that would fain win you from us with mere tricks of *missuggestion*. *Bp. Hall*, To a Worthy Knight.

missuit (mis-sūt'), *v. t.* [*< mis-1 + suit, v.*] To be unbecoming to; ill become.

In a tone *Missuiting* a great man most. *Mrs. Browning*, Napoleon III. in Italy, xviii.

missummation (mis-su-mā'shōn), *n.* [*< mis-1 + summation.*] An incorrect summation or addition.

A *missummation* in a fitted account could hardly have surprised him more disagreeably. *Scott*, Rob Roy, ii.

missupposal (mis-su-pō'zāl), *n.* [*< mis-1 + supposal.*] An erroneous supposition. [Rare.]

In this case the act [the shooting of William Rufus] was mis-advised, proceeding on the *missupposal* of a preventive circumstance. *Bentham*, Introd. to Morals and Legislation, ix. 9.

missuret, *n.* [*< L. as if *missura, < mittere, pp. missus, send; see mission.*] A mission. *Davies*.

This current parts itself into two rivulets—a commission, a cominixion: the *missure*, "I send you," the mixture, "as lambs among wolves." *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, II. 110.

missus, *n.* See *missis*.

misswayt (mis-swā'), *v. t.* [*< mis-1 + sway, v.*] To misgovern. *Davies*.

Through *misswaying* it seemed to decline. *Davies*, Microcosmos, p. 60.

misswear (mis-swā'), *v. i.*; pret. *misswore*, pp. *missworn*, ppr. *misswearing*. [*< mis-1 + swear.*] To swear falsely.

misswomant, *n.* See *miswoman*.

missy¹ (mis'i), *a.* [*< miss2 + -y1.*] Of or resembling a miss or young lady; characteristic of young misses; sentimental.

The common namby-pamby little *missy* phrase, "Ladies have nothing to do with politics." *Miss Edgeworth*, Helen, xxviii. (*Davies*.)

missy² (mis'i), *n.* A diminutive of *miss2*: common in England and in the southern United States.

Send your dog in, *missy*; . . . he obeys you like a Christian. *R. D. Blackmore*, Erema, xiv.

Be a good child, *missy*. *Charlotte Brontë*, Villetta, i.

mist¹ (mist), *n.* [*< ME. mist, < AS. mist, darkness, dimness (of the air), also dimness of sight (not used in the sense of 'fog' or 'vapor'). = MD. mist, mist, D. mist, darkness, fog, mist, = LG. mist = Icel. mistr = Sw. mist, darkness, mist. On the assumption that the sense 'vapor' is more original, the word has been identified with OS. mist = D. mist, mist = MLG. miste, LG. mist, mess = OHG. MHG. G. mist = Dan. mist- (in *mistbank*, a hotbed) = Goth. *miststus*, dung, connected with AS. *moor*, ME. *miz*, E. *mizen*, dung (see *miz2*, *mizen*), Gr. *μπύλη*, *μπύλη*, mist, O Bulg. Russ. *migla*, Lith. *migla*, mist, Skt. *mihira*, a cloud, *megha*, cloud, *mih*, rain, mist, etc., from a root appearing in the verb, AS. *migan* = D. *mijgen* = LG. *migen* = MLG. *migen* = Icel. *miga* = L. *mingere* = Gr. *μυχεῖν* = Lith. *mechu*, urinate, orig. (as in the above-cited derivatives meaning 'cloud,' 'mist,' 'rain,' and in Skt.) 'sprinkle,' 'rain,' = Skt. *mih*, urinate, sprinkle.] 1. A cloud consisting of an aggregation of a vast number of minute globules of water, and resting upon the ground; fog.*

There was such a *mist* that a man coude not see y^e length of a spere before him. *Herviers*, tr. of Froissart's Chron., i. lviii.

Heavy *Mists* obscure the burd'ned Air. *Congreve*, Death of Queen Mary.

2. Precipitation consisting of extremely fine droplets of water, much smaller and more closely aggregated than in rain: distinguished from fog in that the droplets are larger and have a perceptible downward motion. In a ship's log-book, abbreviated *m*.

The *mist* and rain which the west wind brings up from a boundless ocean. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., xii.

The rain had thinned into a fine close *mist*. *S. Judd*, Margaret, i. 13.

A *mist* is much wetter to the feel than a fog. *R. H. Scott*.

3. Something which dims or darkens and obscures or intercepts physical or intellectual vision like a fog; obscurity.

These prophetic spoken so in *myst*, What they mente we neuere knewe. *Hymns to Virgin*, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 41.

His passion cast a *mist* before his sense. *Dryden*.

Raising *mists* over the Scripture-sense, which thereby they misse and cannot finde. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 18.

All *mist* from thence. *Milton*, P. L., iii. 53.

Where there is a giddiness in the head, there will always be a *mist* before the eyes. *South*, Works, III. ii.

Scotch mist, a particularly heavy and wetting mist like that common in the highlands of western Scotland, which is notably continuous, dense, and penetrating; also, humorously, rain. = *Syn. 1. Fog, haze, etc. See rain.*

mist¹ (mist), *v.* [*< ME. *misten, < AS. mistian, grow dim (= D. misten, be misty, be foggy), < mist, darkness, dimness: see mist¹, n.* Hence freq. *mistle2*, *mistle*, now spelled *mizzle*.] *I. trans.* To cover or obscure with or as with mist; cloud; obscure.

Lend me a looking-glass: If that her breath will *mist* or stain the stone, Why then she lives. *Shak.*, Lear, v. 3. 262.

Whose sense, if I haue missed or *misted* in these many worla, I craue pardon. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 14.

No soft bloom *Misted* the cheek. *Keats*, Lamia.

II. intrans. To be misty or drizzling; as, it *mists*. [Colloq.]

mist². An obsolete or occasional form of *missed*, preterit and past participle of *miss*¹.

mista'en (mis-tā'n), *pp.* A contraction of *mistaken*.

This dagger hath *mista'en*. *Shak.*, R. and J., v. 3. 208.

mistakable (mis-tā'kə-bl), *a.* [*< mistake + -able.*] That may be mistaken; liable to be misunderstood.

They are set forth in minor and less *mistakable* numbers. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., vi. 1.

mistake (mis-tāk'), *v.*; pret. *mistook*, pp. *mistaken*, ppr. *mistaking*. [*< ME. mistaken, < Icel. mistaka, take wrongly, make a slip (= Sw. miss-tagga, make a mistake), < mis-, wrongly, + taka, take: see mis-1 and take.*] *I. trans.* 1t. To take wrongly; appropriate erroneously or through misapprehension.

Like a fair house built on another man's ground; so that I have lost my edifice by *mistaking* the place where I erected it. *Shak.*, M. W. of W., ii. 2. 225.

Mistake a cloak From my lord's back, and pawn it. *B. Jonson*, New Inn, i. 1.

2. To take or choose erroneously; choose amiss, as between alternatives; regard (something) as other than it is; as, to *mistake* one's road or bearings; to *mistake* a fixed star for a planet.

You have *mistook*, my lady, Polluxes for Leontes. *Shak.*, W. T., ii. 1. 81.

Reas'ning at ev'ry step he treads, Man yet *mistakes* his way. *Couper*, The Dovecote.

Men are apt to *mistake* the strength of their feeling for the strength of their argument. *Gladstone*, Might of Right, p. 290.

3. To take in a wrong sense; conceive or understand erroneously; misunderstand; misjudge; as, to *mistake* one's meaning or intentions.

Sir, we shull a-mende to yow for va and for oure felowes alle these thinges, with-oute more sayenge, wher-of we haue a-gein yow *mystaken*, wher-for we be-seche yow of pardon. *Mertin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 501.

Then, good my liege, *mistake* me not so much To think my poverty is treacherous. *Shak.*, As you like it, i. 3. 66.

To be mistaken. (a) To be misunderstood, misconceived, or misapprehended. (b) To make a mistake; be in error; be wrong; misapprehend. — **To mistake away**, to take away wrongly or improperly; purloin. See def. 1.

Mistake them away, And ask a fee for coming? *Donne*, Satires, v.

II. intrans. 1t. To take a wrong part; transgress.

Ladies, I preye ensample taketh, Ye that ageins youre love *mistaketh*. *Rom. of the Rose*, l. 1540.

2. To err in advice, opinion, or judgment; be under a misapprehension or misconception; be unintentionally in error.

If I *mistake* not, thou art Harry Monmouth. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., v. 4. 59.

mistake (mis-tāk'), *n.* [= Dan. Sw. *mistag*; from the verb.] 1. An error in action, opinion, or judgment; especially, misconception, misapprehension, or misunderstanding; an erroneous view, act, or omission, arising from ignorance, confusion, misplaced confidence, etc.; a slip; a fault; an error; a blunder.

Infallibility is an absolute security of the understanding from all possibility of *mistake*. *Tytoton*.

But what is commonly said of Cedar, that the Worm will not touch it, is a *mistake*, for I have seen of it very much worm eaten. *Dampier*, Voyages, I. 29.

No *mistake* can be greater than that which looks on the Roman plebs as the low multitude of a town. *E. A. Freeman*, Amer. Lects., p. 292.

A sentiment, in itself amiable and respectable, led him [William III.] to commit the greatest *mistake* of his whole life. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., xxiv.

2. In *law*, an erroneous mental conception that influences the will and leads to action. *Pomeroy*.

It is usually considered that if neglect of a legal duty was the cause it deprives the error of the character of mistake in the legal sense. See *accident*, 2 (a). — **And no mistake**, unquestionably; assuredly; certainly; without fail. [Colloq.]

I mean to go along all square, and no *mistake*. *Trollope*.

= *Syn. 1. Error, Bull*, etc. See *blunder*.

mistaken (mis-tā'kn), *p. a.* 1. Wrongly taken; misunderstood; misconceived.

So, like the watchful traveller That by the moon's *mistaken* light did rise, Lay down again, and closed his weary eyes. *Dryden*, Astraea Redux, l. 149.

2. Erroneously entertained, apprehended, received, or done; marked or characterized by mistake; erroneous; incorrect; blundering: said of acts, statements, notions, etc.

The fallacious and *mistaken* reports of sense.

South, Sermons, II. ii.

Lycurgus . . . founded his whole system on a *mistaken* principle.

Macaulay, Mitford's Hist. Greece.

Nothing can be more *mistaken* than the comparison made by some of those who have regretted Paganism (Schiller, for instance, in "The Gods of Greece"), between the melancholy of Christianity and the melancholy which is the mark of old age.

J. R. Seeley, Nat. Religion, p. 145.

3. Having made a mistake; laboring under a mistake; in error: said of persons.

She, *mistaken*, seems to dote on me.

Shak., T. N., ii. 2. 36.

I believe him *mistaken*, altogether *mistaken*, in the estimate which he has expressed.

D. Webster, Speech, May 7, 1834.

mistakenly (mis-tā'kn-li), *adv.* By mistake; erroneously.

mistaker (mis-tā'kēr), *n.* One who mistakes or misunderstands.

The well-meaning ignorance of some *mistakers*.

Bp. Hall, Apol., Adv't to the Reader.

mistaking† (mis-tā'king), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *mistake*, *v.*] An error; a mistake.

I have done thee worthy service,

Told thee no lies, made thee no *mistakings*.

Shak., Tempest, i. 2. 248.

The way to find out the Truth is by others' *mistakings*.

Selden, Table-Talk, p. 112.

mistakingly† (mis-tā'king-li), *adv.* Erroneously; falsely.

mist-bow (mist'bō), *n.* A white rainbow observed at times when mist or fog prevails; a fog-bow.

mist-colored (mist'kul'ord), *a.* Colorless or nearly so: as, a *mist-colored* leader made of silk-worm gut (a favorite leader with anglers).

misteach (mis-tēch'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *misteacht*, ppr. *misteaching*. [*< ME. misteichen, < AS. mistēcan, misteach, < mis- + tēcan, teach: see mis-1 and teach.*] To teach wrongly; instruct erroneously.

More shame for those who have *misteacht* them.

Milton, On Def. of Humb. Remonst.

mistell†, *n.* See *mistle†*.

mistell† (mis-tel'), *v. t.* [= D. *mistellen*; as *mis-1 + tell*.] To tell or number incorrectly.

Their prayers are by the dozen, when, if they *mistell* one, they think all the rest lost.

Breton, Strange Newes, p. 5. (Davies.)

That Bizantian Prince that did *mistell*

A four-fold Essence in the only One.

Sylvester, Triumph of Faith, i. 35.

mistemper† (mis-tem'pēr), *v. t.* [*< mis-1 + temper, v.*] To disturb; disorder.

This inundation of *mistemper'd* humour

Rests by you only to be qualified.

Shak., K. John, v. 1. 12.

mistent†, *v. t.* [*ME. mysentent*; appar. *< mis-1 + tenten*, tempt, try: see *tempt*.] To mistake.

Syr ge haf your tale *mysse-tente*,

To say your perle is all awaye,

That is in cofer, so comly clente.

Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), i. 257.

mister† (mis'tēr), *n.* [Also dial. *mester, measter, < ME. maister, mayster*, etc., whence also *E. master*, of which *mister* is merely a variant form, now differentiated in use: see *master†*.] 1. Master: a word which has lost its real meaning, and become a mere conventional title: nearly always written in the abbreviated form *Mr.* (a) Prefixed to the name of a gentleman, or now, by extension, to that of any man, as a conventional title of address or mention. [The abbreviation *Mr.* (also *M.*), as found in books of the sixteenth century and for some time later, is to be read *Master*. (Compare *master†*, *n.*, 7.) *Mister* is simply a weaker form of *Master*.]

Has his majesty dubb'd me a Knight for you to make me a *Mister*?

Foot, Mayor of Garratt, i.

You will come down, *Mister* Bertram, as my guest to Wycombe Hall?

Mrs. Browning, Lady Geraldine's Courtship, xiii.

(b) Prefixed to the official designation of certain officers or dignitaries in formal address, as *Mr. President*, *Mr. Secretary*, *Mr. Speaker*, *Mr. Chairman*, *Mr. Clerk*.

You, *Mr. Dean*, frequent the great.

Pope, Imit. of Horace, II. vi. 113.

2. Sir: used alone, in address, when the man's name is not known: as, *mister*, you've dropped your gloves; have a paper, *mister*? [The disappearance of *master* and *mister*, and the restricted and obsolescent use of *sir*, as an unaccompanied term of address, and the like facts with regard to *mistress*, *Mrs.*, and *madam*, tend to deprive the English language of polite terms of address to strangers. *Sir* and *madam* or *ma'am* as direct terms of address are old-fashioned and obsolescent in ordinary speech, and *mister* and *lady* in this use are confined almost entirely to the lower classes.]

mister† (mis'tēr), *n.* [*< ME. mister, myster, mystir, mistere, misteir, mester, meister, mestier, < OF. mestier, mester, trade, calling, occupation, need, F. métier = Sp. mester = Pg. mester = It. mestiere, trade, calling, occupation, < L. ministerium, service, office, ministry: see ministry. Cf. mystery†, mystery†.*] 1†. Trade; mechanical occupation; craft.

In youthe he lerned hadde a good *mister*,
He was a wel good wrighte, a carpenter.

Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., i. 613.

Of hem that ben artificers,

Whiche vaen craftes and *misters*,

Whose arte is cleped mechanike.

Gower, Conf. Amant., vii.

2†. Condition in life; fortune.

I noot which hath the wofullere *mester*.

Chaucer, Knight's Tale, i. 482.

3†. Manner; kind; sort.

But telleth me what *mister* men ye been.

Chaucer, Knight's Tale, i. 852.

What *mister* thing is this? let me survey it.

Beau. and Fl., Little French Lawyer, ii. 3.

4. Need; necessity; anything necessary. [Obsolete or Scotch.]

It may wel be that *mester* were his mantlye to wasache.

Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), iii. 342.

Whan he com nygh he knewe well his vncle, and saugh
that he hadde grete *myster* of soconre.

Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 476.

World's gear was henceforward the least of her care, nor

was it likely to be muckle her *mister*.

Scott, Heart of Mid-Lothian, xlv.

mister† (mis'tēr), *v.* [*< mister†*, *n.*] I. *trans.* To occasion loss to.

II. *intrans.* 1. To need; require.

As for my name, it *mistrēth* not to tell.

Spenser, F. Q., III. vii. 51.

2. To be in necessitous circumstances.—3. To be necessary or indispensable.

[Obsolete or Scotch in all uses.]

mistern (mis-tēr'n), *v. t.* [*< mis-1 + term, v.*] To designate wrongly; miscall; revile.

World's exile is death; then banished

Is death *mis-terned*.

Shak., R. and J., iii. 3. 21.

Not mee alone did he reuse and dare to the combat, but
glick at Paphat once more, and *misterned* all our
other Poets and writers about London.

Nash, Strange Newes (1592), sig. C 2, 3.

mistership†, *n.* A corruption of *mistress-ship*.

Tamora. How now, good fellow! wouldst thou speak with
us?

Cloven. Yes, forsooth, an your *mistership* be imperial.

Shak., Tit. And., iv. 4. 40.

mystery†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *mystery†*.

mystery† (mis'tēr-i), *n.* See *mystery†*.

mist-flower (mist'flou'ēr), *n.* A pretty composite plant, *Eupatorium* (*Conoclinium*) *calceatium*, found in the United States from Pennsylvania and Ohio southward, occasionally cultivated. Its cymose blue heads suggest those of *Ageratum*, but are smaller and not so rich.

mistful (mist'fūl), *a.* [*< mist† + -ful*.] Clouded or dimmed with or as if with mist.

I must perforce

compound

With *mistful* eyes,

or they will issue

too.

Shak., Hen. V., iv. 6.

[35.]

misthake†, *n.* [*ME. mysthake†*; *< mist† + hake†*.] A covering of mist; a cap of clouds.

Mist maged on the mor, malt on the mountez;

Vch hille hade a hatte, a *myst-hake* hage.

Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), i. 2081.

misthink (mis-think'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *mistthought*, ppr. *misthinking*. [*< ME. *msthinken, msthēchen; < mis-1 + think†*.] I. *intrans.* To think erroneously or unfavorably.

Whan they *misthinke*, they lightly let it passe.

Court of Love, i. 483.

I hope your grace will not *mis-think* of me.

Chapman (?), Alphonsus, Emperor of Germany, ii. 2.

Yes, there is the note and all the parts, if I *misthink* not.

B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, iv. 1.

Thoughts which how found they harbour in thy breast,
Adam, *misthought* of her to thee so dear?

Milton, P. L., ix. 289.

II.† *trans.* To think ill of; have an erroneous or unfavorable opinion of.

How will the country, for these woful chances,

Misthink the king, and not be satisfied!

Shak., 3 Hen. VI., ii. 5. 108.

misthought† (mis-thāt'), *n.* [*< mis-1 + thought†*.] Erroneous notion; mistaken opinion.

But I with better reason him aviz'd,

And shew'd him how, through error and *misthought*

Of our like persons, eath to be disguiz'd,

Or his exchange or freedom might be wrought.

Spenser, F. Q., IV. viii. 58.

misthrive (mis-thriv'), *v. i.*; pret. *misthrove* (sometimes *misthrived*), pp. *misthriren*, ppr. *misthriving*. [*< mis-1 + thrive*.] To thrive badly. *Forecster*.

misthrow (mis-thrō'), *v. t.*; pret. *misthrew*, pp. *misthrown*, ppr. *misthrowing*. [*< ME. msthrowen; < mis-1 + throw†, v.*] To cast wrongly or amiss.

Hast thou thyn eie ought [var. nought] *misthrowe*?

Gower, Conf. Amant., i.

mistic (mis'tik), *n.* [Found only in the erroneous spelling *mystiek*; *< Sp. místico*: see *místico*.] Same as *místico*.

mistical†, *a.* An obsolete spelling of *mystical*.

mistico (mis'ti-kō), *n.* [*< Sp. místico = Cat. mistic, mistic, a vessel* (see def.), *< Ar. mestah*, lit. a flat or plane; cf. *mosattah*, adj., flat, plane, *sath*, a flat roof.] A small coasting-vessel, in character between a kebec and a felucca, used in the Mediterranean trade.

mistide† (mis-tid'), *v. i.* [*< ME. mistiden, < AS. mistidan*, turn out ill, *< mis- + tidan*, happen: see *mis-1* and *tide*.] 1. To betide amiss or ill; happen unfortunately.—2. To suffer misfortune.

Atte laste he shal misahappe and *mistide*.

Chaucer, Tale of Melibea.

mistigris (mis'ti-gris), *n.* [*< F. mistigri*, the knave of clubs; origin obscure.] In a variety of the game of poker, an additional card to which the holder can give the value of any card not already in his hand. *The American Hoyle*.

mistihead† (mis'ti-hed), *n.* [*< misty† + head†*.] Uncertainty; obscurity; mystery.

What meneth this? what is this *mistihead*?

Chaucer, Complaint of Mars, l. 224.

mistily (mis'ti-li), *adv.* [*< ME. mistily; < misty† + -ly†*.] In a misty manner; dimly; obscurely.

Philosophrea spoken so *mistily*

In this craft that men can not come therby.

Chaucer, Canon's Yeoman's Tale, l. 383.

mistime†, *v. t.* [*< ME. mystymen; < mis-1 + time†*.] To time wrongly; say or do inopportunately or out of season.

Golden words, but *mistimed* above twelve hundred years.

Milman.

mistimed (mis-timd'), *a.* Ill-timed; ill-adapted or unsuited to the occasion or circumstances; inopportune; unseasonable.

This *mistimed* vaunt.

Scott.

Millions will have been uselessly squandered, and all because of *mistimed* economy and crass stupidity.

Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XL. 405.

mistiness (mis'ti-nes), *n.* A condition of being misty; obscurity: as, *mistiness* of weather; *mistiness* of ideas.

For the *mistiness* scattereth and breaketh suddenly.

Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 91.

mistion†, *n.* Same as *mixture*.

Both bodies do, by the new texture resulting from their *mistion*, produce color.

Boyle, Colours.

mistitle (mis-ti'tl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *mistitled*, ppr. *mistitling*. [*< mis-1 + title, v.*] To call by a wrong title or name.

Buchanan writes as if Ethelfrid, assailed by Keanlin, whom he *mistitles* King of East-Saxons, had before this time a battle with Aidan.

Milton, Hist. Eng., iv.

mistle† (mis'l), *n.* [Also *mistel*; *< ME. mistle, mistil, < AS. mistel*, bird-lime, mistletoe (*L. viscus*) (also in comp. *ædemistel*, 'oak-mistle,' and *misteltān*, mistletoe), also basil (*L. ocimum*) (also in comp. *eorthmistel*, 'earth-mistle,' basil) (= MD. *mistel* = OHG. *mistil*, MHG. *G. mistel* = Icel. *mistil* = Sw. *Dan. mistel*, mistletoe); prob., with formative -el, *< *mist*, bird-lime, glue, = OD. *mest*, *mist*, bird-lime, glue, also dung, D. *mest*, dung: see *mist†*. Hence, in comp., *mistlethrush*, *mistletoe*.] 1. Bird-lime.—2. Mistletoe.

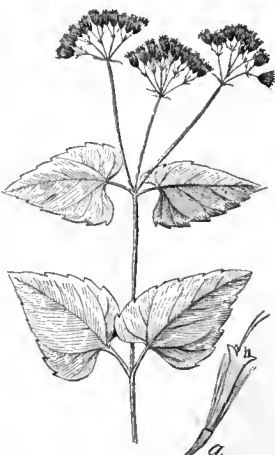
If snowe do continue, sheepe hardly that fare

Crave *mistle* and ivie for them to spare.

Tusser, Husbandry. (Latham.)

Mistle, which groweth upon apple-trees and crab-trees, is a great number of white or yellow berries, viscum.

Withals, Dict. (ed. 1608), p. 96. (Varez.)



Mist-flower (*Eupatorium calceatium*).
a, a flower.

mistle², *v. i.* An obsolete form of *mizzle¹*.

mistlethrush (mis'-l-thrush), *n.* [Also commonly *missel-thrush*; formerly also *miselthrush*, *missel-trush*; so called because it is fond of the berries of the mistle or mistletoe; < *mistle¹* + *thrush¹*. Cf. equiv. G. *misteldrossel* (*drossel* = E. *thristle*) and *mistler*.] A species of thrush, the *Turdus viscivorus*, common in most parts of Eu-



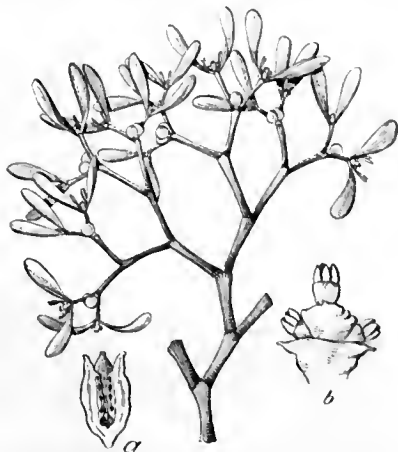
Mistlethrush (*Turdus viscivorus*).

rope, and some parts of western Asia and northern Africa. Like the fieldfare, mavis, redwing, black-bird, and ring-ouzel, it is an abundant and well-known English thrush. It is the largest European bird of its kind, measuring from 11 to 11½ inches in length and about 19½ in extent of wings. The form is stout, and the coloration most like that of the song-thrush, *T. musicus*. The upper parts are grayish-brown, grayer on the head, and of a yellowish tinge on the rump; there is a whitish streak from the bill over the eye, and the under parts are whitish, profusely spotted with black. Also called, locally, *storm-cock*, *thrice-cock*, *holinthrush*, *screechthrush*.

We meet in Aristotle with one kind of thrush called the *misel thrush*, or feeder upon mistletoe.

Sir T. Browne, *Vulg. Err.*, li. 6.

mistletoe (miz'- or mis'-l-tō), *n.* [Formerly also *misseltoe*, *miseltoe*, *miseltoe*, *miselto*, var. *misselden*, *misseldine*, *miscleden*; < ME. **mistelton* (?), < AS. *misteltān*, *mistiltān* (= Icel. *mistiltein* = Dan. *mistelten*), *mistletoe*, < *mistel*, bird-lime, also *mistletoe*, and basil, + *tān*, a twig; see *mistle¹* and *tan²*. The second element, having passed out of common use as a separate word, suffered alteration to *-toe*, the radical final *n* being appar. taken as the old plural suffix *-n*.] 1. A European plant, *Viscum album*, of the natural order *Loranthaceae*, growing parasitically on various trees. It is a jointed dichotomous shrub, with sessile, oblong, entire leaves, and small yellowish-green flowers, the whole forming a pendent bush, which is covered in



Branch of Mistletoe (*Viscum album*), with fruits. a, longitudinal section through the male flower; b, the female inflorescence.

winter with small white berries containing a glutinous substance. The shrub is said to be disseminated by birds, which eat the berries and disperse the undigested seeds in their droppings. It is found on a great variety of trees, especially the apple-tree, but seldom on the oak. The mistletoe (compare def. 2) was consecrated to religious purposes by the ancient Celtic nations of Europe, and was held in peculiar veneration by the Druids, especially when found growing on the oak. Traces of this old superstition regard for the mistletoe still survive in European countries, as in the custom of kissing under it at Christmas. It was formerly highly esteemed as an antispasmodic, but is not now so used. It seems, however, to have some pharmacodynamic properties.

Like some rare Fruit-Tree over-topped with spight Of Briers and Bushes . . . Till choakt withall, it dies as they do growe, And beareth nought but Moss and Mistletoe. *Sylvestre*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, li. The Vocation. The mistletoe hung in the castle hall, The holly branch shone on the old oak-wall.

T. H. Bayly, *The Mistletoe Bough*.

2. A plant of some other species of *Viscum*, or of one of the genera *Loranthus*, *Phoradendron*, and *Arceuthobium*, their species almost all having the same parasitic habit. The mistletoe (*Viscum*) mentioned by Latin writers in their account of the Druids is thought by some to have been *Loranthus Europaeus* of southern Europe, said to grow on a species of oak in the south of France. The mistletoe of the eastern United States is *Phoradendron flavescens*, common on various trees, especially the tupelo and red maple. See *gad-bush*.

mistlike (mist'lik), *adv.* [*misl¹* + *like²*.] In the manner of a mist.

Mist-like, infold me from the search of eyes.

Shak., R. and J., iii. 3. 73.

mistradition (mis-trā-dish'on), *n.* [*< mis-1* + *tradition*.] A wrong or false tradition; misapplied tradition.

The huge corruptions of the Church, Monsters of mistradition.

Tennyson, *Queen Mary*, iv. 2.

mistrain (mis-trān'), *v. t.* [*< mis-1* + *train*.] To train or educate amiss.

With corruptfull brybes is to natrath mis-trayned.

Spenser, *F. Q.*, v. xi. 54.

mistral (mis'tral), *n.* [*< F. mistral* = Sp. *mistral*, < Pr. *mistral*, OPr. *maestral*, lit. 'the master-wind,' < *maestre*, master, < L. *magister*, master; see *master¹*.] In southern France and vicinity, a cold and dry northwest wind which blows in furious gusts from time to time in much of that region, notably in winter. The mistral derives its peculiar properties from the character of the country over which it blows; it extends from the mouth of the Ebro to the Gulf of Genoa, but is strongest and most frequent over Provence, and especially in the delta of the Rhone. Also written *maestral*.

When the *Mistral* blows, the sky is almost always blue and cloudless, and the air very dry; the contrast between the prevailing sunshine and the piercing cold of the wind is very striking. In the Rhone valley every second day is a *Mistral* day; in Marseilles it blows 175 days in the year.

Fischer.

It is only truth to say, however, that the *mistral*, an odious, cold, cutting northeast wind, blows here in the winter, and gives Avignon a bad name.

C. D. Warner, *Roundabout Journey*, i.

mistranscription (mis-trān-skip'shən), *n.* [*< mis-1* + *transcription*.] A wrong or imperfect transcription; a faulty copy.

A mistake arising from the *mistranscription* of the title.

Encyc. Brit., xv. 219.

mistranslate (mis-trāns-lāt'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *mistranslated*, ppr. *mistranslating*. [*< mis-1* + *translate*.] To translate erroneously.

Eusebius by them *misso-translated*.

Bp. Hall, *Honour of Married Clergy*, l. 25.

mistranslation (mis-trāns-lā'shən), *n.* [*< mis-1* + *translation*.] An erroneous translation or version.

mistransport (mis-trāns-pōrt'), *v. t.* [*< mis-1* + *transport*.] To mislead by passion or strong feeling.

And can ye then with patience think that any ingenuous Christian should be so farre *mis-transported* as to condemn a good prayer because, as it is in his heart, so is it in his book too?

Bp. Hall, *An Humble Remonstrance*.

mistreading (mis-tred'ing), *n.* [*< mis-1* + *treading*.] A wrong treading or going; hence, a false step; an evil course.

But thou dost in thy passages of life Make me believe that thou art only mark'd For the hot vengeance and the rod of heaven To punish my *mistreadings*.

Shak., 1 Hen. IV., iii. 2. 11.

mistreat (mis-trēt'), *v. t.* [*< mis-1* + *treat*, *v.*] To treat badly; maltreat; abuse. [Rare.]

A poor *mistreated* democratic beast.

Southey, *Scenes and Sketches*, lv. (Davies.)

mistreatment (mis-trēt'ment), *n.* [*< mis-1* + *treatment*.] Wrong or unkind treatment; abuse.

mistress (mis'tres), *n.* [Formerly also *mistres*, *mistris*, *mistris*; < ME. *maistresse*, *mastresse*, < OF. *maistresse*, F. *maitresse* = It. *maestressa*, < ML. *magistrissa*, *magistrissa*, *magistris* (for L. *magistra*), fem. of L. *magister*, master, chief; see *mister¹*, *master¹*. In familiar use the word has been contracted to *missis* or *missus*, a form regarded as vulgar except when written *Mrs.* and used as a title, correlated to *Mr.*: see *missis*. The term is also abbreviated *Miss*, esp. as a title, now of different signification from *Mrs.*: see *miss²*.] 1. A woman who has authority or power of control, as over a house or over other persons; a female head, chief, or director; a wo-

man who is served by or has the ordering of others: the feminine correlative of *master*; as, the *mistress* of a family or of a school. It is also extended to things which are spoken of as feminine.

The same *seruasantes* do werke not to the only use of his said *Mistress*, but to his or their owne use.

English Gilds (F. E. T. S.), p. 330.

Vertue once made that contrie *Mistres* ouer all the world.

That prudent Pallas, Albions *Mistress*,

That Great Eliza.

Sylvestre, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, li. Babylon.

The maids officious round their *mistress* wait.

Pope, *Iliad*, iii. 526.

At 7 the Children are set to work; 20 under a *Mistress* to spin Wool and Flax, to Knit Stockings.

Quoted in *Ashton's Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne*, [11. 251.]

2. A title of address or term of courtesy nearly equivalent to *madam*, formerly applied to any woman or girl, but now chiefly and specifically to married women, written in the abbreviated form *Mrs.* (now pronounced mis'tez), and used before personal names. In English law it is the proper style of the wife of an esquire or gentleman. See *miss²*.

'Tis well, *mistress*; your choice agrees with mine.

Shak., *Pericles*, ii. 5. 18.

If Mr. Bickerstaff marries a child of any of his old companions, I hope mine shall have the preference: there is *Mrs. Mary* is now sixteen.

Stede, *Tatler*.

Now *mistress* Gilpin (careful soul)

Had two stone bottles found.

Cooper, *John Gilpin*.

In 1834, *Memoirs of the Life and Correspondence of Mrs. Hannah More* (unmarried) . . . were published.

Chambers, *Eng. Literature* (ed. Carruthers), vi. 335.

Mrs. Browning's later poems chiefly concerned public affairs.

Diet. Nat. Biog., vii. 81.

3. A woman who has mastered any art or branch of study: used also of things.

Rest, then, assur'd,

I am the *mistress* of my art, and fear not.

Fletcher (and another?), *Prophets*, ii. 1.

The mind of man is in the duties of religion so little *mistress* of strict attention, so unable to fix itself steadily even on God.

Ep. Atherbury, *Sermons*, ii. xix.

A letter desires all young wives to make themselves *mistresses* of Wingate's Arithmetic.

Addison, *Spectator*.

4. A woman who is beloved and courted; a woman who has command over a lover's heart; a sweetheart: now used only in poetic language or as an archaism.

O! *mistress* mine, where are you roaming?

O! stay and hear: your true love's coming.

Shak., T. N., ii. 3. 40.

5. A woman who illicitly occupies the place of a wife.

Ay, go, you cruel man! go to your *mistresses*, and leave your poor wife to her miseries.

Colman, *Jealous Wife*, i.

But soon, his wrath being o'er, he took

Another *mistress*, or new book.

Byron, *Mazeppa*, iv.

6+. In the game of bowls, the small ball at which the players aim; the jack.

Zelman using her owne byas, to bowl neer the *mistress* of her owne thoughts.

Sir P. Sidney, *Arcadia*, iii.

There's three rubs gone, I've a clear way to the *mistress*.

Middleton, *No Wit Like a Woman's*, ii. 3.

mistress (mis'tres), *v.* [*< mistress, n.*] 1. *† intrans.* To attend as a lover upon a mistress; pay court to women.

The idleness, which yet thou canst not file

By dressing, *mistressing*, and complement.

G. Herbert, *Church Porch*, st. 14.

II. *trans.* To become mistress of. [Rare.]

This one is a first-rate gilder, she *mistrusted* it entirely in three days.

C. Roade, *Never too Late to Mend*, xlii. (Davies.)

mistressly (mis'tres-li), *a.* [*< mistress* + *-ly¹*.] Of or pertaining to a mistress, as of a household.

Will he take from me the *mistressly* management, which I had not faultily discharged?

Richardson, *Clarissa Harlowe*, i. 298. (Davies.)

mistress-ship (mis'tres-ship), *n.* [*< mistress* + *-ship¹*.] 1. Rule or dominion of one who is mistress; authority exercised by a woman.

If any of them shall usurp a *mistress-ship* over the rest, or make herself a queen over them.

Bp. Hall, *Resolutions for Religion*, § 11.

2+. Ladyship: a style of address, preceded by a possessive pronoun: as, your *mistress-ship*.

mistrial (mis-tri'al), *n.* [*< mis-1* + *trial*.] In law: (a) A trial the result of which is vitiated by errors, as by disqualification in a juror or in the judge.

The law here grants a *mistrial* for inebriety among the jurors, but sees no extenuating circumstance in the alcoholic insanity of the accused.

Allen, and *Neurd.*, viii. 270.

(b) More loosely, an inconclusive trial; a trial that fails to issue in a decision, as where the jury cannot agree.

If there had been a *mistrial*, the colored jurymen voting to acquit and the white jurymen to convict, etc.
Philadelphia Press, July 1, 1889.

mist-rick (mist'rik), *n.* [*< mist + *rick (?) for reek, vapor.*] A dense mist. [Australia.]

The dawn at "Morabinda" was a *mist-rick* dull and dense, the sunrise was a sullen, sluggish lamp.
Contemporary Rev., III, 405.

mistrust, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete form of *mistrust*.
mistrowt, *v.* [*< ME. mistrowen, < AS. *mistreo-wian, mistriean (= OHG. missatrūen, MHG. missetrouen, G. misstrauen = Icel. mistrúa), mistrow, mistrust; < mis-1 + treowan, treowan, trow: see mis-1 and trow.*] *I. intrans.* To distrust; doubt.

And in thalre hertes thai bigan
To be *mistrowen* ilka man
To God thai groched al biden.
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 74.
3e no more so *mistrowand*,
But trowe trewly.
York Plays, p. 454.
But our Lady was evyr stedfast in the feit,
And *mistrowid* not of his reaneccon.
MS. Laud, 415, f. 42. (*Halliwel*.)

II. trans. To doubt; mistrust.

"Yef this be so," quod the Iuge, "neuer shall I *mystrowe* the."
Mervin (E. E. T. S.), I, 21.

mistrowt, *n.* [*< ME. mistrowe; < mistrow, v.*] *Mistrust.* William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), I, 3314.

mistroutingt, *n.* [*< ME. mistrowynge; verbal n. of mistrow, v.*] Distrust; suspicion.

For espyall and *mistroutynge*,
Thei did than such thynges
That every man might other know.
Gower, Conf. Amant, vi.

mistrust (mis-trust'), *n.* [*< ME. mistrost, mistriste (= MD. mistroost = OHG. missetrōst); < mis-1 + trust.*] Lack of trust or confidence; suspicion.

Your *mistrust* cannot make me a traitor.
Shak., Aa you Like it, I, 3. 58.

On *mistrust* that the Nations beyond Bodotria would generally rise, and forelay the passages by land, he caused his Fleet, making a great shew, to bear along the Coast.
Milton, Hist. Eng., ii.

mistrust (mis-trust'), *v. t.* [*< ME. *mistrusten, mistrysten, mistristen; < mis-1 + trust, v.*] 1. To suspect; doubt; regard with suspicion or jealousy.

For though a man be falle in jalous rage,
Let maken with this water his potage,
And never shal he more his wif mistriste.
Chaucer, Prolog. to Pardoner's Tale, I, 83.
Mystruste not thy frende for none accusement.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 332.

I will never *mistrust* my wife again.
Shak., M. W. of W., v, 5. 141.
I am ever ready to *mistrust* a promising title.
Goldsmith, The Bee, No. 4.

2. To suspect; apprehend; said of a fact or circumstance.

This is an accident of hourly proof,
Which I *mistrusted* not.
Shak., Much Ado, II, 1. 189.

mistruster (mis-trus'tér), *n.* One who mistrusts. *Milton.*

You infidels and *mistrusters* of God.
Barnes, Works, p. 354.

mistrustful (mis-trust'fūl), *a.* [*< mistrust, n., + -ful.*] Having mistrust; wanting trust or confidence; suspicious; doubting; as, a *mistrustful* spirit.

In ordinary conferences easie and apert, in conuersation simple, in capitulation subtil and *mistrustful*.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 245.

I hold it cowardice
To rest *mistrustful* where a noble heart
Hath paw'd an open hand in sign of love.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., iv, 2. 8.

mistrustfully (mis-trust'fūl-i), *adv.* In a mistrustful manner; with misgiving, suspicion, or doubt.

mistrustfulness (mis-trust'fūl-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being mistrustful; suspicion; doubt.

mistrustless (mis-trust'les), *a.* [*< mistrust, n., + -less.*] Unsuspecting; unsuspicious.

The swain, *mistrustless* of his amatted face,
While secret laughter titter'd round the place.
Goldsmith, Des. VII, I, 27.

mistrust¹, *v. t.* An obsolete variant of *mistrust*.
mistrust² (mis-trist'), *v. t.* [*< mis-1 + trust. Cf. mistrust.*] To disappoint by failing to keep an engagement; bring into trouble or confusion by disappointing; deceive; use ill. [Scotch.]

They are sair *mistrusted* yonder in their Parliament House.
Scott, Rob Roy, xlv.

mist-tree (mist'trē), *n.* See *Litsea* and *Rhus*.
mistune (mis-tūn'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *mistuned*, ppr. *mistuning*. [*< mis-1 + tune, v.*] 1. To tune incorrectly.

My instrument *mistuned* shall hurt a trow song.
Skelton, A Claricorde.
Off from the body, by long ails *mistuned*,
These evils sprung.
Armstrong, Art of Preserving Health.

2. To sing out of tune.

While hymn *mistuned* and muttered prayer
The victim for his fate prepare.
Scott, Lord of the Isles, v, 28.

misturnt (mis-tēr'n'), *v.* [*< ME. misturnen, mistournen, mistornen; < mis-1 + turn, v.*] *I. trans.* To turn aside wrongly; pervert.

Natured entencyon ledith yow to thilke verray good, but many macere errours *misturneth* yow therefro.
Chaucer, Boethius, III, prose 3.

II. intrans. To go wrong.

And when this littel world *misturneth*,
The great world all overturneth.
Gower, Conf. Amant, Prolog.

mistus, mixtus (mis'-, mik's'tus), *n.* [*< L. mistus, mixtus, a mixing, mingling, < misceere, pp. mistus, mixtus, mix: see mix¹.*] In bot., a cross-breed. *Gray*. See *cross¹*, II.

mistutor (mis-tū'tor), *v. t.* [*< mis-1 + tutor, v.*] To instruct amiss.

Gay *mistutored* youths, who ne'er the charm
Of Virtue held, nor wait at Wisdom's door.
T. Edwards, Sonnets, xviii, To G. Onslow.

misty (mis'ti), *a.* [*< ME. misty, mysty, < AS. mistig, misty, dark (= MD. mistigh = MLG. mistich, foggy), < mist, darkness: see mist¹, n.*] 1. Accompanied or characterized by mist; overspread with mist: as, *misty* weather; a *misty* atmosphere; a *misty* day.

For I have aeyn of a ful *misty* morwe
Folwen ful oft a merye someres day.
Chaucer, Troilus, III, 1060.

Night's candles are burnt out, and jocund day
Stands tiptoe on the *misty* mountain tops.
Shak., R. and J., III, 5. 10.

2. Dim, obscure, or clouded, as if by mist; hence, confused; not perspicuous: as, *misty* sight; a *misty* writer or treatise; a *misty* explanation.

Blind were those eyes, saw not how bright did shine
Through flesh's *misty* veil those beams divine.
Donne, On Mrs. Boulstred.
To be *misty* is not to be mystic.
Lowell, Study Windows, p. 201.

misunderstand (mis-un-dér-stand'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *misunderstood*, ppr. *misunderstanding*. [*< mis-1 + understand.*] 1. To understand amiss; attach a false meaning to; take in a wrong sense; misconceive; interpret or explain to one's self erroneously.

What! will some men say, shall a man be ruined eternally for a *misunderstood* place of Scripture?
Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, II, xi.

This, if it be neglected, will make the reader very much mistake and *misunderstand* his meaning.
Locke.

Rude America, with her . . . *misunderstood* yearning for a rightful share of the culture and beauty of the older world.
Stedman, Vict. Poets, p. 389.

2. To fail to understand (a person with reference to his words or actions): as, I *misunderstood* you. = *Syn.* To misapprehend.

misunderstandt (mis-un-dér-stand'ér), *n.* One who misunderstands.

But diners and many texts . . . seemed unto the *misunderstanders* to speake against purgatory.
Sir T. More, Works, p. 324.

misunderstanding (mis-un-dér-stand'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *misunderstand, v.*] 1. Mistake as to the meaning of something; misconception; erroneous interpretation.

Sometimes the *misunderstanding* of a word has scattered and destroyed those who have been in possession of victory.
South, Sermons, I, viii.

You see how clearly I have endeavoured to explicate this harmless position; yet I perceive some tough *misunderstandings* will not be satisfied.
Bp. Hall, To the Lord Bishop of Salisbury.

2. A disagreement; difference; dissension; quarrel.

Servants mistake, and sometimes occasion *misunderstandings* among friends.
Swift.

misusage (mis-ū'zāj), *n.* [*< OF. mesusage (F. mésusage), misusage, < mesuser, misuse: see misuse, v.*] Ill usage; bad treatment; abuse.

The fame of their *misusage* so prevented them that the people of that place also, offended thereby, would bring in no warea.
Hakluyt's Voyages, II, 21.

misusancet, *n.* [*< OF. mesusance, misuseage, < mesuser, misuse: see misuse, v., and cf. usance.*] Ill treatment; misuse.

He had chafed at their *misusance*.
Bp. Hackett, Alp. Williams, I, 202. (*Davies*.)

misuse (mis-ū'z'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *misused*, ppr. *misusing*. [*< ME. misusen, misusen, < OF. mesuser, mesuzer (F. mésuser), < mes- + user, use: see mis-2 and use, v.*] 1. To treat or use improperly; apply to an improper purpose; make a false or improper use of.

Me thinketh these wordes thou *misusest*.
Gower, Conf. Amant, v.

Bacchus, that first from out the purple grape
Crush'd the sweet poison of *misused* wine.
Milton, Comus, I, 47.

2. To use or treat badly; abuse or maltreat in act or speech.

Hang him, dishonest varlet! we cannot *misuse* him enough.
Shak., M. W. of W., iv, 2. 105.

He that did wear this head was one
That pilgrims did *misuse*.
Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, II.

= *Syn.* Abuse, Misuse. See abuse.

misuse (mis-ū's'), *n.* [*< ME. misuse, < OF. mesuis, mesuz, ill use, < mes- + us, use: see mis-2 and use, n.*] 1. Improper use; misapplication; employment in a wrong way or to a bad purpose; perversion.

How names taken for things mislead the understanding, the attentive reading of philosophical writers would discover, and that in words little suspected of any such *misuse*.
Locke.

After the *misuse* of the one talent.
Bp. Hall, Cont., Veil of Moses.

2. Abuse; ill treatment.

Upon whose dead corpes there was such *misuse* . . .
By those Welshwomen done, as may not be,
Without much shame, retold or spoken of.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., I, 1. 43.

= *Syn.* 1. Perversion, profanation, prostitution. See abuse, v. 1.

misusement (mis-ū'z'ment), *n.* [*< OF. mesusement, < mesuser, misuse: see misuse, v., and -ment.*] The act of misusing; misuse; abuse.

And Darius could not bee otherwise persuaded but that shee was slayn because she would not consent to her *misusement*.
J. Brende, tr. of Quintus Curtius, fol. 82.

misuser (mis-ū'zér), *n.* [*< misuse, v., + -er¹.*] 1. One who misuses; one who uses incorrectly.—2. In law, abuse of any liberty or benefit such as may cause its forfeiture.

An office, either public or private, may be forfeited by . . . *mis-user* or abuse, as if a judge takes a bribe, or a park-keeper kills deer without authority.

Blackstone, Com., II, x.

misvalue (mis-val'ū), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *misvalued*, ppr. *misvaluing*. [*< mis-1 + value, v.*] To value falsely or too little; misesteem; underrate.

I am so yong, I dread my warke
Wot be *misvalued* both of old and yong.
W. Browne, Young Willie and Old Wernock.

misventure (mis-ven'tūr), *n.* [*< mis-1 + venture. Cf. misadventure.*] An unfortunate venture; a misadventure.

All friends were touched with a kind of . . . joy to see, as I said, the color of Jack's money, after so many *misventures* and foiled struggles.
Carlyle, in Froude.

misventurous (mis-ven'tūr-us), *a.* [*< mis-1 + venturous.*] Wanting boldness or daring; timorous; fearful.

Misventurous Irishwomen, giving up their plan of emigration.
Carlyle, The Century, XXIV, 20.

misvoucht (mis-vouch'), *v. t.* [*< mis-1 + vouch.*] To vouch or allege falsely.

That very text or saying . . . is *misvouched*.
Bacon, True Greatness of Britain.

miswander (mis-won'dér), *v. i.* [*< ME. miswanderen; < mis-1 + wander.*] To wander; stray.

The *miswandrynge* errorr misledeth hem into false goodes.
Chaucer, Boethius, III, prose 2.

miswayt (mis-wā'), *n.* [*< ME. miswaite; < mis-1 + way.*] A wrong path.

Whoso that sekith soth by a deep thought and coveteth nat to ben deseyv'd by no *myswey*, lat him rollen and trenden withinne hymself the lyht of his inward sythe.
Chaucer, Boethius, III, meter 11.

miswayt, *adv.* [*< ME. myswey; adverbial use of misway, n.*] Wrong; wrongly; amiss; astray.

Love makith alle to goon *myswey*.
Rom. of the Rose, I, 4766.

miswear (mis-wā'r'), *v. i.* [*< mis-1 + wear¹.*] To wear ill; prove bad on wearing. See quotation under *miswork, v. t.*

miswed (mis-wed'), *v. t.* [*< mis-1 + wed.*] To wed unsuitably. *Milton.*

misween (mis-wēn'), *v. i.* and *t.* [*< mis-1 + ween.*] To misjudge; distrust.

Full happy man (*misweening* much) was hee,
So rich a spoile within his power to see.
Spenser, Astrophel, l. 100.

miswend (mis-wend'), *v. i.* [*< ME. miswenden, < AS. miswendan (= OHG. missawentjan, MHG. miswenden), turn wrong, pervert, go wrong, < mis- + wendan, turn, go: see mis-1 and wend-1.*] To go wrong; wander; stray.

And eche in his complaints telleth
How that the world is *miswend*.
Gower, Conf. Amant., Prol.

But things miscounselled must needs *miswend*.
Spenser, Mother Hub. Tale, l. 128.

miswint, *v. t.* [*< ME. miswinnan; < mis-1 + win-1.*] To obtain by fraud or cheating.

For-thy he eet mete of more cost, mortwres and potages.
Of that that men *miswonne* thei maken hem wel at ease.
Piers Plowman (C), xvi. 48.

miswit, *v. t.* [*< ME. miswiten; < mis-1 + wit-1, v.*] To know ill.

miswivet, *v. t. and i.* [*< ME. miswiven; < mis-1 + wive-1.*] To marry unsuitably.

miswoman, *n.* [Formerly also *misscoman*; *< mis-1 + woman-1.*] An evil woman; a temptress.
Fly the *miswoman*, least she thee deceiver.
Remedy of Love, l. 148.

miswonting, *n.* [*< mis-1 + wonting-1.*] Disuse; want of practice.

These feeble beginnings of luke warme grace . . . by
miswonting perish.
Bp. Hall, Divine Meditation, vii.

mis-word (mis-wér'd'), *n.* [*< ME. misword (= MHG. mis-wort); < mis-1 + word-1.*] 1. A curse.
—2. A word uttered amiss.

The Tyrant sword
Is not made drunk with blood for a *Mis-word*.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Captives.

miswork, *v.* [*< ME. miswerken, miscecrhen; < mis-1 + work, v.*] 1. *intr.* To work or do ill.

Cherische here & chaste 3if that chance falles
That sche wold *miswerche* wrongli any time.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 5148.

II. trans. To do or make badly.

Which law [5 Eliz., c. 4], being generally transgressed,
makes the people buy in effect chaff for corn; for that
which is *miscreought* will miswear. *Bacon, Judicial Charge*.

misworship (mis-wér'ship), *n.* [*< mis-1 + worship, n.*] Worship of a wrong object; false worship.

In respect of *misworship*, he was the son of the first Jere-
boham, who made Israel to sin.

Such hideous jungle of *misworships*, misbeliefs, men
made as we are did actually hold by and live at home in.
Carte.

misworship (mis-wér'ship), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *misworshipped* or *misworshipping*, ppr. *misworshipping* or *misworshipping*. [*< mis-1 + worship, v.*] To worship wrongly or improperly.

There are not wanting nations . . . which have *mis-
worshipped* it [the heaven] for their God.
Bp. Hall, Sol's Farewell to Earth, § 3.

misworshiper, *misworshipper* (mis-wér'ship-
ér), *n.* One who misworships.

God is made our idol, and we the *misworshippers* of him.
Bp. Hall, Sermon at Whitehall, 1640.

miswrench (mis-reneh'), *v. t.* [*< mis-1 + wrench, v.*] To twist or turn out of the right course.

The wardes of the churche key
Through mishandlinge ben *miswreint*.
Gower, Conf. Amant., v.

miswrite (mis-rít'), *v. t.*; pret. *miswrote*, pp. *miswritten*, ppr. *miswriting*. [*< ME. miswriten, < AS. miswritan, write wrongly, < mis-, wrongly, + writan, write: see mis-1 and write-1.*] To write incorrectly; make a mistake in writing.
Chaucer.

He [Josephus] did *mis-write* some number of the years.
Raleigh, Hist. World, II. xxii. § 6.

But the manuscript is all in one simple, undisguised,
feminine handwriting, and with no interlineation save
only here and there the correction of a *miswritten* word.
The Century, XXXVIII. 799.

miswrought (mis-rát'), *a.* [*< mis-1 + wrought-1.*] Badly done. *Bacon*.

misy (mis'í), *n.* [Also *missy*; *< F. misy, < L. misy, < Gr. μίσιν*, an ore supposed to be cop-
peras; perhaps of Egyptian origin.] A sul-
phur-yellow mineral occurring in loose aggre-
gations of small crystalline scales. It consists
of hydrous sulphate of iron, and is derived from the de-
composition of pyrite. Also called *yellow copperas* and
copiapite.

misyoke (mis-yók'), *v. t. and i.*; pret. and pp. *misyoked*, ppr. *misyoking*. [*< mis-1 + yoke, v.*] To yoke or join unsuitably.

Perpetually and finally hindered in wedlock, by *mis-
yoking* with a diversity of nature as well as of religion.
Milton, Divorce, II. 19.

miszealous (mis-zel'ús), *a.* [*< mis-1 + zeal-
ous-1.*] Actuated by false zeal.

Go on now, ye *miszealous* spirits.
Bp. Hall, Noah's Dove.

mit, *n.* See *mitt*.

mita (mē'tā), *n.* [*< Sp.*, a tribute, payment: see
mita-2.] Forced labor in mines, farms, and fac-
tories to which the Indians of Peru were for-
merly subjected. One seventh of the male population
were subject to service for a year, for which they were
to be paid, but they could not be taken beyond a specified
distance from their homes.

mitaine, *n.* A Middle English form of *mitten*.

mitcal (mit'kal), *n.* Same as *miskal*.

mitche, *n.* [*< ME. micche, myeeche, miche* (cf. MD.
MLG. *micke*), *< OF. miche* = Pr. *mica, mica*, a
small loaf of bread, lit. a crumb, *< L. mica*, a
crumb: see *mical*, *mic*.] A loaf of bread.

He that hath *myeeche* tweyne,
Ne valne in his demelgne,
Lyveth more at ease, and more is riche,
Than doth he that is chliche.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 5585.

mitch-board (mich'bórd), *n.* *Naut.*, a crutch
for the support of a boom or mast. See *crutch-1*,
3 (d). [*Local, Eng.*]

Mitchella (mi-chel'ā), *n.* [*< Linnæus*,
1753], named after John Mitchell, a botanist of
Virginia.] A genus of plants of the natural
order *Rubiaceæ* and the tribe *Anthospermeæ*,
characterized by having perfect flowers with a
funnel-shaped corolla, which is from three-
to six-lobed, the stamens inserted upon its throat,
and by the hairy style, which has four thread-
shaped lobes. They are creeping herbs, with opposite
round-ovate leaves having minute stipules, and small
white fragrant dimorphous flowers, which are axillary or
terminal, and grow in pairs. The fruit is a scarlet berry-
like double drupe. There are 2 species, an American, *M. repens*, the partridge-berry, and a Japanese, which, how-
ever, may be identical with the American. See *partridge-
berry*.

mite (mit), *n.* [*< ME. mite, myte, < AS. mite = MD. mije, D. mijt = MLG. LG. mite = OHG. miza, miza, MHG. mize, G. (after LG.) miete = Dan. mite (cf. F. mite, Sp. mita, ML. mita, < LG.), a mite; prob. lit. 'eutter,' 'biter,' from the verb shown in Goth. maitan = Icel. meita = AS. *mētan, eut: see emmet, antl-1.*] 1. A small
arachnid of the order *Acarida*; any acarid.
Mites once formed a comprehensive genus *Acarus* or family
Acaridae, terms not yet obsolete; but, with the introduction
of many more genera, the establishment of several fam-
ilies, and the elevation of the group to the rank of an order,
a more elaborate nomenclature has been established, in
which neither *Acarus* nor *Acaridae* is retained. (See *Aca-
rida*.) Adult mites are eight-legged like most arachnids;
but some six-legged immature forms at one time consti-
tuted a supposed genus *Leptus*. (See *Leptus*, and cut under
harvest-tick.) The species of mites are very numerous, di-
versified in form, and various in habits. Many are parasitic;
others are terrestrial or aquatic; others live in cheese,
flour, sugar, etc. *Mite* is consequently much used in com-
position. The cheese-mite or flour-mite is *Tyroglyphus siro*
or *T. longior*; the sugar-mite is *Glyciphaga prunorum*, or
another of the same genus. Such mites compose the fam-
ily *Tyroglyphidae*, and are among those longer known as
species of *Acarus* or *Acaridae*. Itch-mites are *Sarcoptes*,
as *Sarcoptes scabiei*. (See cut under *itch-mite*.) Mange-
mites are *Demodicidae*; garden-mites or harvest-mites,
Trombididae; spinning-mites, *Tetranychidae*; beetle-mites
or wood-mites, *Oribatida*; spider-mites, *Gamasidae*; water-
mites, *Hydrachnidae*; snout-mites, *Edellidae*; gall-mites,
Phytolidae. Certain mites, the *Ixodidae*, are commonly
distinguished as ticks, as *Ixodes ricinus* (see cut under *Aca-
rida*), and those of the family *Trombididae* are indifferently
called *harvest-mites*, *harvest-ticks*, *harvest-bugs*, *red-bugs*, and
by other names. See the compound and technical names.

That cheese of itself breeds mites or maggots, I deny.
Ray, Works of Creation, ii.

Say what the use, were finer optics given,
To inspect a mite, not comprehend the heaven?
Pope, Essay on Man, i. 190.

2. Some insect like or likened to a mite, as a
dust-louse (*Psocus*).

For life is so high a perfection of being that in this re-
spect the least fly or mite is a more noble being than a star.
South, Works, III. x.

mite (mit), *n.* [*< ME. mite, myte (= OF. mite, a small coin, = Sp. mita, a payment, assessment, tribute), < MD. mije, D. mijt, small coin, a mite; prob. akin to mitel, from the same root, Goth. maitan, etc., eut: see mite-1.*] 1. A small coin
of any kind, of slight value; any very small sum
of money. No coin seems to have been so
called specifically.

William wíll wíth-oute any more,
Greithed him as gall as any goin thurt bene,
Of alle t're a-tir that to knígt longed,
So that non migt a-mend a mite worth, I wene.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 4543.

And though the number of sheep increase never so fast,
yet the price falleth not one mite, because there be so few
sellers.
Sir T. More, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), l.

There came a certain poor widow, and she threw in [i. e.
into the treasury] two mites [tr. Gr. *lepton*; see *lepton* and
minute], which make a farthing.
Mark xii. 42.

We usually observe the same routine. I put down my
mite first; then my young family enroll their contribu-
tions, . . . and then Mr. Pardiggle brings up the rear.
Dickens, Bleak House, viii.

2t. An English weight somewhat heavier than
a grain troy.—3t. An old money of account, the
twenty-fourth part of a penny.

4 mites is the aliquot part of a penny, viz. 1. for 6 times
4 is 24, and so many mites marchants assigne to 1 penny.
T. Hill, Arithmetick (1600), III. i.

4. Anything very small; a very little particle
or quantity: also applied to persons.

"Now ich see," saide Lyl, "that surgerie ne phisike
May nat a myte availle to medlen a-gens Eide."
Piers Plowman (C), xxiii. 179.

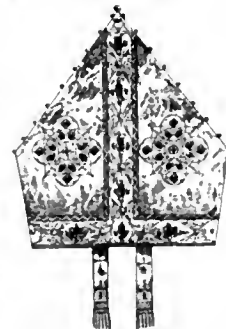
I felt benevolence for her, and resolved some way or
other to throw in my mite of courtesy, if not of service.
Sterne, Sentimental Journey, p. 19.

The White Sulphur waters, she said, had not done her a
mite of good.
C. D. Warner, Their Pilgrimage, p. 256.

mited (mi'ted), *a.* [*< mite-1 + -ed-2.*] Damaged
or spoiled by insufficient salting, as cured fish.
Perley.

Mitella (mi-tel'ā), *n.* [*< NL. (Tournefort, 1700), < L. mitella, dim. of mitra, a turban: see miter.*] A genus of plants of the natural order *Saxifragaceæ* and the tribe *Saxifrageæ*, characterized by a one-celled ovary with parietal placentæ which are alternate with the stigmas, five petals which are three-cleft or pinnatifid, and a superior cap-
sule without beaks. They are herbs, with long petio-
late heart-shaped lobed or crenate leaves, which have
membranaceous stipules attached to the petioles, and an
erect slender scape bearing an elongated raceme of small
greenish flowers, which are often drooping. There are 5
species, indigenous to the temperate parts of North Amer-
ica, one of which is also found in Siberia. *M. diphylla* and
M. nuda are the best-known. See *bishop's-cap*.

miter, *mitre* (mi'tér), *n.* [Early mod. E. also
myter, mytre; *< ME. mitre, myter, mytir, mytre, < OF. mitre, F. mitre = Pr. Sp. Pg. mitra = It. mitra, OIt. metra, a miter, < L. mitra, < Gr. μίτρα, a belt, girdle, fillet, head-band, turban.*] 1. A form of head-dress anciently worn by the
inhabitants of Lydia, Phrygia, and other parts
of Asia Minor.—2. A sacerdotal head-dress, as
that worn by the ancient Jewish high priest,
or that worn by a bishop. The Jewish miter was
made of linen, and wrapped in folds about the head, like
a turban. Before the fourteenth century the miter in
the Christian church was
low and simple; but now
it consists of a coronet,
surmounted by a lofty and
deeply cleft cap. The priv-
ilege of wearing the miter
in the Roman Catholic
Church was a concession
of the popes, and was for-
merly exercised by card-
inals and the higher digni-
taries. Bishops and abbots
(if to be mitered) receive the
miter from the consecrat-
ing bishop. Three kinds of
miters are distinguished:
(1) the precious miter, made
of gold or silver plate and
adorned with jewels, (2) the
aureophrygiate miter, and (3)
the simple miter of white
silk or linen. The bishops of
the Church of England wore
miters as late as the corona-
tion of George III., and some
Anglican bishops occasion-
ally wear them at the present
day. See *tiara*, and cut un-
der *aureophrygia*.



Episcopal mitre.—French type of the 14th century.

Her golden eap she cast unto the ground,
And crowned *mitre* rudely threw asyde.
Spenser, F. Q., i. viii. 25.

The Cardinal [Wolsey] sent to the King, to lend him the
Mitre and Pall, which he used to wear at any great Solen-
nity.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 279.

His *Miter* on his head of cloth of siluer, with two long la-
bels hanging downe behind his
neck.

Caryat, Crudities, l. 37 (sig. D).

All the old known *mitres* still in
existence have a white ground.
Rock, Church of our Fathers, II.
[100, note.]

There, other trophies deck the
truly brave, . . .
Such as on Hough's unsullied
mitre shine.
Pope, Epim. to Satires, II. 239.

3. A chimney-cap or -pot
of terra-cotta, brick, stone,
or metal, designed to ex-
clude rain and wind from
the flue, while allowing the
smoke, etc., to escape; a
cowl; hence, anything hav-
ing a similar use.



Mitre of glazed pottery; 14th century. From Semur-en-Auxois, France.

For, like as in a Limbeck th' heat of Fire
Raiseth a Vapour, which still mounting higher
To the Still's top; when th' odoriferous sweat
Above the *Miter* can no further get,
It, softly thickning, falleth drop by drop.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 3.

4. In *conch.*, a miter-shell.—5. In *carp.*: (a) A scribe or guide for making saw-cuts to form miter-joints. (b) A combined square and miter-edge or pattern. (c) Same as *miter-joint*.—6. A gusset in seamstresses' work, knitting, and the like.—**Miter gearing.** Same as *beveled gearing* (which see, under *gearing*).

miter, mitre (mī'tēr, v.; pret. and pp. *mitered*, *mitred*, ppr. *mitering*, *mitring*. [Early mod. E. also *myter*, *mytre*; < ME. *mitren*, *mytren*, < OF. *mitrer*, F. *mitrer* = Sp. Pg. *mitrar* = It. *mitrare*, OIt. *metrare*, < ML. *mitrare*, < *mitra*, a miter: see *miter*, n.] I. trans. 1. To bestow a miter upon; raise to a rank to which the dignity of wearing a miter belongs, especially to episcopal rank.

More than al thy marchauna other thy *mytrede* biashopes.
Piers Plowman (C), v. 193.

From such apostles, O ye *mitred* heads,
Preserve the church! Cowper, Task, II. 329.

2. To ornament with a miter.

Your first essay was on your native laws;
Those having torn with ease and trampled down,
Your fangs you fasten'd on the *mitred* crown.
Dryden, Hind and Panther, I. 202.

3. In *carp.*, to join with a miter-joint; make a miter-joint in. See *miter-joint*.—4. In *needle-work*, to change the direction of, as a straight band, border, or the like, by cutting it at an abrupt angle, sacrificing a three-cornered piece, and bringing the cut edges together: a term derived from carpenter-work.—5. In *bookbinding*, to join perfectly, as lines intended to meet at right angles.—**Cut and mitred string.** See *string*.—**Mitred abbey or monastery**, an abbey or monastery presided over by a mitred abbot.

The abbess received a ring, which, however, was not bestowed on any abbot unless his house were a *mitred abbey*.
Rock, Church of our Fathers, II. 194.

Mitred abbot, back, border, etc. See the nouns.

II. *intrans.* In *arch.*, to meet in a miter-joint. **miter-block** (mī'tēr-blok), n. In *joinery*, a block arranged for sawing pieces to an angle of 45°.
E. H. Knight.

miter-board (mī'tēr-bōrd), n. A miter-box in which a piece is laid while the saw reciprocates between guides which cause it to make the kerf at the prescribed angle. E. H. Knight.

miter-box (mī'tēr-boks), n. In *carp.*, a long narrow wooden box consisting of a bottom and two sides in which kerfs at an angle of 45° (or some other angle) are cut for the reception of a saw: used in cutting pieces of wood to form miter-joints. The piece of wood to be mitred is laid in the box, and the saw, being worked through the guide-cuts in the vertical sides, cuts the wood to the necessary angle. (See *miter-joint*.) Another form consists of a bed and a fence, against which the work rests, and an adjustable guide for the saw, so that it admits of cutting at any required angle. In printing the name is given to a square channel of wood or iron having diagonal cuts in the sides, in which a saw can move freely in cutting pieces of wood or brass of uniform angles.

miter-cut (mī'tēr-kut), n. In *glass-manuf.*, a groove cut in the surface of plate-glass for ornamentation. The cross-section of the groove or cut is very nearly an equilateral triangle.

miter-dovetail (mī'tēr-duv'tāl), n. In *joinery*, a form of concealed dovetail presenting only a single joint-line, and that on the angle. E. H. Knight.

miter-drain (mī'tēr-drān), n. A drain laid within the metaling of roads, to convey the water to the side drains.

miter-flower (mī'tēr-floer'ēr), n. A plant of the genus *Cyclamen*.

miter-gage (mī'tēr-gāj), n. A gage for determining the angle of a miter-joint or bevel-joint for picture-frames, moldings, etc. E. H. Knight.

mitering-machine (mī'tēr-ing-ma-shēn'), n. 1. In *carp.* and *joinery*, a machine for sawing or cutting to a true angle of 45° the ends of pieces to be joined, in order that they may be united by a miter-joint, or for cutting the pieces to any desired angle to make a bevel-joint. One form of this machine consists of a table with a circular saw and adjustable guides or fences: another consists of a bed and guide, with two blades at right angles, for making a downward cut, fixed at an angle of 45° to the guide and actuated by a lever. The latter form is used for mitering picture-frames and small moldings.

2. In *printing*, a mechanism of iron and steel, designed to cut the ends of metal rules with exact bevels and secure true joints at any angle. This is done in some machines by a saw, in others by a file or chisel.

miter-iron (mī'tēr-ī'ēr), n. A fagot for forging, composed of a group of bars of angular section wedged about a cylindrical bar within a hoop.

miter-jack (mī'tēr-jak), n. A simple form of miter-box or templet, consisting merely of a bed

and a fence, against which the work rests. It is used for making miter-joints on small moldings.

miter-joint (mī'tēr-jōint), n. A joint in which the plane of the abutting surfaces bisects the angle (properly 90°) formed by the abutting pieces. Each of the abutting pieces is dressed to an angle of 45°; when they are dressed to an angle greater or less than 45° they are generally termed *bevel-joints*. When the angle formed by the junction of two parts is 45°, and the plane of division bisects this angle, the joint is sometimes called a *half miter-joint*. Also called *miter*.

miter-mushroom (mī'tēr-mush'rōm), n. A kind of mushroom of the genus *Helvella*, *H. crispa*: so named from the shape of the pileus. It grows in woods, and is delicate eating.

miter-plane (mī'tēr-plān), n. In *carp.*: (a) A plane in which the bit is set at an acute angle with the longitudinal axis of the stock. The effect of this arrangement is to give the action of the plane the character of a draw-cut. (b) A plane which runs in a race in angular relation to fences or gages, usually adjustable, by which the stuff to be planed is held to the action of the tool.

miter-post (mī'tēr-pōst), n. Same as *meeting-post*.

miter-shaped (mī'tēr-shāpt), a. Having the shape of a miter: said especially of a form of head-dress worn by women in the middle of the fifteenth century.

miter-shell (mī'tēr-shel), n. The turreted shell of a mollusk of the genus *Mitra* or family *Mitridae*; a tiara-shell. See cut under *Mitra*.

miter-sill (mī'tēr-sil), n. A raised step against which the foot of a canal-lock gate shuts on the floor of a lock-bay. E. H. Knight.

miter-square (mī'tēr-skwar), n. In *carp.*, an immovable bevel for striking upon a piece of stuff an angle of 45°.

miter-valve (mī'tēr-valv), n. A valve of which the lid or plug is the frustum of a cone, the face of the seat being inclined at an angle of 45° to the axis of the valve.

miter-wheel (mī'tēr-hwēl), n. 1. In *mech.*, a particular kind of bevel-wheel, the bevel being limited to an angle of 45°, and the teeth of the wheel meshing with the teeth of another of the same bevel and diameter. The shafts of the wheels are at right angles with each other; and rotary motion in any plane is, by this mechanism, translated, without change of velocity, into motion in another plane at right angles with the first. Miter-wheels are much used in mill-work. See *bevel-wheel* and *bevel-gear*.

2. In *glass-cutting*, a wheel used for cutting a groove of triangular section.

miterwort (mī'tēr-wért), n. A name common to all plants of the genus *Mitella*.—**False miterwort.** See *cockwort* and *Tiarella*.

mithet, v. t. [ME. *mitthen*, < AS. *mithan* (= OS. *mithan* = OFries. *for-mitha* = OHG. *midan*, MHG. *miden*, G. *meiden*), avoid, conceal, refrain from, forbear, intr. lie concealed: see *miss*.] To avoid; conceal.

His sorwe he couthe ful wel *mithe*.
Havelok, I. 948.

mithier (mīth'ēr), n. A Scotch form of *mother*.

mithic, a. An obsolete spelling of *mythic*.

Mithra, n. See *Mithras*.

Mithradatic (mith-rā-dat'ik), a. Same as *Mithridatic*.

Mithræum (mith-rē'um), n. [NL., < L. *Mithras*, *Mithras*: see *Mithras*.] In *Rom. antiq.*, a shrine or sanctuary of Mithras: usually an underground cell, grotto, or crypt in which the secret mysteries of Mithras were celebrated.

In the *Mithræum* there were—there are still, because we have saved the place from destruction, and added it to the curiosities of Rome—the remnant of the seven torches . . . which were kept burning before the image of Mithras Tauraktonos.

Lanciani, Anc. Rome in the Light of Mod. Discov., p. 192.
Mithraic (mith-rā'ik), a. [*Mithras* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to the ancient Persian and late Roman god Mithras.

Two statues of *Mithraic* torch-bearers.
C. O. Müller, Manual of Archæol. (trans.), § 206.

The *Mithraic* doctrines appear to have comprised all the prominent features of the Magian or Chaldean system, and we need not be surprised, therefore, that they are represented as embracing magical, occult, and thaumaturgical science.

A. Wilder, in Knight's Anc. Art and Myth. (1876), p. xix.

Mithraicism (mith-rā'i-sizm), n. [*Mithraic* + *-ism*.] Same as *Mithraism*.

Mithraicism, with explanations of its alliance with Occidental Christianity.

Pop. Sci. Mo., Literary Notices, XXXII. 560.

Mithraism (mith'ra-izm), n. [*Mithras* + *-ism*.] The worship of Mithras.

The religion of Mithra . . . played an important part in the thought of the early centuries of the Christian era, yet little is known of *Mithraism* at the present time.

Pop. Sci. Mo., XXXIII. 283.

Mithraist (mith'ra-ist), n. [*Mithras* + *-ist*.] A worshiper of Mithras.

This fact suggests a question . . . whether the Christians borrowed from the *Mithraists*, or the *Mithraists* from the Christians, or whether the coincidences are casual.

Pop. Sci. Mo., XXXIII. 283.

Mithraize (mith'ra-iz), v. i.; pret. and pp. *Mithraized*, ppr. *Mithraizing*. [*Mithras* + *-ize*.] To teach, profess, or practise Mithraic doctrines; observe the rites of Mithras.

Mithras, Mithra (mith'ras, mith'rā), n. [L. *Mithras*, *Mithres*, < Gr. *Mithras*, < OPers. *Mitra* = Skt. *Mitra*, lit. 'friend'.] 1. A deity of the ancient Persians, the god of light or of the sun, who came at last to be regarded as the ruler of both the material and the spiritual universe, and was worshipped with an elaborate ritual, with accompaniment of ceremonial mysteries. In this form his worship was adopted by the Romans under the early empire, and enjoyed great popularity. Representations of Mithras are common in Roman art, usually showing him as a youth in Oriental dress performing the mystic sacrifice of a bull. Sacred caves or grottoes were the regular seats of his worship.

They call upon no peculiar name of God, but only *Mythra*; in the which word they all agree together in one nature of the divine Majesty, whatsoever it be.

Sir T. More, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), II. 11.

The sacred grotto of *Mithras*, in the Campus Martius (Rome), . . . in the plot of ground which is now occupied by the Marignoli palace.

Lanciani, Anc. Rome in the Light of Mod. Discov., p. 166.

2. A genus of South American lycaenid butterflies. *Hübner*, 1816.—3. A genus of spiders. *Koch*, 1835.

mithridatē (mith'ri-dāt), n. [Also *methridate*, and improp. *mithradite*; < OF. *mithridat*, *methridat*, F. *mithridate* = Sp. It. *mitridato* = Pg. *mithridato*, < ML. *mithridatum* for LL. *mithridatium*, an antidote, neut. of L. *Mithridatius*, *Mithridateus*, of Mithridates, < *Mithridates*, < Gr. *Μιθράδης*, *Μιθράδης*, Mithridates VI., King of Pontus (died about 63 B. C.), who fortified himself against poisons by taking antidotes; a name of Pers. origin: cf. *Mithras*.] In *old phar.*, one of various compositions of many ingredients in the form of electuaries, supposed to serve either as an antidote or as a preservative against poison.

I feel me ill; give me some *mithridate*;
Some *mithridate* and oil, good sister, fetch me.

B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, iv. 6.

Wine, an it be thy will! strong lusty wine!
Well, fools may talk of *mithridate*, cordials, and elixirs;
But from my youth this was my only physic.

Fletcher (and another), Sea Voyage, v. 2.

This is a course that will . . . alter slander into piety,
. . . that the viper's flesh may become *mithradite*.

Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 753.

Mithridate mustard, a kind of penny-creas. See *peppercorn*.

Mithridatic (mith-ri-dat'ik), a. [= F. *mithridatique* = Pg. *mithridatico*, < L. *Mithridaticus*, pertaining to Mithridates, < *Mithridates*, Mithridates: see *mithridate*.] 1. Of or pertaining to Mithridates, specifically to Mithridates VI. of Pontus (died about 63 B. C.): as, the *Mithridatic wars*. Also *Mithradatic*.—2. [l. c.] Pertaining to or of the nature of *mithridate*.

mithridatium, n. [Improp. *methridatium* (after *methridate*); < ML. *mithridatum* for LL. *mithridatium*, an antidote: see *mithridate*.] Same as *mithridate*.

But what brave spirit could be content to sit in his shop, with a flappet of wood before him, . . . selling *Mithridatum* and dragons-water to visited houses (during the plague)? *Beau*, and *Fl.*, Knight of Burning Pestle, i. 3.

mitigable (mit'i-ga-bl), a. [*LL. *mitigabilis* (in adv. *mitigabiliter*), < *mitigare*, *mitigate*: see *mitigate*.] Capable of being mitigated.

The vigour of that ceremonious law was *mitigable*.
Barrow, Works, II. xv.

mitigant (mit'i-gant), a. [= F. *mitigant* = Sp. It. *mitigante*, < L. *mitigan(t)-s*, ppr. of *mitigare*, *mitigate*: see *mitigate*.] Mitigating; lenitive; soothing; alleviating. *Bailey*, 1727.

mitigate (mit'i-gāt), v. t.; pret. and pp. *mitigated*, ppr. *mitigating*. [*L. mitigatus*, pp. of *mitigare* (> It. *mitigare* = Sp. Pg. *mitigar* = F. *mitiger*), make mild, gentle, soft, or tender, < *mitis*, mild, etc., + *agere*, make: see *agent*.] 1. To make milder or more tolerable; reduce in amount or degree, as something objectionable, repreh-

sible, distressing, harmful, etc.; moderate; alleviate; assuage.

And dieted with fasting every day,
The swelling of his wounds to mitigate.
Spenser, *F. Q.*, I. x. 26.

To mitigate the scorn he gives his uncle,
He prettily and aptly taunts himself.
Shak., *Rich. III.*, III. i. 133.

I esteem it the office of a physician not only to restore health, but to mitigate pain and dolours.

Bacon, *Advancement of Learning*, II. 190.

I may mitigate their doom
On me derived.
Milton, *P. L.*, x. 76.

Her benevolent heart sought every means to mitigate the authorized severities of the law.

Prescott, *Ferd. and Isa.*, II. 16.

2. To soften; mollify; make mild and accessible. [Rare.]

Where the King took displeasure, she would mitigate and appease his mind.

Sir T. More, *Int. to Utopia*, p. lxxxv.

Turning to the master of the Temple, [he] began with gentle words to mitigate him. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 35.

The severe little man was mitigated. Dr. J. Brown, *Rab.*

=Syn. 1. *Alleviate*, *Relieve*, etc. See *alleviate*.

mitigatedly (mit'i-gā-ted-li), *adv.* In a mitigated degree.

This young man, indeed, was mitigatedly monastic. He had a big brown frock and cowl, but he had also a shirt and a pair of shoes. H. James, Jr., *Little Tour*, p. 125.

mitigation (mit-i-gā'shon), *n.* [*< ME. mitigacioun, mitigacion, < OF. (and F.) mitigation = Sp. mitigacion = Pg. mitigacão = It. mitigazione, < L. mitigatio(n)-, soothing, mitigation, < mitigare, mitigate: see mitigate.*] The act of mitigating, or the state of being mitigated; alleviation; abatement or diminution of anything harsh, painful, severe, afflictive, calamitous, or the like.

But for thi mykel merey mitigacioun I biseche.

Piers Plowman (B), v. 477.

What pleasure he [the slaver] can have in the thoughts of his former excesses, when not one drop can be procured for the mitigation of his flames. *Stillingfleet, Sermons*, I. x.

The simple race

Of mountaineers . . . partake man's general lot

With little mitigation. *Wordsworth, Excursion*, v.

In mitigation of damages, in law, for the purpose of showing that the damages were less than is claimed.

mitigative (mit'i-gā-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [*< F. mitigatif = Pr. mitigatiu = Sp. Pg. It. mitigativo, < LL. mitigativus, soothing, < L. mitigare, soothe, mitigate: see mitigate.*] I. *a.* Lenitive; tending to alleviate. *Cotgrave.*

II. *n.* That which mitigates or tends to moderate or alleviate.

Which pay the feruence of loue aslake

To the loue, as a mitigatiue.

Kennedy of Love, *Prol.*, I. 20.

mitigator (mit'i-gā-tor), *n.* [= *Sp. Pg. mitigador = It. mitigatore; as mitigate + -or.*] One who or that which mitigates.

mitigatory (mit'i-gā-tō-ri), *a.* and *n.* [= *Sp. Pg. mitigatorio, < L. mitigatorius, soothing, < mitigare, soothe, mitigate: see mitigate.*] I. *a.* Tending or having power to mitigate; alleviating; softening. *Sir J. Mackintosh.*

II. *n.* That which has power to mitigate or alleviate.

He talks of hard usages, and straining points of law in cases of life, and such mitigatories.

Royer North, *Examen*, p. 316. (*Davies.*)

miting (mi'ting), *n.* [*ME. mytyng, mygthung; < mite + -ing.*] A little one: used in endearment or in contempt.

No more of this matere thou move the,

Thou mome! and mytyng emell.

York Plays, p. 314.

mitis (mi'tis), *n.* [*NL. use of L. mitis, mild, gentle.*] A South American cat: same as *cati*.

mitis-casting (mi'tis-kās'ting), *n.* The name given by P. Ostberg, the inventor of the process, to a method of increasing the fluidity and lowering the fusing-point of iron and steel, by adding a small quantity of aluminium (about half of one per cent.) to the charge in the crucible the moment it has been melted. This is said greatly to facilitate the casting process, and to add to the strength of the metal. The aluminium is added in the form of an alloy of 6 to 10 per cent. of that metal with iron. This alloy is made by a patented process consisting, as is stated, in adding clay to the iron in the process of smelting. The mitis-castings are said to be rapidly taking the place of malleable-iron castings.

mitis-green (mi'tis-grēn), *n.* Same as *Paris green* or *Scheele's green*. See *green* 1.

Mitosata (mi-tō-sā'tā), *n. pl.* [*NL., irreg. < Gr. mítos, a thread, + -ata.*] In Fabricius's system of classification, the centipeds and millepeds: equivalent to *Myriapoda*. [Not used.]

mitotic (mi-tō'sik), *a.* [*< mitosis + -ic.*] Pertaining to, characterized by, or exhibiting mitosis. Also *mitotic*.

mitosis (mi-tō'sis), *n.*; *pl. mitoses* (-sēz). [*NL., < Gr. mítos, a thread, + -osis.*] 1. Splitting of the chromatin of a nucleus, or subdivision of any minute granular bodies embedded in living protoplasm. The mitosis occurring in nuclear kinetics is commonly qualified as *karyomitosis*. — 2. A figure occurring during mitosis as a result of that process.

mitotic (mi-tō'tik), *a.* [*< mitosis (-ot-) + -ic.*] Same as *mitotic*.

This scheme of Remak's . . . is now contrasted with another mode of division, the mitotic division ("karyomitosis," . . . "mitosis," or "indirect division" of Flemming; "karyokinesis" or "karyokinetic" division of Schleicher). *Micros. Sci.*, XXX. II. 163.

mitotically (mi-tō'ti-kā-lī), *adv.* By mitosis.

It may be doubted whether these cells divide only mitotically. *Micros. Sci.*, XXX. II. 196.

Mitra (mi'trā), *n.* [*NL., so called from the shape of the shell, < L. mitra, < Gr. mitra, a miter, turban: see miter.*] 1. The typical genus of *Mitridae*, having a heavy long fusiform shell with well-developed spire and plicate columella, likened to a bishop's miter.

There are over 200 species, mostly from the Philippine and related waters, but also from other warm seas, as the West Indian. The best-known is *M. episcopalis*, ornamented with square spots of red, orange, or salmon color. An arctic species is *M. (Volutimitra) groenlandica*.

2. A genus of aealephs.

Mitracea (mi-trā'sē-ā), *n. pl.* [*NL., < Mitra + -acea.*] Same as *Mitridae*.

mitracean (mi-trā'sē-an), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Mitracea* or *Mitridae*; mitrifirm.

II. *n.* A miter-shell; any member of the *Mitracea*.

mitraille (F. pron. mē-trā-lī'), *n.* [*< F. mitraille, small bits of grape-shot, with unorig. r, < OF. mitaille, fragments, as coarse flings, < mite, a small piece of money, a mite: see mite.*] Small missiles, especially grape, canister, fragments of iron, and the like, when fired, as upon an enemy at close quarters.

mitraille (F. pron. mē-trā-lī'), *v. t.* pret. and pp. *mitrallé*, ppr. *mitrallant*. [*< F. mitrailer, fire mitraille, < mitraille, mitraille: see the noun.*] To fire mitraille at. [Rare.]

At the moment when the regiment nearest the enemy was beginning a retreating movement, in order to entice the Prussians on, the latter emerged from a wood between Borney and Colombey, and mitrallé the French. *Scotsman.*

mitrailleuse (F. pron. mē-trā-lī-ēz'), *n.* [*F., masc. noun of agent, < mitrailer, fire mitraille: see mitraille, v.*] An artilleryman in charge of a mitrailleuse.

mitrailleuse (F. pron. mē-trā-lī-ēz'), *n.* [*F., fem. noun of agent, < mitrailer, fire mitraille: see mitraille, v.*] A machine-gun or combination of gun-barrels and mechanism intended to discharge small missiles in great quantity and with great rapidity; especially, a form of machine-gun introduced in the French army about 1868, and first brought into service in the Franco-German war of 1870-1. See cuts under *machine-gun*.

The Maxim mitrailleuse or machine gun of rifle caliber. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LX. 102.

mitral (mi'tral), *a.* [*< F. mitral = It. mitrale, < ML. *mitralis (neut. mitrale, a box in which to keep a miter), < mitra, a miter: see miter.*] 1. Of or pertaining to a miter; resembling a miter.

Wholly omitted in the mitral crown.

Sir T. Browne, *Garden of Cyrus*, II.

2. In anat., mitriform; bivalvular: specifically applied to that valve in the heart which guards the left auriculoventricular orifice. Also called *bicuspid*. — 3. In med., pertaining to the mitral valve; as, mitral sounds; mitral insufficiency; mitral disease.

mitrate (mi'trāt), *a.* [*< miter (mitr-) + -ate.*] In bot., bonnet-shaped, or rounded and folded: said of the pileus of certain fungi.

mitre, n. and *v.* See *miter*.

Mitrephorus (mi-tref'ō-rus), *n.* [*NL., also Mitrephorus, < Gr. mitrophoros, mitrophoros, wearing a turban or miter, < mitra, turban, miter (see miter), + -phoros, < pherein = E. bear.*] 1. In entom., a singular genus of curculios, having the prothorax armed with an anterior horn. The only species is *M. waterhousei* of Brazil. *Schönherr*, 1837. — 2. In ornith., a genus of small olivaceous flycatchers of the family *Tyrannidae*, named by Selater in 1859. It includes several species, as *M. fulvifrons*, inhabiting the southwestern United States, Mexico, and tropical America. The name being preoccupied in entomology, it was changed to *Mitrephanes*. *Coues.*

3. A genus of worms.

Mitridae (mit'ri-dē), *n. pl.* [*NL., < Mitra + -idae.*] A family of rachioglossate peetinibranchiate gastropods, typified by the genus *Mitra*; the miter-shells. The family is related to the volutes and olives, and is often merged in *Volutidae*. The teeth of the odontophore are disposed in three longitudinal rows, and the long torreted shell has a narrow aperture with the columella plicated near the anterior end. About 400 species have been described, chiefly from tropical seas; those of the Pacific are of large size and striking colors, though the pattern may be concealed in the living state by the horny epidermis. Also called *Mitracea*. See cut under *Mitra*.

mitriform (mi'tri-fōrm), *a.* [= *F. mitriforme, < L. mitra, a miter, + forma, form.*] 1. In bot., resembling a miter; conical, hollow, open at the base, and either entire there or irregularly cut: applied to certain fruits and to the calyptra of mosses. See *calyptra*. — 2. In conch., shaped like a miter-shell; resembling the *Mitridae*.

Mitrinae (mi-trī'nē), *n. pl.* [*NL., < Mitra + -inae.*] 1. A subfamily of *Mitridae*, nearly equivalent to the family. — 2. The *Mitridae* regarded as a subfamily of some other family, as the *Volutidae* or the *Muricidae*.

mitry (mi'tri), *a.* [*< OF. mitré, pp. of mitrer, miter: see miter, v.*] In her., charged with a number of miters, as a bordure, a fesse, or the like.

mitt (mit), *n.* [Also *mit*; abbr. of *mitten*.] 1. Same as *mitten*. — 2. A sort of glove without fingers, or with very short fingers. Mitts sometimes cover the hand only and sometimes the forearm to the elbow. A common material is black lace; they are also knitted of silk of various colors. They were especially worn by women early in the nineteenth century; the fashion has recently been revived.

3. Something resembling a mitt.

The hands and forearms of the women (of Yap, in the Western Carolines) are tattooed with mitta, as in the Marshall Islands. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXX. 208.

mitten (mit'n), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *mittain*; < ME. mitaine, mytane, myteine, myten, myteque, < OF. (and F.) mitaine (ML. mitana, mitanna), also mitan, miton (= *Sp. miton*); cf. ML. mita, mitten: derived by some, in the supposed original sense of 'half-glove,' from OHG. mittamo, MHG. mittemo, middle, midmost (superl. of mitte, middle: see mid); by others referred to a Celtic source; cf. Gael. Ir. mutan, a thick glove, a muff, Gael. miotag, miotog, a mitten, Ir. mutog, a stump, a hand or glove without fingers.] 1t. A glove; a covering for the hand, with or without fingers.

Take the porter thi staffe to halde,

And thi mytens also.

MS. Cantab. Fl. v. 48, f. 52. (*Hallivell.*)

Twey myteynes, as mete, maad all of clouters;

The fyngers weren for-wert & fol of fen honged.

Piers Plowman's Crede (E. E. T. S.), I. 428.

2. A covering for the hand, differing from a glove in not having a separate cover for each finger, the thumb only being separated, made of leather, dogskin, sealskin, etc., or knitted of thick wool.

Mittens of dog-skin, lined with the fur of the Arctic hare.

B. Taylor, *Northern Travel*, p. 26.

3. A mitt.

My sister Clotilda was . . . studying. . . I remember . . . her clear white apron, her crimson muffedees and short close black mittens.

E. S. Sheppard, *Charles Auchester*, II.

To get the mitten, to receive only the mitten, instead of the hand; be refused as a lover. [*Colloq.*] — To give one the mitten, to refuse to marry one. [*Colloq.*] — To handle without mittens. Same as to handle without gloves (which see, under *glove*).

mitten (mit'n), *v. t.* [*< mittén, n.*] 1. To put mittens on.

Mittened cats catch no mice.

Proverb.

With *mittened* hands, and caps drawn low.
Whittier, Snow-Bound.

2. To give the mitten to. See phrase under *mitten*, *n.* [Colloq.]

For me she *mittened* a lawyer, and several other chaps.
Carleton, Farm Ballads, p. 19.

mittent (mit'ent), *a.* [*L. mittent(-s)*, *ppr.* of *mittere*, *send*: see *mission*.] Sending forth; emitting.

The fluxion . . . thrust forth by the part *mittent* upon the inferior weak parts.
Whitman, Surgery.

mittimus (mit'i-mus), *n.* [So called from the word beginning the writ (in *L.*) *L. mittimus*, we send, 1st pers. pl. pres. ind. act. of *mittere*, *send*: see *mission*.] 1. In *law*: (a) A precept or command in writing, given by a justice of the peace or other proper officer, directed to the keeper of a prison, requiring him to receive and hold in safe-keeping an offender charged with a crime until he be delivered by due course of law; a warrant of commitment to prison. (b) A writ directing the removal of a suit or of a record from the court granting it to another.—2. A dismissal from an office or situation.

Out of two noblemen's houses he had his *mittimus* of "Ye may be gone."

Nash, Hane with you to Saffron-Walden.

Mittler's green. See *green*¹.

mitti (mit'i), *n.*; pl. *mitties* (-iz). [Origin obscure.] The small stormy petrel, *Procellaria pelagica*. *Montagu*. [Local, Eng.]

mitu (mit'u), *n.* [Braz.] 1. The galeated curassow, a South American bird of the family *Cracidae*, technically called *Pauxi mitu*, *Ourax mitu*, or *Mitu galeatu*. See cut under *Pauxi*.—2. [cap.] [NL.] A genus of the family *Cracidae*, of which the *mitu* is the type. *Lesson*, 1831. Also called *Mitua*, *Uraz*, *Uragis*, and *Pauxi*.

Mitua (mit'u-ä), *n.* [NL., < *mitu*, *q. v.*] 1. Same as *Mitu*, 2. *H. E. Strickland*, 1841.—2. In *entom.*, a genus of coleopterous insects.

mituporanga (mit'u-pō-rang'gü), *n.* [Braz.] 1. The hocco, curassow, or curacao-bird, *Crax alutor*, and some related species of *Cracina*.—2. [cap.] [NL.] A genus of curassows, of the family *Cracidae*, the type of which is *Crax globicera* or *Mitu daubentoni*. *Reichenbach*.

mity (mi'ti), *a.* [*< mite*¹ + *-y*¹.] Having mites; abounding with mites: as, *mity* cheese.

Cheese is a *mity* elf,
Digesting all things but itself.

Proverbial rime.

miurus (mī-ū-rus), *n.* [LL. *miurus*, *miuros*, < Gr. *μειουρος*, *sc. στίχος*, a shortened verse, lit. curtailed, < *μειω*, less, + *οἶπά*, tail.] A dactylic hexameter with the thesis or first syllable of the last foot short or apparently short; a hexameter irregularly terminating in an iambus (—) or a pyrrhic (—) instead of a spondee (— —) or trochee (—). See *dolichurus*. Also *meiurus*.

mix¹ (miks), *v.* [*< ME. mixen*, transposed from **misken* (as *ax*³ for *ask*¹), < AS. *miscian* = MLG. *mischen* = OHG. *misken*, *misken*, MHG. *G. mischen* = W. *mysgu* = Gael. *measg* = OBulg. *mie-shati* = Serv. *mijeshati* = Bohem. *misheti* = Pol. *mieszac* = Russ. *mieshati*, *mix*; also, OBulg. *mieshati* = Serv. *mijeshiti* = Bohem. *misiti* = Pol. *miesic* = Russ. *miesiti*, knead, in OBulg. and Bohem. also *mix*; = L. *miscere* (pp. *mistus*, *mixtus*) = Gr. *μίγειν*, *mix*; cf. Skt. *micra*, *mixed*; with orig. formative *-sk*, < Teut. *√ mik*, Indo-Eur. *√ mig*, as in Gr. *μυρίβαι*, *μυρίβαι*, *mix*. The Teut. forms are prob. native, as the appar. deriv. *mash*¹ indicates; but they have prob. been influenced by the L., to which also the Celtic forms may be referred, and to which most of the E. words associated with *mix* are due, namely *mixtion*, *miston*, *mixture*, etc., *admix*, *commix*, etc. From the L. *miscere* are also derived *maslin*¹, *maslin*², *mastiff*, *messin*.] I. *trans.* 1. To unite or blend promiscuously into one mass, body, or assemblage, as two or more substances, parts, or quantities; mingle intimately or indiscriminately: as, to *mix* different kinds of wine; to *mix* flour and water; herds inseparably *mixed*.

His life was gentle, and the elements
So *mix'd* in him that Nature might stand up
And say to all the world "This was a man!"
Shak., J. C., v. 5. 74.

2. To cause to unite or blend, as one object or quantity with another or others; bring into close combination or association with another or others.

Ephraim, he hath *mixed* himself smoo the people.
Hos. vii. 8.

You *mix* your sadness with some fear.

Shak., 2 Hen. IV., v. 2. 46.

3. To form by mingling; produce by blending different ingredients: as, to *mix* bread.

Hadst thou no poison *mix'd*, no sharp-ground knife,
No sudden mean of death, though ne'er so mean,
But "banished" to kill me?—"banished"?"
Shak., R. and J., iii. 3. 44.

That Psyche, wont to bind my throbbing brow,
To smooth my pillow, *mix* the foaming draught
Of fever.
Tennyson, Princess, li.

To *mix up*. (a) To confuse; entangle mentally. (b) To involve; implicate. [Colloq. in both senses.]

Years and years after Charles Albert's death, there came back to Turin an Italian exile, who in his hot youth had been *mixed up*, very much against the grain, in an abortive plot for the assassination of the late King.
E. Dicey, Victor Emmanuel, p. 53.

=*Syn.* 1. *Blend*, etc. (see *mingle*), combine, compound, incorporate. See *mixture*.

II. *intrans.* 1. To become united or blended promiscuously; come together in intimate combination or close union: as, oil and water will not *mix*.

When Soula *mix* 'tis an Happiness.

Cowley, The Mistress, Platonick Love.

The clear water was not *mixing* with the blue.

Froude, Sketches, p. 96.

2. To be joined or associated; become a part (of); become an ingredient or element (in): as, to *mix* with the multitude, or to *mix* in society.

I will *mix* with you in industry

To please.

B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, Ind.

Some, who turn their travels to the greatest advantage, endeavour to *mix* with the people of the country.

Pococke, Description of the East, II. ii. 277.

mix¹ (miks), *n.* [*< mix*¹, *v.*] A mixture; a jumble; a blunder; a mess. [Colloq.]

She'll show the note to Miss Greenway, and you'll be ruined. Oh, poor Mr. Welling! Oh, what a fatal, fatal—*mix*!
W. D. Howells, A Likely Story, iii.

mix² (miks), *n.* [Also dial. *mur*; < ME. *mix*, *mer*, < AS. *meox* (dat. *meore*, *myre*) = Fries. *miur*, *miuhs*, muck, dung; akin to *muck*¹ and to forms cited under *mist*¹. Hence *mixen*.] 1. Dung; muck. [Prov. Eng.]-2t. A vile wretch.

The quene his moder on a time as a *mix* thought
How faire & how fetis it was.

William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), i. 125.

Messenger to this *myx*, for mendeunte of the pope,
To mele with this maister mane, that here this mounte
gmez.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), i. 989.

mix² (miks), *v. t.* [*< mix*², *n.* Cf. *muck*¹, *v.*] To clean out. *Hallivell*. [Prov. Eng.]

mixable (mik'sa-bl), *a.* [*< mix*¹ + *-able*.] Capable of being mixed; miscible. Also *mirible*.

mixed¹ (mikt), *p. a.* 1. Consisting of different elements or parts; mingled: as, a *mixed* feeling of pleasure and grief.

The government in that time of Moses was *mixt*, the Monarchie being in Moses. *Purchas, Pilgrimage*, p. 110.

2. Promiscuous; indiscriminate; not comprised in one class or kind.

A *mixed* multitude went up also with them. *Ex. xii. 38.*

Will shines in *mixed* company, where he has the discretion not to go out of his depth.

Addison, The Man of the Town.

In Anne's reign it was used as a coffee-house, but it no longer was extremely fashionable, as the company was very *mixed*.

Ashton, Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, II. 149.

3. Confused; befogged mentally. [Colloq.] Also spelled *mixt*.

Mixed actions, in *law*. See *action*, 8.—**Mixed beauty**, *cadence*, *chalice*, etc. See the nouns.—**Mixed canon**, in *music*, a canon for more than two voice-parts in which the intervals of pitch between the successive voices are not the same.—**Mixed chorus**, *quartette*, *voices*, in *music*, male and female voices combined.—**Mixed cognition**, *concomitant*, *equation*, *fabric*. See the nouns.—**Mixed fish**, fish of various kinds, including soft fish and hard fish. *Milner*.—**Mixed greens**. See *green*¹.—**Mixed laws**, those which concern both person and property.—**Mixed metaphor**, *meter*, etc. See the nouns.—**Mixed mode**. (a) In *music*. See *maneria*. (b) *pl. In metaph.* See *mode*¹.—**Mixed nuisance**, *number*, *olive*, *power*, *proof*. See the nouns.—**Mixed questions**, questions which arise from the conflict of foreign and domestic laws.—**Mixed ratio** or *proportion*, one in which the sum of the antecedent and consequent is compared with the difference of the antecedent and consequent. Thus, if *a : b :: c : d*, then by *mixed proportion* *a + b : a - b :: c + d : c - d*.—**Mixed subjects of property**, such as fall within the definition of things real, but which nevertheless are attended with some of the legal qualities of things personal, or vice versa.—**Mixed train**, a railway-train combining both passenger-cars and freight-cars.—**Mixed voyage**, a voyage for both whaling and sealing.—**Mixed yarn**. See *yarn*.

mixed², *a.* [ME., < *mix*² + *-ed*².] Filthy; vile.

That fule traytour, that *mixed* cherl. *Havelok*, i. 2533.

mixedly (mik'sed-li or mikst'li), *adv.* In a mixed manner.

Not to proceed precisely, or merely according to the laws and customs either of England or Scotland, but *mixtly*.
Bacon, Union of England and Scotland.

mixell, **mixel**, *n.* See *mixhill*. *Levins*; *Huloet*.
mixen (mik'sn), *n.* [Also *mixon*, dial. *mixen*; < ME. *mixen*, < AS. *myxen*, *mixen*, *micxsen*, *meoxen*, a dunghill, dung; orig. adj., 'of dung,' < *meox*, dung: see *mix*² and *-en*³. Cf. *midding*, which is remotely related.] A dunghill; a laystall. [Obsolete or archaic.]

Hooly writ nat have been defouled, na moore than the sonne that shyneth on the *mixne*. *Chaucer, Parson's Tale*.

Charge the gardeners now
To pick the faded creature [fish] from the pool,
And cast it on the *mixen* that it die.

Tennyson, Gersaint.

mixen-cart (mik'sn-kärt), *n.* A dung-cart. *Mir. for Mags.* (*Hallivell*.)

mixer (mik'sér), *n.* 1. One who or that which mixes or mingles.

To the sewers and sinks
With all such drinks,
And after them tumble the *mixer*.

Longfellow, Catawba Wine.

2. Specifically, a machine for mixing various substances. See *malaxator*.

mixhill (miks'hil), *n.* [Also dial. contracted *mixell*, *mixel*; < *mix*² + *hill*¹.] A dunghill. *Grosc.* [Prov. Eng.]

mixible (mik'si-bl), *a.* [*< mix*¹ + *-ible*. Cf. *mizable* and *miscible*.] Same as *mizable*.

mixing (mik'sing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *mix*¹, *v.*] The act of mingling or compounding two or more ingredients into one body, mass, or compound; mixture.

mixing-machine (mik'sing-ma-shēn'), *n.* 1. A machine for mixing or compounding. The usual form is some adaptation of the Chilian mill with revolving pan and fixed mullers, scrapers, and stirrers for mixing drugs, fertilizers, paints, etc. 2. A hollow copper cylinder used in mixing the materials for gunpowder.

mixing-sieve (mik'sing-siv), *n.* A sieve for combining ingredients intimately by sifting them together.

mixion, *n.* [*< mix*¹ + *-ion*. Cf. *mixtion*, *miston*.] Same as *mixtion*.

mixite (mik'sit), *n.* [After A. *Mixa*, commissioner of mines in Bohemia.] In *mineral*, a hydrous arseniate of bismuth and copper occurring in capillary crystals of a bluish-green color. It was first found at Joachimsthal in Bohemia, and later in Utah, United States.

mixobarbaric (mik'sō-bār-bar'ik), *a.* [*< Gr. μίξοβαρβαρος*, half-barbarous, < *μίξο*, a combining form of *μυρίβαι*, *mix* (> *μίξ*, Attic *μείξ*, a mixing), + *βαρβαρος*, barbarous: see *barbarous*.] Not purely barbaric; showing more or less influence of civilized or refined types; noting some working of civilization, or culture, or art amid barbarism.

All the barbaric and *mixo-barbaric* coinages imitated from Greek prototypes beyond the pillars of Hercules on the west and as far as the Indus on the east.

C. T. Newton, Art and Archaeol., p. 413.

Mixodectes (mik-sō-dek'tēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μίξο*, mixed, + *δῆκτης*, a biter, biting, < *δένειν*, bite.] The typical genus of the family *Mixodectidae*, with very large incisor teeth and the last lower premolar single-cusped. *M. gracilis* and *M. pungens* are examples.

Mixodectidae (mik-sō-dek'ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Mixodectes* + *-idae*.] A family of extinct Eocene mammals, having the dental formula of the existing lemurs, and in some respects approaching the *Daubentonidae*. There are several genera, as *Mixodectes* and *Necrolemur*, of North America and Europe. See cut at *Necrolemur*.

mixogamous (mik-sog'a-mus), *a.* [*< Gr. μίξο*, mixed, + *γάμος*, marriage.] In *ichth.*, characterized by or pertaining to mixogamy.

The majority of Teleostei are *mixogamous*—that is, the males and females congregate on the spawning beds, and the number of the former being in excess, several males attend to the same female, frequently changing from one female to another.

Günther, Study of Fishes, p. 177.

mixogamy (mik-sog'a-mi), *n.* [As *mixogamous* + *-y*.] In *ichth.*, congregation in unequal numbers of male and female fishes in spawning-time, the males being in excess and several males attending one female for a time and then changing for another.

Mixolydian (mik-sō-lid'i-an), *a.* [*< Gr. μίξο-λύδιος*, half-Lydian; as a noun, *sc. τόνος* or *ἀρμονία*, the Mixolydian mode; < *μίξο*, mixed, + *Λύδιος*, Lydian: see *Lydian*.] See under *mode*¹.

mixon, *n.* See *mizen*.

mixt (mikt), *p. a.* Another spelling of *mixed*.
mixtie-maxtie, *a.* See *mixty-maxy*.
mixtiform (miks'ti-fôrm), *a.* [*L. mixtus*, mixed, + *forma*, form.] Of a mixed form or character. [Rare.]

That so *mixtiform* National Assembly.

Carlyle, *French Rev.*, I. vii. 3.

mixtilineal (miks-ti-lin'ē-āl), *a.* [*L. mixtus*, pp. of *miscere*, mix, + *linea*, line, + *-al*.] Containing or consisting of a mixture of lines, right, curved, etc.

mixtilinear (miks-ti-lin'ē-ār), *a.* Same as *mixtilineal*.

mixture (miks'chōn), *n.* [Formerly *mistion*; < OF. *mistion*, F. *mixture* = Sp. *mistion*, *mixture* = Pg. *mixtão* = It. *mistione*, < *L. mixtio*(*n*-), *mistio*(*n*-), a mixing, mixture, < *miscere*, pp. *mixtus*, *mistus*, mix: see *mix*.] 1. Mixture; promiscuous commingling.

Others, perceiving this rule to fall short, have pieced it out by the *mixture* of vacuity among bodies, believing it is that which makes one rarer than another.

Sir K. Digby, *Nature of Bodies*.

2. Among French artists, a mixture of amber, mastic, and asphaltum used as a medium or mordant for affixing leaf-gold to wood or distemper pictures.

mixture (miks'tūr), *n.* [*ME. mixture*, < OF. *mixture*, *mixture*, F. *mixture* = Sp. *mistura*, *mixture* = Pg. *mistura* = It. *mistura*, < *L. mistura*, *mistura*, a mixing, < *miscere*, pp. *mixtus*, *mistus*, mix: see *mix*.] 1. The act of mixing, or the state of being mixed.

The *mixture* of those things by speech which by nature are divided is the mother of all error.

Hooker, *Eccles. Polity*, iii. 3.

2. That which results from mixing; a mixed mass, body, or assemblage; a compound or combination of different ingredients, parts, or principles; specifically, in *phar.*, a preparation in which insoluble substances are suspended in watery fluids by means of gum arabic, sugar, the yolk of eggs, or other viscid matter. When the suspended substance is of an oleaginous nature, the mixture is properly called an *emulsion*. U. S. Dispensatory.

Whanne ze wole drawe the toon fro that othir, putte al that *mixture* into a strong watir maad of vitriol and of sal petre.

Book of Quinte Essence (ed. Furnival), p. 9.

What if this *mixture* do not work at all?

Shak., *R. and J.*, iv. 3. 21.

Society, in the modern acception of a miscellaneous *mixture*, which equalizes men even in their inequality, . . . opened that wider stage which a growing metropolis only could exhibit.

I. D'Israeli, *Amen. of Lit.*, II. 351.

3. Admixture; something mingled or added.

The wine of the wrath of God, which is poured out without *mixture* into the cup of his indignation. Rev. xiv. 10.

His acts were some virtuous, some politic, some just, some pious; and yet all these not without some *mixture* of Vice.

Baker, *Chronicles*, p. 11.

There's no great Wit without some *Mixture* of Madness, so saith the Philosopher.

Howell, *Letters*, I. v. 10.

4. In *chem.*, a blending of several ingredients without chemical alteration of the substances, each of which still retains its own nature and properties: distinguished from *combination*, in which the substances unite by chemical attraction, lose their distinct properties, and form a compound differing in its properties from any of the ingredients.—5. In *organ-building*, a flue-stop having two or more pipes to each digital, the pipes being so tuned as to give certain sets of the shriller harmonies of the fundamental tone of the digital; a compound stop. The stop is known as "of two ranks," "of three ranks," etc., according to the number of pipes to a digital. The harmonics chosen for reinforcement vary with the pitch of the fundamental tone, a low tone being provided with higher harmonics than a high one. The points in the compass where changes from one set of harmonies to another take place are called *breaks*. The harmonics usually chosen are those that lie at the intervals of fifths or octaves from the fundamental tone, rarely at those of thirds or sevenths. Mixtures serve two purposes: to enrich the total effect of heavy combinations by reinforcing the brilliant overtones of the harmony, and to emphasize the upper tones of heavy chords by reinforcing their nearer harmonies. They are never properly used except in combination with foundation-stops. Mixtures are variously named, as *cornet*, *flute*, *flute*, etc.

6. A cloth of variegated or mottled coloring, usually of sober tints.—7. In *printing*, type-setting that calls for the use of three or more distinct faces or faces and bodies of type. [Eng.]—8. Same as *krasis*.—Brown mixture. See *brown*.—Deflagrating mixtures. See *deflagrate*.—French mixture. See *French*.—Griffith's mixture, a mixture containing iron carbonate; the *mistura ferri composita* of the United States Pharmacopœia.—Heather mixture. Same as *heather*.—Isomorphous mixture. See *isomorphous group*, under *isomorphous*.—Mechanical

mixture. See *chemical combination*, under *chemical*.—**Mixture of colors**. See *color*.—Oxford mixture, wooden cloth of a very dark gray color. Also called *Oxford gray*, *pepper-and-salt*, and *thunder-and-lightning*.—Prince's mixture, a dark kind of snuff scented with attar of roses.—**Rule of mixtures**. Same as *allegation*, 2.—**Syn. 2. Mixture**, *Miscellany*, *Medley*, *Farrago*, *Hotchpotch*, *Jumble*; variety, diversity. *Mixture* is a general term denoting a compound of two or more ingredients, more often, but not necessarily, congruous. *Miscellany* is a collection of things not closely connected, but brought together by rational design: "A *miscellany* has the diversity without the incongruity of a *medley*." (C. J. Smith, *Syn. Dicc.*, p. 564.) Specifically, a *miscellany* is a collection of independent literary pieces, the unity lying only in their general character. A *medley* is a mixture or collection of things distinctly incongruous: the word has the specific sense of a song or tune made up of scraps of other songs or tunes ingeniously and amusingly fitted together. *Farrago* emphasizes the confusion or indiscriminateness of the mixture or collection: it is applied chiefly to printed or spoken discourse. *Hotchpotch* is a still more energetic expression of the confusion of the collection, the idea being drawn from the boiling together of shreds of all sorts of food. *Jumble* implies the idea of a heap turned over and over till everything is hopelessly mixed. The figurative uses correspond essentially to the literal.

Pure from passion's mixture rude,

Ever to base earth allied. Lovell, *Comm. Ode*.

The world lies no longer a dull *miscellany* and lumber-room, but has form and order. Emerson, *Misc.*, p. 94.

The sun was in the west when we left Jellalabad with its strange *medley* of associations, and strolled back through the gardens to the camp.

Arch. Forbes, *Souvenirs of some Continents*, p. 202.

I've heard, I confess, with no little surprise

English history call'd a *farrago* of lies.

Barham, *Ingoldsby Legends*, II. 338.

A mash'd heap, a *hotchpotch* of the slain.

Dryden, tr. of Juvenal's *Satires*, iii. 415.

The Alhambra is a *jumble* of buildings, with irregular tiled roofs, and absolutely plain, rough, uncolored walls on the exterior. C. D. Warner, *Roundabout Journey*, p. 247.

mixture-stop (miks'tūr-stop), *n.* See *mixture*, 5.

mixtus, *n.* See *mistus*.

mixty-maxy (miks'ti-maks'ti), *a.* [A var. reduplication of *mixt*.] Promiscuously mingled. Also *mixtie-maxtie*. [Scotch.]

Yon *mixtie-maxy*, queer hotch-potch,

The Coalition.

Burns, *Prayer to the Scotch Representatives*.

mizen, *n.* See *mizzen*.

mizmaze (miz'māz), *n.* [A varied reduplication of *maze*.] 1. A confused maze; a labyrinth.

The clue to lead them through the *miz-maze* of variety of opinions and authors to truth.

Locke, *Conduct of the Understanding*, § 20.

Unless he had repeated that verbal *mizmaze* of the convention.

The American, VIII. 305.

2. Confusion; bewilderment.

I was all of a *mizmaze*—I was all in bewilderment.

Parish's *Sussex Glossary*. (Davies.)

mizzen (miz'n), *n.* [Also *mizen*; early mod. E. *mizen*, *misen*, *misson*, *mysson*, *misceine*, *meson*; < F. *misaine* = Sp. *mesana* = Pg. *mezana*, < It. *mezzana*, *mizzen-sail*, lit. 'middle' (see *veta*, sail), fem. of *mezzano*, middle, L. *medianus*, middle; see *median*, and cf. *mezzanine*, etc.] *Naut.*, the aftermost fore-and-aft sail in a ship, set abaft the mizzenmast, and having its head extended by a gaff; a spanker. See *spanker*.

They hoist their sails, both top and top,

The *mezeine* and all was trade-a.

John Dory (Child's Ballads, VIII. 195).

The *mizen* is a large sail of an oblong figure extended upon the mizen-mast.

Falconer, *Shipwreck*, II. note 6.

To bagpipe the mizzen. See *bagpipe*.

mizzenmast (miz'n-māst or -mast), *n.* The mast that supports the mizzen; the aftermost mast of a three-masted vessel.

mizzen-rigging (miz'n-rig'ing), *n.* The rigging connected with the mizzenmast; the shrouds of the mizzenmast.

mizzen-sail (miz'n-sāl or -sl), *n.* [Formerly also *misen-sail*, *meson-sayle*, etc.; < *mizzen* + *sail*.] Same as *mizzen*.

There came many small botes with *mysson sayles* to goe for Chio.

Hakluyt's *Voyages*, II. 100.

mizzle¹ (miz'l), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *mizzled*, ppr. *mizzling*. [Formerly also *misle*, *misel*, *mistle*; < ME. *miselen*, *misellen*, "mistelen, freq. of *misten*, mist: see *mist*, v.] To rain in very fine drops; drizzle.

As *misting* drops hard flints in time doth pearse.

G. Whetstone, *A Remembrance of Gascoigne*.

Now gynes to *mizzle*, hie we homeward fast.

Spenser, *Shep. Cal.*, November.

Another *mizzling*, drizzling day!

Barham, *Ingoldsby Legends*, II. 397.

mizzle¹ (miz'l), *n.* [*From mizzle*, v.] Fine rain.

mizzle² (miz'l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *mizzled*, ppr. *mizzling*. [Formerly also *mizzel*; origin obscure.] I. *intrans.* 1. To succumb; yield;

hence, sometimes, to become tipsy. Halliwell. —2. To disappear suddenly; decamp; run off. [Slang.]

Cut your stick, sir—come, *mizzle*! be off with you!—go!

Barham, *Ingoldsby Legends*, II. 199.

See here, Paul; if you keep him on here long he won't stand it—he'll *mizzle* out.

C. F. Woodson, *Jupiter Lights*, xiv.

II. *trans.* To overcome; confuse; entangle mentally.

Then their bodies being satisfied, and their heads prettily *mizzled* with wine, they walke abroad for a time, or els conferre with their familiars.

Stubbes, *Anatomie of Abuses* (1595), p. 57.

mizzled (miz'ld), *a.* [A dial. var. of *measled*.] Spotted; having different colors. [Scotch.]

mizzling (miz'ling), *n.* [Formerly also *misting*; early mod. E. *miseling* (*myselyng*); verbal n. of *mizzle*, v.] A thick mist or fine rain; a mist.

My doctrine droppe as doeth y^e rayne, and my speach flow as doeth the dew, and as the *myselyng* vpon the herbes, and as the droppe vpon the grasse.

Bible of 1551, Deut. xxxii. 2.

mizzly (miz'li), *a.* [Formerly also *misty*; < *mizzle*¹ + *-y*.] Misty; drizzly.

The thick driving flakes throw a brownish *mizzly* shade over all things.

S. Judd, *Margaret*, i. 17.

mizzy (miz'i), *n.*; pl. *mizzies* (-iz). [A var. of *meese*, or of the related *moss*²; see *moss*².] A bog or quagmire. Halliwell. [Prov. Eng.]

M. L. An abbreviation of *Middle Latin* or *Medieval Latin*.

MM. An abbreviation (in French) of *Messieurs* (gentlemen, sirs).

mm. An abbreviation of *millimeter*.

M. M. An abbreviation of *Maelzel's metronome*. See *metronome*.

Mme. A contraction of *Madame*.

Mn. In *chem.*, the symbol for *manganese*.

mnemonic (nē-mon'ik), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *mnémonique* = Sp. *mnemónico* = Pg. It. *mnemonico*, < NL. *mnemonicus*, < Gr. *μνημονικός*, belonging to memory, < *μνήμων* (*μνημον*-), mindful, < *μνᾶσθαι*, remember: see *mind*.] I. *a.* Pertaining to memory; especially, assisting or intended to assist the memory: as, *mnemonic words*; *mnemonic lines*.

II. *n.* Same as *mnemonics*.

Mere processes and a sterile *mnemonic*.

Fitch, *Lectures on Teaching*, p. 24.

mnemonical (nē-mon'ik-āl), *a.* [*From mnemonic* + *-al*.] Same as *mnemonic*. Boyle, *Works*, VI. 326.

mnemonician (nē-mō-nish'ān), *n.* [*From mnemonic* + *-ian*.] One who is skilled in mnemonics; specifically, a teacher or professor of mnemonics.

mnemonics (nē-mon'iks), *n.* [Cf. F. *mnémonique* = Sp. Pg. It. *mnemonica*, f.; < Gr. *μνημονικός*, mnemonics, pl. of *μνημονικός* (see *τέχνημα*), mnemonics, neut. of *μνημονικός*, mnemonic: see *mnemonic*.] The art of improving or developing memory; a system of precepts and rules intended to assist or improve the memory. Also *mnemonie*.

mnemonist (nē-mō-nist), *n.* [*From mnemonic* (ic) + *-ist*.] One versed in the science of mnemonics; one who practises the art of memory.

Various other modifications of the systems of Feinsigle and Aimé Paris were advocated by subsequent *mnemonists*.

Eneyc. Brit., XVI. 533.

Mnemosyne (nē-mos'i-nē), *n.* [L., < Gr. *Μνημοσύνη*, the mother of the Muses, a personification of *μνημοσύνη*, memory, < *μνήμων*, remembering (see *mnemonic*), + *-σύνη*, a suffix of abstract nouns.] 1. In *Gr. myth.*, the goddess of memory, daughter of Uranus (heaven) and Ge (earth), and mother, by Zeus, of the Muses.—2. [NL.] In *entom.*, a genus of hemipterous insects of the family *Fulgoroidea*, separated from *Plata* by Stål in 1866 for the South American *M. planiceps*.

mnemotechnic (nē-mō-tek'nik), *a.* [*From μνήμη*, memory, + *τέχνη*, art.] Mnemonic.

mnemotechnics (nē-mō-tek'niks), *n.* [Pl. of *mnemotechnic*: see *-ics*.] A system of aids to memory; mnemonics.

On what principle of *mnemotechnics* the ideas were connected with the knots and colors, we are totally in the dark.

D. G. Brinton, *Myths of the New World*, I.

mnemotechny (nē-mō-tek-ni), *n.* [= F. *mnémotechnie*, < Gr. *μνήμη*, memory, + *τέχνη*, art.] Same as *mnemotechnics*.

Mniotilta (ni-ō-til'tā), *n.* [NL., appar. < Gr. *μνιον*, moss, + *τίλος*, verbal adj. of *τίλλειν*, pull or pull out, as hair.] A genus of American creeping warblers of the family *Sylviolidae* or *Mniotiltidae*, founded by Vieillot in 1816. There is only

one species, *M. varia*, the common black-and-white creeper of the United States. The bill and feet are black. The entire plumage is streaked and spotted with black and white. This bird abounds in woodland, and has the habits



Black-and-white Creeper (*Mniotilta varia*).

of a creeper rather than of a warbler. The nest, placed on the ground or on a stump or log, is built of moss, bark-strips, grass, leaves, hair, etc.; the eggs are 4 or 5 in number and white in color, profusely speckled with reddish.

Mniotiltæ (mī-ō-tīl'tē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Mniotilta* + *-æ*.] A restricted section of *Sylviolidae*; the creeping warblers proper of the genera *Mniotilta*, *Parula*, and *Protonotaria*. S. F. Baird, 1858.

Mniotiltidæ (mī-ō-tīl'ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Mniotilta* + *-idæ*.] An extensive family of oscine passerine birds, named from the genus *Mniotilta*, formerly often called *Sylviolidae*; the American warblers. They have 9 primaries, 12 rectrices, scutellate tarsi, and a moderate bill usually notched and furnished with rictal vibrissæ. There are many genera and upward of 100 species, all confined to America. They are small and usually prettily colored birds of the woodland, all insectivorous and in temperate and cold regions migratory. They abound in species and individuals in eastern portions of the United States, where they form a very characteristic feature of the avifauna. Leading genera in that country are *Dendroica*, *Mniotilta*, *Parula* (or *Compsothlypis*), *Protonotaria*, *Helminthacus*, *Helminthophila*, *Geothlypis*, *Icteria*, *Myiodytes*, and *Setophaga*. The family is usually divided into 3 subfamilies: *Mniotiltinae* (or *Sylviolinae*), *Icterinae* (or *Geothlypinae*), and *Setophaginae*, or the wood-warblers, ground-warblers, and fly-catching warblers respectively. Also called *Dendroicidae*.

mo, moe¹ (mō), *a. and adv.* [= *Se. mae*, < *ME. mo*, *ma*, < *AS. mā* (= *OFries. mā* = *MHG. mē*), more (in number), a reduced compar. form connected with the adj. *māra*, more; see *more*¹.] More. The form *mo* is often used by Shakespeare, Spenser, etc., and sometimes archaically by more recent writers; but the *mo* which is common in the vulgar speech of the southern United States is a negro pronunciation of *more* (properly written *mo*).

His Ave Maria he lerid hym slaws,
And other prayers many *mo*.

MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, l. 142. (Halliwell.)

There were wont to ben 5 Soudans; but now there is no *mo* but he of Egypt.

Mandeville, Travels, p. 36.

I sawe Calliope with Muses *mo*.

Spenser, Shep. Cal., June.

The children of Israel are *mo* and mightier than we.

Ex. i. 9 (OxL, 1717). (Nares.)

Mo. In *chem.*, the symbol for *molybdenum*.

mo. An abbreviation of *month*.

moa (mō'ā), *n.* [New Zealand.] A gigantic extinct bird of the family *Dinornithidae*. See *cut* under *Dinornis*.

Moabite (mō'ā-bit), *n. and a.* [LL. *Moabites*, < Gr. *Moabitēs*, < *Moāβ*, also *Μωάβος* (> LL. *Moab*), < Heb. *Mō'ābh*, *Moab*.] **I. n.** One of a tribe of people descended from Moab, one of the sons of Lot (Gen. xix. 36, 37), anciently inhabiting the mountainous region lying to the east of the Dead Sea and of the lower part of the river Jordan.

II. a. Pertaining to Moab or the Moabites. — **Moabite stone**, a slab of black basalt bearing an inscription of thirty-four lines in Hebrew-Phœnician characters, the oldest monument of the Semitic alphabet. It was found in 1868 at the ancient Dibon of Moab. Before it could be removed it was broken in many pieces, through the jealousies of Arab tribes, but a squeeze of the inscription had been previously taken, and the chief fragments are now in the Louvre Museum. The stone is the most important surviving relic of Moabite civilization, and is believed to date from about 900 B. C. The inscription records the victories of King Mesha over the Israelites.

Moabites (mō'ā-bi-tes), *n.* [< *Moabite* + *-ess*.] A female Moabite.

So Naomi returned, and Ruth the *Moabites*, her daughter in law, with her.

Ruth i. 22.

Moabitic (mō'ā-bit'ik), *a.* [< *Moabite* + *-ic*.] Relating or pertaining to the Moabites; Moabite: as, the *Moabitic* prophecies.

moan¹ (mōn), *v.* [Early mod. E. *mone*; < *ME. monen*, *moonen*, also *menen*, < *AS. mēnan*, *moan*,

lament: see *mean*⁴.] **I. intrans.** 1. To utter a low dull sound expressive of physical or mental suffering; lament inarticulately or with mournful utterance.

Let there bechance him pitiful mischances
To make him *moan*. *Shak.*, *Lucrece*, i. 977.

A sound as though one *moaned* in bitter need.
William Morris, *Earthly Paradise*, III. 155.

2. To give forth a saddening or gloomy sound, like one in distress; sound like a low cry of distress.

And listens to a heavy sound,
That *moans* the mossy turrets round.

Scott, *L. of L. M.*, i. 12.

Though the harbour bar be *moaning*.
Kingsley, *Three Fishers*.

3*t.* To murmur; complain; protest.

Than they of the towne began to *moan*, and sayd, this dede ought nat to be suffred.

Berners, tr. of *Froissart's Chron.*, I. cccxviii.

II. trans. 1. To lament; deplore; bewail.

Much seemed he to *moan* her haplesse chauce.

Spenser, *F. Q.*, i. iii. 25.

Moan the expense of many a vanish'd sight.
Shak., *Sonnets*, xxx.

2*t.* To cause to make lamentation; afflict; distress: as, "which infinitely *moans* me," *Beau. and Fl.*

moan¹ (mōn), *n.* [Early mod. E. *mone*; < *ME. mone*, *moynne*; from the verb.] 1. A low dull sound expressing grief or pain; a sound of lamentation not so deep as a groan; audible expression of sorrow; grief expressed in words or cries.

Sullen *moans*,
Hollow groans,
And cries of tortured ghosts!

Pope, *St. Cecilia's Day*, l. 60.

Hence—2. A low dull sound resembling that made by a person moaning.

Rippling waters made a pleasant *moan*. *Byron*.

3*t.* Lament; lamentation; complaint: especially in the phrase to *make one's moan*.

At-after dinner gonnye they to daunce,
And syng also, save Dorigene alone,
Which made away hire complaint and hire *moan*.

Chaucer, *Franklin's Tale*, l. 192.

They make their *moan* that they can get no money.

Latimer, 2d Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1550.

Oh, here's my friend! I'll make my *moan* to him.

Beau. and Fl., *Wit at Several Weapons*, iii. l.

moan² (mō'an), *a.* [< *moa* + *-an*.] Moa-like; of or pertaining to a moa.

moanful¹ (mōn'fūl), *a.* [Formerly also *moneful*; < *moan*¹ + *-ful*.] Sorrowful; mournful.

At last, in *moanful* march, they went towards the other shepherds.

Sir P. Sidney, *Arcadia*, iv.

He saw a *moanful* sort

Of people. *Warner*, *Albion's England*, i. 4.

moanfully¹ (mōn'fūl-i), *adv.* In a moanful manner; with moans or lamentation.

This our poets are ever *moanfully* singing.

Barrow, *Works*, III. viii.

Moaria (mō-ā'ri-ā), *n.* [NL., < *moa*, *q. v.*] In *zoogeog.*, a hypothetical South Pacific continent of which only New Zealand and other Oceanian or Polynesian islands remain: so called from the supposed former range of the moas. Its assumed existence accounts for many features of the present geographical distribution of animals and plants. The name was proposed by Dr. Mantell.

Moarian (mō-ā'ri-an), *a.* [< *Mouria* + *-an*.] Of or pertaining to Moaria.

moat¹ (mōt), *n.* [Early mod. E. *mote*; < *ME. mote*, < *OF. mote*, an embankment, *motte*, a little hill, butt, clod, lump, turf, = *Pr. mota*, an embankment, = *Sp. Pg. mota*, a mound, = *It. motta*, a mound, a moat, < *ML. mota*, a mound, hill, a hill on which a castle is built, a castle, an embankment, a ditch, also turf; prob. of Teut. origin: cf. *G. dial. (Bav.) mott*, peat, (Swiss) *mutte*, turf, = *D. mot*, dust of turf. Cf. also *Ir. mota*, a hill. For the inclusion of the two senses 'embankment' and 'ditch,' cf. *dike* and *ditch*.] 1*t.* A mound; a hill.

I lyken it tyll a cete [city] that war wrought
Of gold, of precyouse stones sere,
Opon a *mote*, sett of berylle clere,
With walles, and wardes, and turrets,
And entré, and yghates, and garrettes.

Hampole, *Prick of Conscience*, l. 8896.

2. In *fort.*, a ditch or deep trench dug round the rampart of a castle or other fortified place, and often filled with water.

Or as a *moat* defensive to a house,
Against the envy of less happier lands.

Shak., *Rich. II.*, ii. l. 48.

The Citadell is moted round about with a broad *mote* of fine running water.

Coryat, *Crudities*, I. 124.

3*t.* A building; dwelling; abode.

By-gonze the broke by slente other slade,
I hoped that *mote* merked werc.

Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), l. 142.

moat¹ (mōt), *v. t.* [Early mod. E. *mote*; < *moat*¹, *n.*] To surround with a ditch for defense; also, to make or serve as a moat for.

He paints, he carves, he builds, he fortifies,
Makes citadels of curious fowl and fish,
Some he dry-dishes, some *moats* round with broths.

B. Jonson, *Staple of News*, iv. 1.

The first Europeans who settled here were the Portuguese. They also built the great Fort: but whether they *moted* round the Hill, and made an Island of that spot of ground, I know not.

Dampier, *Voyages*, II. i. 161.

moat², *n.* An obsolete spelling of *mote*¹.

moated, *v.* A variant of *mote*³.

moated (mō'ted), *a.* [< *moat*¹ + *-ed*.] Furnished with a moat.

There, at the *moated* grange, resides this dejected Mariana.

Shak., *M. for M.*, iii. i. 277.

A great castle near Valladolid,

Moated and high and by fair woodlands hid.

Longfellow, *Wayside Inn*, *Theologian's Tale*.

moat-hen (mōt'hen), *n.* Same as *marsh-hen* (*e*).

An earlier name [for the moor-hen] was *Moat-hen*, which was appropriate in the days when a moat was the ordinary adjunct of most considerable houses in the country.

A. Newton, *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 808.

mob¹ (mob), *n.* [< MD. *mop*, a woman's cap (*D. mop-muts*, a night-cap, < *mop* + *mutts*, a cap: see *match*). Cf. *mop*¹.] A mob-cap.

Went in our *mobs* to the dumb man [Duncan Campbell], according to appointment. *Addison*, *Spectator*, No. 323.

Some pretty young ladies in *mobs* popped in here and there.

Steele, *Guardian*, No. 65.

mob¹ (mob), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *mobbed*, ppr. *mobbing*. [< *mob*¹, *n.*] 1. To conceal or cover, as the face, by a cap or hood.

Having most of them chins as smooth as women's, and their faces *mob'd* in hoods and long coats like petticoats.

Dr. H. More, *Epistles to the Seven Churches*, Pref. to ii.

I have known her for two months take possession of our easy chair, *mobbed* up in flannel night-caps.

Goldsmith, *To the Printer*.

2. To dress awkwardly. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]

mob² (mob), *n.* [Abbr. of *mobile*, orig. *mobile vulgus*, the fickle crowd: see *mobile*², *n.*] 1. The common mass of people; the multitude; hence, a promiscuous aggregation of people in any rank of life; an incoherent, rude, or disorderly crowd; rabble.

I may note that the rabble first changed their title, and were called the *mob*, in the assemblies of this club [Green Ribbon Club].

Roger North, *Examen*, p. 574. (*Davies*.)

A *mob* of cobblers and a court of kings.

Dryden, *Cock and Fox*, i. 328.

The *mob* of gentlemen who wrote with ease.

Pope, *Imit. of Horace*, II. i. 108.

Though he [William IV.] has trotted about both town and country for sixty-four years, and nobody ever turned round to look at him, he cannot stir now without a *mob*, patrician as well as plebeian, at his heels.

Greville, *Memoirs*, July 18, 1830.

2. A riotous assemblage; a crowd of persons gathered for mischief or attack; a promiscuous multitude of rioters.

He shrunk from the dangers that threatened him, and sacrificed his conscience and his duty to the menaces of a *mob*.

Bp. Porteus, *Works*, V. xxii.

Fire-engines were no longer needed to wet down huge *mobs* that threatened to demolish the Carondelet Street brokers' shops or the Cuban cigar-stores.

G. W. Cable, *Creoles of Louisiana*, p. 261.

3. A herd, as of horses or cattle; a flock, as of sheep. [Australian.]

They suggested a romantic turn of mind, whereas she was only thinking "I wonder whether there will be a *mob* of fat cattle ready for the butcher next month."

Mrs. Campbell Praed, *The Head Station*, p. 2.

swell mob. See *swell-mob*, = *Syn. Rabble*, etc. See *populace*.

mob² (mob), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *mobbed*, ppr. *mobbing*. [< *mob*², *n.*] 1. To attack in a disorderly crowd; crowd round and annoy; beset tumultuously, whether from curiosity or with hostile intent: as, to *mob* a person in the street.

The fair Mrs. Pitt has been *mobbed* in the park, and with difficulty rescued by some gentlemen.

Walpole, *Letters* (1749), I. 213.

George Thompson was *mobbed* from this platform.

W. Phillips, *Speeches*, p. 58.

2. To scold. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]

mobbard¹, *n.* [ME. *mobbard*, *mobard*; origin obscure.] A clown.

Nay, such *mobbards* schall neuere man vs make,
Erste schulde we dye all at onys.

York Plays, p. 246.

mobbify¹ (mob'i-fī), *v. t.* [< *mob*² + *-i-fy*.] To mob; beset or surround in crowds.

Mobbify out at elections conformable loyal gentlemen.

Roger North, *Examen*, p. 345. (*Davies*.)

mobbish (mɒb'ɪʃ), *a.* [*< mob² + -ish¹.*] Of or pertaining to or characteristic of a mob; resembling a mob; tumultuous; vulgar.

A small city guard, to prevent *mobbish* disorders. *Hume, Essays, II. 11.*

Mr. Fox treated the associations for prosecuting these libels as tending to prevent the improvement of the human mind, and as a *mobbish* tyranny.

Burke, Condition of the Minority (1793).

mobblet, *v. t.* See *mobble²*.

mobby (mɒb'i), *n.* [*Also mabby (and mabee);* supposed to be of negro (W. Ind.) origin.] 1*t.* An obsolete variant of *mabby*.—2*t.* The liquid or juice expressed from apples or peaches, for distillation in the manufacture of apple- or peach-brandy.—3*t.* The liquor made from such juice, a kind of rum. See *mabee*.

Their strong drink is Madeira wine, elder, *mobby* punch, made either of rum from the Caribbee Islands, or brandy distilled from their apples and peaches.

Beverley, Virginia, iv. ¶ 74.

mob-cap (mɒb'kæp), *n.* [*< mob¹ + cap¹.*] A cap with a bag-shaped or puffy crown and a broad band and frills.

A *mob-cap*: I mean a cap, much more common then than now, with side-pieces, fastening under the chin.

Dickens, David Copperfield, xlii.

Her milk-white linen *mob-cap* fringed round and softened her face.

Mrs. Gaskell, Sylvia's Lovers, xv.

mabee (mɒ'bē), *n.* [*CF. Mobby.*] A fermented liquor made by the negroes of the West Indies from sugar, ginger, and snakeroot.

mobile¹ (mɒ'bil or mɒb'il), *a.* and *n.* [*Early mod. E. mobil; < ME. mobil (mixed with moble, meble, < OF. moble), < OF. mobile, F. mobile = Sp. móvil = Pg. mobil = It. mobile, < L. mobilis, for *mōribilis, movable, < movere, move: see more.*] I. *a.* 1*t.* Changeable; fickle.

In distinction of *mobil* people. *Testament of Love, I.*

2. Capable of being moved from place to place.

The nynde commandement as Thou sail noghte couayte the hous or other thyng *mobill* or *in-mobill* of thi neightbour. *Hampole, Prose Treatises (F. E. T. S.), p. 11.*

3*t.* Moving; in motion; not stationary.

To treate of any star
Fyxt or els *mobil*.

Skelton, Why Come ye not to Court? (Latham.)

4. Movable; easily moving or movable; capable of facile movement; hence, changing; quickly responding to emotion or impulse.

In all these examples, and especially in the Ephesian heads, the eye appears rather as if seen through a slit in the skin than as if set within the guard of highly sensitive and *mobile* lids.

C. T. Newton, Art and Archaeol., p. 79.

Mademoiselle Virginia . . . raised her *mobile* French eyebrows in sprightly astonishment.

W. Collins, Yellow Mask.

This accounts for the viscosity of all, even of the most *mobile* liquids.

A. Daniell, Prin. of Physics, p. 226.

II. *n.* 1. That which is movable.

There can be no direction, distance, dimension, unless a *mobile* moves in that direction, and a sensation appreciates it. *G. H. Lewes, Probs. of Life and Mind, II. iv. § 45.*

2. A moving principle; a mover.

Thou first *Mobile*

Which mak'st all wheel

In circle round. *Howell, Letters, I. v. 11.*

mobile² (mɒb'i-lē), *n.* [*Short for L. mobile vulgus, the fickle crowd: mobile, neut. of mobilis, mobile, inconstant, fickle; vulgus, the common people: see vulgar. Hence later mob².*] The populace; the rabble; the mob.

Enneiting the *mobile*, headed by Tomaso Anello, commonly called *Massanello*. *Wood, Athenæ Oxon., II. 384.*

Like a bawd in her old velvet petticoat, resigned into the secular hands of the *mobile*. *Steff, Tale of a Tub, vi.*

The word *mobile* [*mobile vulgus*] was first introduced into our language about this time [1690–90], and was soon abbreviated into *mob*. T. Brown, in 1690, uses both the Latin word at length and the abbreviation; and in the Preface to "Cleomenes," two years afterwards, our author uses *mob* with a kind of apology—"as they call it."

Malone, Note on Dryden's Don Sebastian, Pref.

Mobilian (mɒb'il-i-ən), *a.* and *n.* [*< Mobile (see def.) + -ian.*] I. *a.* Pertaining to Mobile, the principal city of the State of Alabama.

II. *n.* An inhabitant of Mobile.

mobilianer (mɒb'il-i-ən-ər), *n.* [*< Mobile (see def.) + -ian + -er¹.*] A fresh-water tortoise, *Pseudemys mobilienis*, of the family *Clemmydæ*, the largest of this family in the United States. The shell is often 14 or 16 inches long. This tortoise inhabits the Gulf States from western Florida to Texas, and is frequently sold in the markets of Mobile and other cities.

mobilisation, mobilise. See *mobilization, mobilize*.

mobility (mɒ-bil'i-ti), *n.* [*< F. mobilité = Sp. movilidad = Pg. mobilidade = It. mobilità, < L. mobilitas (-t-), mobility, < mobilis, mobile: see mobile¹, a.*] 1. The property of being mobile or easily movable; susceptibility of motion or movement; readiness to move or change in response to impulse or slight force; hence, changeableness: as, *mobility* of features.

That extreme *mobility* which belongs only to the fluid state. *Herschel, Outlines of Astronomy, § 386.*

Perfect *mobility*, the perfect absence of viscosity, is an ideal attribute not possessed by any actual fluid.

A. Daniell, Prin. of Physics, p. 200.

2*t.* Movement; motion.

Thou mortal Tyme, every man can tell,

Art nothyng els but the *mobilitie*

Of sonne and mone chaungyng in every degre!

Sir T. More, Int. to Utopia (ed. Dibdin), p. 1xix.

3 (mɒb'il'i-ti). The populace; the mob: a use suggested by *mobility*. [*Slang.*]

She singled you out with her eye as commander-in-chief of the *mobility*. *Dryden, Don Sebastian, iv. 1.*

During which the Door is kept by a Couple of Brawny Beadies, to keep out the *Mobility*.

Quoted in *Ashton's Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, II. 111.*

mobilization (mɒ'bi- or mɒb'i-li-zā'shon), *n.* [*< F. mobilisation = Sp. movilización = Pg. mobilização = It. mobilitazione, < mobiliser, mobilize: see mobilize.*] Milit., the act of mobilizing or putting in readiness for service; the act of putting a body of troops on a war footing: as, the *mobilization* of an army or a corps by mustering its members and organizing, equipping, and supplying it for active operations. Also spelled *mobilisation*.

The full strength is made up at the moment of war by what is called *mobilisation*—that is, the drawing to the units [such as battalions, or batteries, or regiments of cavalry] . . . reserve men sufficient to complete them.

Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XLIII. 12.

mobilize (mɒ'bi-liz or mɒb'i-liz), *v.*: pret. and pp. *mobilized*, ppr. *mobilizing*. [*< F. mobiliser (= Pg. mobilisar), liberate, make movable or ready, < mobile, movable: see mobile¹.*] I. *trans.* To put in motion or in readiness for motion. Specifically—(a) Milit., to prepare (an army or army-corps, etc.) for active service. See *mobilization*.

In rude societies . . . the army is the *mobilized* community, and the community is the army at rest.

H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 515.

(b) In naval affairs, more rarely, to make corresponding preparation of a fleet or squadron for active service on a war footing.

While the great *mobilized* fleet was at Spithead.

Elect. Rev. (Eng.), XXV. 281.

II. *intrans.* Milit., to prepare for motion or action; make ready for active operations, or for taking the field.

The Germans were *mobilizing* like clock-work; the French were trying to *mobilize*, and finding that the attempt produced chaos.

Arch. Forbes, Souvenirs of some Continents, p. 50.

Also spelled *mobilise*.

mob-law (mɒb'lə), *n.* The rule of the mob or the disorderly classes; violent usurpation of authority by the rabble: lynch-law.

mobile¹ (mɒ'bl), *a.* and *n.* [*ME., also moble, meble, mobile; < OF. moble, meuble, movable, pl. moebles, meubles, movable property, furniture, etc., < L. mobilis, moving, movable: see mobile¹.*] I. *a.* Movable; having motion.

All the signes, be they moist or drie, or *mobile* or fix. *Chaucer, Astrolabe, I. § 21.*

II. *n.* Movable goods; personal property.

Of my *mobile* thou dispoine,

Right as the semeth best is for to done.

Chaucer, Troilus, v. 300.

Moebles and *vmoebles* and al that thou nygte fynde, Brenne it, here it nougte away be it nenere so riche.

Piers Plowman (B), iii. 267.

Ryght so men reuerenceeth more the ryche for hus *meuble*

Than for the kyn that he cam of other for hus kynde wittes.

Piers Plowman (C), xv. 182.

mobile², mobblet (mɒb'l), *r. t.* [*Freq. of mob¹.*] To wrap up (the head) in or as in a hood; mob.

But who, O, who had seen the *mobled* queen . . .

Run barefoot up and down. *Shak., Hamlet, II. 2. 524.*

Their heads and faces are *mobled* in fine linen, that no more is seen of them than their eyes. *Sandys, Travels.*

mob-master (mɒb'mæs'tər), *n.* A demagogue. *Darvies.*

A sort of military disposition of *mob-masters*.

Roger North, Examen, p. 571.

mobocracy (mɒb-ək'rā-si), *n.*; pl. *mobocracies* (-siz). [*Irreg. < E. mob² + -ocracy as in democracy, aristocracy, etc.*] 1. Government by the mob or populace; ochlocracy; governing

power exercised or controlled by the disorderly classes. Compare *ochlocracy*.

It is a good name that a Dr. Stevens has given to our present situation (for one cannot call it a Government), a *Mobocracy*. *Waltpole, To Maan, III. 245 (1757). (Darvies.)*

A *mobocracy*, however, is always usurped by the worst men. *F. Ames, Works, II. 111.*

2. The mob; the populace; the common crowd; the uneducated or lawless class in a community.

The American demagogue is the courtier of American *mobocracy*. *The Century, XXXI. 54.*

mobocrat (mɒb'ō-krat), *n.* [*Irreg. < mob² + -ocrat as in democrat, aristocrat, etc.*] One of the mobocracy or turbulent mob; a leader of the mob; a demagogue.

The idiotic notion, possibly entertained by a brainless *mobocrat* here and there, that if you only perfect your voting apparatus you are absolutely certain of good government. *P. Bayne.*

These *mobocrats* intended to be Cromwells.

W. Phillips, Speeches, p. 332.

mobocratic (mɒb'ō-krat'ik), *a.* [*< mobocrat + -ic.*] Of or relating to mobocracy.

mobsman (mɒbz'mæn), *n.*; pl. *mobsmen* (-men). [*< mob's, poss. of mob², + man.*] A member of the swell-mob; a dressy thief or swindler who affects the airs of a gentleman; generally, *swell-mobsman*. [*Slang.*]

She once went to a concert, and got acquainted with a *mobsman*, who accompanied her home. *Mayhew.*

mob-story (mɒb'stō'ri), *n.* A vulgar story or tale. *Addison.*

moccador, mockador (mɒk'ā-dō), *n.* [*Also mōchador, mockador, mockadō; cf. OF. moçade, also moçuyart, moccado (Cotgrave), < Oit. moçuiaro, moccadorro, moccado (Florio); perhaps so called as used for handkerchiefs: see moccador, muckender.*] 1. A stuff in use in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. It is mentioned as being made of wool and of silk, and apparently of a mixture of either with flax, and was a substitute for the more expensive velvet. It was probably a material similar to velvet, and of many grades of fineness and beauty.

Who would not think it a ridiculous thing to see a Lady in her milke-house with a velvet gowne, and at a brial in her cassock of *moccado*?

Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 238.

2. Sham; mockery.

Neither of them would sit, nor put their hats on: what *moccado* is this to such a poor soul as I!

Richardson, Pamela, II. 37. (Darvies.)

moccador², *n.* [*Also mockador, mockadour, muckador, etc., and hence muckender, q. v.; < ME. mokadour = F. mouchoir, a handkerchief, = It. moccatore, moccadore, a snuffer, < ML. as if *muecatorium, < mueare, wipe the nose, < mucus, mucus, mucus: see mucus.*] A handkerchief.

For eyen and nose the nedethe a *mokadour*

Or sudary. *Lydgate, Advice to an Old Gentleman, xl.*

moccasin¹ (mɒk'ā-sin or -sn), *n.* [*Also mōccason, moccasin, moccassin, < Algonkin muncashin, makkasin, makasin; a shoe (see def.).*] A shoe or cover for the feet, made of deer-skin or other soft leather,



Moccasin.

without a stiff sole, and usually ornamented on the upper side: the shoe customarily worn by the American Indians.

All the footstaps had the prints of *moccasin*.

J. F. Cooper, Last of Mohicans, xli.

Moccasin embroidery. Same as *grass-embroidery*.

moccasin² (mɒk'ā-sin or -sn), *n.* [*Also mōccason, moccassin (?); appar. short for moccasin-snake, which is then < moccasin¹ + snake; but the reference to moccasin¹ is not explained.*] A venomous serpent of the United States. (a) *Ancistrodon* (or *Toxicophis* or *Trigonocephalus*) *piscivorus*, a somewhat aquatic snake of the southern United States, resembling the copperhead, *Ancistrodon contortrix*, specifically called *water-moccasin*, sometimes *water-riper*. See out on following page. (b) The same or a very similar snake found on dry land, the so-called *high-land moccasin*, *A. atrofasciatus*, known in the southern United States as the *cottonmouth*, and much dreaded. Moccasins are rather small snakes, commonly about two feet long, dark olive-brown above and yellowish-brown below, with blackish bars and blotches. They are much darker in color than the copperhead, lacking the bright bronzy tints of the latter, and there is a whitish or light streak along the lip: they also have the scales in 25 instead of 23 rows, and no dorsal plate. The top of the head is mostly covered with scales like those of the back, instead of large regular plates as in innocuous serpents; it is flat and broad, and shows the pit between the eyes and nose as in all the *Crotalidæ* or pit-vipers.

Water-moccasin (*Ancistronodon piscivorus*).

moccasin (mók'a-sind or -sind), *a.* [*< moccasin¹ + -ed²*] Wearing or covered with moccasins.

Our moccasin feet made no noise.
T. Roosevelt, Hunting Trips, p. 333.

moccasin-flower (mók'a-sin-flou'er), *n.* See *Cypripedium*, *Indian-shoe*, and *lady's-slipper*.

moccasin-plant (mók'a-sin-plant), *n.* Same as *moccasin-flower*.

moccasin-snake (mók'a-sin-snák), *n.* [*See moccasin²*] Same as *moccasin²*.

moccenigo, *n.* [*Also moccinigo, < It. mocenigo, moccenigo, moccinigo, so called from Mocenigo, a patrician family of Venice.*] A small coin formerly current in Venice, worth about 18 United States cents.

You shall not give me six crowns . . . nor half a ducat;
no, nor a moccenigo.
B. Jonson, Volpone, ii. 1.

Mal. Lend me the trifling ducata. . .
Cor. Not a moccenigo. *Shirley, Gentlemen of Venice, i. 1.*

mocha (mō'kä), *n.* [*< Mocha (see def.)*] 1. A choice quality of coffee, properly that produced in Yemen in Arabia, Mocha being its port. The mocha of general commerce, however, is obtained from other sources. The kernels are smaller than in other varieties.—2. One of certain geometrid moths, notably of the genus *Ephyra*, having somewhat the color of burnt coffee: as, the dingy *mocha*, *E. orbicularia*; the birch *mocha*, *E. pendularia*.—3. A cat of a black color intermixed with brown: so called from the Mocha stone. *Hallivell.* [*Prov. Eng.*]

Mocha pebble. Same as *Mocha stone* (which see, under *stone*).

Mocha senna. Same as *India senna* (which see, under *senna*).

Mocha stone. See *stone*.

moche¹, *a.* and *adv.* A Middle English form of *much*.

moche² (mōsh), *n.* [*F.*] A package of spun silk: a French word used in English for the unbroken parcels of silk received from the continent of Europe.

mochelt, *a.* and *n.* A Middle English form of *mickle*.

mochras, mochurrus (mō'kras, mō'kur-us), *n.* [*Hind. mochras.*] An astringent gummy exudation from a kind of cotton-tree, *Bombax Malabaricum* (*B. heptaphyllum*, L.), in India: used medicinally by the natives.

mock¹ (mók), *v.* [*< ME. mokken, < OF. mocquer, moquer, F. moquer = Pr. mochar = It. moccare, mock; cf. MD. mocken, mumble, = MLG. G. mucken, mumble, grumble, = Sw. mucka = Dan. mukke, mumble; cf. W. mocio, Gael. mag, mock, deride; L. maccus, a buffoon; Gr. μᾶκος, mockery, mock, mimic, ridicule. The relations of these forms are undetermined; the word is supposed to be ult. imitative.*] **I. trans.** 1. To treat derisively or contemptuously; make sport of by mimicry, ridicule, or sarcasm; deride.

They utterly despise and mock sooth-sayings, and divinations of things to come by the flight and voices of birds, and all other divination of vain superstition.
Sir T. More, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), ii. 11.

Elijah mocked them, and said, Cry aloud. 1 K1. xviii. 27.

She mocks all her wooers out of suit.
Shak., Much Ado, ii. 1. 364.

2. To simulate, imitate, or mimic; produce a semblance of.

To see the life as lively mock'd as ever
Still sleep mock'd death. *Shak., W. T., v. 3. 20.*

I would mock thy chaunt anew,
But I cannot mimic it.
Tennyson, Second Song to the Owl.

3. To deceive by simulation or pretense; disappoint with false expectation; fool.

Thou hast mocked me and told me lies. *Judges xvi. 10.*
Mind is a light which the gods mock us with,
To lead those false who trust it.
M. Arnold, Empedocles on Etna.

4†. To set at naught; defy.

I would . . . mock the lion when he roars for prey,
To win thee, lady. *Shak., M. of V., ii. 1. 30.*

=**Syn.** 1. *Ridicule*, etc. (see *taunt*), jeer at, gibe at, take off, make game of.—2. *Mimic*, *Ape*, etc. See *imitate*.—3. To delude.

II. intrans. To use ridicule or derision; gibe or jeer; flout: often with *at*.

Vae not to acorne and mocke as an Ape.
Booke of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), i. 110.
The adversaries saw her, and did mock at her sabbath.
Lam. i. 7.

For gnarling sorrow hath less power to bite
The man that mocks at it, and sets it light.
Shak., Rich. II., i. 3. 293.

mock¹ (mók), *n.* and *a.* [*< mock¹, v.*] **I. n.**

1. Derisive or contemptuous action or speech; also, a bringing into contempt or ridicule.

And other-whiles with bitter mockes and mowes
He would him scorn. *Spenser, F. Q., vi. vii. 49.*

Afflict me with thy mockes, pity me not.
Shak., As you Like it, iii. 5. 33.

And have a great care, Mistress Abigail,
How you deprecate the spirit any more
With your rebukes and mockes.
Beau. and Fl., Scornful Lady, iv. 1.

2. That which one derides or mocks.

A Puritan gentleman is her mock and nothing else.
A. E. Burr, Friend Olivia, i.

3. Mimicry; imitation. [*Rare.*]

Now reach a strain, my lute,
Above her [the nightingale's] mock, or be for ever mute.
Crashaw, Music's Duel.

4. A trifle. [*Prov. Eng.*]—5. Mock turtle.

I once had some cheap mock in an eating-house, and it
tasted like stewed tripe with a little glue.
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, i. 218.

To make a mock of, to make a subject of mockery; deride or bring into contempt.

They crucify again unto themselves the Son of God, and
make a mock of him. *Hooker, Eccles. Polity, v., App. 1.*

To make mock (or mocks) at, to make light of; make sport of.

Was this the face . . . which I had so often dejected,
made mock at, made merry with? *Lamb, Old Actors.*

II. a. 1. Feigned; counterfeit; spurious: as, mock heroism; mock modesty; a mock battle.

I fear me, some be rather mock gospellers than faithful
ploughmen. *Lattimer, Sermon of the Plough.*

Who with mock patience dire complaints endure,
Which real pain and that alone can cure.
Crabbe, Works, i. 13.

2. Having close resemblance, as if imitative.

—Mock brawn, gold, etc. See the nouns.—Mock lead, mock ore, popular names of blende.—Mock moon. See *paraselene*.—Mock pennyroyal, plane, privet. See the nouns.—Mock sun. See *parhelion*.—Mock turtle, a dish consisting of calf's head stewed or baked, and so dressed with sauces and condiments as to resemble turtle.

mock² (mók), *n.* [*Origin obscure.*] 1. A root or stump. *Hallivell.* [*Prov. Eng.*]—2. A tuft of sedge. *Hallivell.* [*Prov. Eng.*]

mockable (mók'a-bl), *a.* [*< mock¹ + -able.*] Capable of being mocked; exposed to derision.

[*Rare.*]

Those that are good manners at the court are as ridiculous in the country as the behaviour of the country is most mockable at the court. *Shak., As you Like it, iii. 2. 49.*

mockado†, mockadoet, n. See *moccado*.

mockadourt, n. A variant of *muckender*.

mockager (mók'áj), *n.* [*< mock¹ + -age.*] Mockery.

Thou speakest the Prophete by an irony—that is, in derision, or mockage. *Bible of 1551, 2 Chron. xviii., note.*

I wonder at the young men of our days,
That they can doat on pleasure, or what 'tis
They give that title to, unless in mockage.
Middleton, More Dissemblers Besides Women, i. 2.

mock-apple (mók'ap'l), *n.* The wild balsam-apple. See *Echinocystis* and *balsam-apple*.

mockard†, n. [*ME. mokaerde, < OF. moquart, moquart, a mocker, deceiver, < mocquer, mock: see mock¹, v.*] A mocker; deceiver.

Avaryce, ryche and harde,
Ys a thefe, a mokerad [read mokaerde],
MS. Harl. 1701, f. 41. (Hallivell.)

mockaw†, n. An obsolete form of *macaw*.

mock-beggart (mók'beg'ár), *n.* [*< mock¹, v., + obj. beggar.*] An uncharitable or inhospitable person: as, mock-beggars' hall.

A gentleman without meanes is like a faire house without furniture or any inhabitant, save only an idle house-keeper; whose rearing was chargeable to the owner, and painful to the builder, and all ill bestowed, to make a mock-beggar that hath no good morrowe for his next neighbour. *Rich Cabinet furnished with Varietie of Excellent (Description (1616). (Nares.)*

mock-bird (mók'bêrd), *n.* A mocking-bird.

The mock-bird is ever surest to please when it is most itself. *Goldsmith, Animated Nature, III. v. 2.*

mock (mók'ér), *n.* 1. One who or that which mocks, as by mimicry, derision, or deceit.

Wine is a mocker, strong drink is raging. *Prov. xx. 1.*

But, beloved, remember ye the words which were spoken before of the apostles of our Lord Jeaua Christ, how that they told you there should be mockers in the last time. *Jude 17, 18.*

2. A mocking-bird; one of the *Miminae*.

mockernut (mók'ér-nut), *n.* The white-hearted hickory, *Carya tomentosa*. The nut is sweet and oily, very thick-shelled, and not flattened as in the white hickory. See *Carya*, *caryin*, and *hickory*.

mockery (mók'ér-i), *n.*; pl. *mockeries* (-iz). [*< ME. mokkery, < OF. mocquerie, F. moquerie, mockery, < moquer, mock: see mock¹.*] 1. The act of mocking; derisive or deceitful speech or action.

He never mocks,
For mockery is the fume of little hearts.
Tennyson, Guinevere.

2. Derision; ridicule; careless insult or contempt; sport; jest.

Now am I fayn,
Thow shalt not laughe atte me in mockery,
for thow hast lost thy sheld as wele as I.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), i. 2330.

To set before their eyes the injury that they had unjustly done the holy place, and the cruel handling of the city, whereof they made a mockery. *2 Mac. viii. 17.*

Is not this meer mockery, to thank God for what hee can doe, but will not? *Milton, Eikonoklastes, xxi.*

They were delivered up to be the spoil and mockery of nations. *Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 14.*

3. Counterfeit appearance; false show; sham.

Hence, horrible shadow!
Unreal mockery, hence!
Shak., Macbeth, iii. 4. 107.

And bear about the mockery of woe
To midnight dances.

Pope, Elegy to the Memo. of an Unfortunate Lady, i. 57.

The mockery of what is called military glory.

Sumner, Speech at Cambridge, Aug. 27, 1846.

4. Vain effort; fruitless labor; that which disappoints or frustrates.

It is, as the air, invulnerable,
And our vain blows malicious mockery.
Shak., Hamlet, i. 1. 146.

=**Syn.** 2. Mimicry, jeering, gibe.

mocket† (mók'et), *n.* [*< Cf. mocker.*] A napkin. *Cotgrave. (Hallivell.)*

mocket² (mók'et), *n.* Same as *moquette*.

mocker (mók'et-ér), *n.* Same as *moccador*.

mock-God† (mók'god), *n.* [*< mock¹, v., + obj. God.*] One who mocks at God or divine things; a blasphemer.

You monsters, acorners, and mock-Gods.
S. Ward, Sermons, p. 100. (Davies.)

mock-guest† (mók'gest), *n.* [*< mock¹, v., + obj. guest.*] One who seems to offer hospitality, but only in empty show, like the Barmecide in the Arabian Nights. *Davies.*

Those mock-guests are guilty in tempting others to tempt them. *Fuller, Holy State, i. 1. 7.*

mock-heroic (mók'hē-rō'ik), *a.* Counterfeiting or burlesquing the heroic style, character, or bearing: as, a mock-heroic poem; a mock-heroic swagger.

mocking-bird (mók'ing-bêrd), *n.* An oscine passerine bird of the subfamily *Miminae* and restricted genus *Mimus*; a mock-bird or mocker. The best-known species is *M. polyglottus*, which abounds in the southerly parts of the United States; it is the most famous songster of America, and is much prized as a cage-

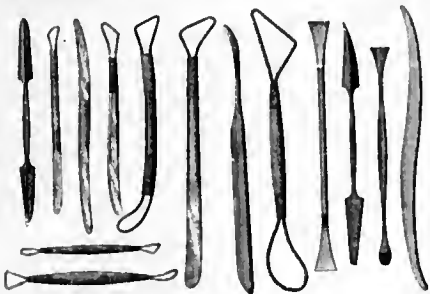
Mocking-bird (*Mimus polyglottus*).

bird. Its proper song is of remarkable compass and variety, and besides this the bird has a wonderful range, being able to imitate almost any voice or even mere noises. This vocalization is confined to the male. The bird is about 10 inches long and 14 in extent of wings. It is ashy-gray above, soiled-white below; the bill and feet are black, and the wing- and tail-feathers in part pure white. The extent of this white on the wings and tail distinguishes the sexes,

The present work is very happily grouped, and painted with unusual care, though even here the *modelling* in the numerous portraits—especially those of the Charterhouse pensioners—is painstaking rather than really firm or expressive of the structure beneath.

The Academy, May 25, 1889, p. 365.

Modeling-tools, in *sculp.*, the tools, made of wood, bone, or metal, used by sculptors in forming their models



Modeling-tools.

of clay or plaster. The chief forms now in use are given in the accompanying illustration.

modeling-board (mod'el-ing-bôrd), *n.* A board used in loam-molding to give shape to the mold. *E. H. Knight.*

modeling-clay (mod'el-ing-klā), *n.* Fine plastic clay, specially prepared for artists' use in modeling by kneading with glycerin, or by other methods.

modeling-loft (mod'el-ing-lôft), *n.* Same as mold-loft.

modeling-plane (mod'el-ing-plān), *n.* In *carp.*, a short plane used for planing on rounded surfaces. It is from 1 to 5 inches long, and from ½ inch to 2 inches wide. *E. H. Knight.*

modeling-stand (mod'el-ing-stand), *n.* In *sculp.*, a small wooden table with a round movable top, at a convenient height, used for supporting a mass of clay while the sculptor is at work upon it. The stand, which is usually mounted on three legs, has a flat piece of wood set horizontally between the legs, about half-way down, on which modeling-tools, etc., may be laid.

modelize (mod'el-iz), *v. t.* [*< model + -ize.*] To frame according to a model; give shape to; mold. *B. Jonson.*

Which some devout bunglers will undertake to manage and modelize.

Ep. Gauden, *Tears of the Church*, p. 426. (*Darvies.*)

modeller, modelling. See *modeler, modeling.*
model-wood (mod'el-wôd), *n.* The hard light-colored wood of the rubiaceaceous tree *Adina (Nauclea) cordifolia*. [*India.*]

Modenese (mō-de-nēs' or -nēz'), *a. and n.* [*< It. Modenese, < Modena, Modena.*] *I. a.* Of or belonging to Modena.

II. n. sing. or pl. A native or an inhabitant of the city or province or former duchy of Modena in northern Italy; people of Modena.

moder¹, *n.* A Middle English form of *mother*.
moder², *v. t.* [*< OF. moderer, F. modérer = Sp. Pg. moderar = It. moderare, < L. moderare, regulate: see moderare.*] To moderate; regulate, especially the temper or disposition; calm; quiet.

Gladly the two dukes of Berrey and Borgonne wolde haue *modered* that voyage, but they might nat be herde.

Berners, tr. of Froissart's Chron., II. clxxxvii.

These tydynges somwhat *modered* dyuers menmes hartes, so that they were nore at the poynte to haue broken their voyage. *Berners*, tr. of Froissart's Chron., III. clxxxvii.

moderab¹, *a.* [*< L. moderabilis, moderate, < moderare, moderate: see moderate, v.*] Temperate; moderate. *Cockeram.*

Moderado (mod-e-rā'dō), *n.* [*< Sp. moderado, moderato.*] In *mod. Spanish hist.*, a member of a political party of conservative tendencies.

moderancet, *n.* [*ME., < OF. moderancee = It. moderanza, < ML. moderantia, moderation, < L. moderan(t)-s, ppr. of moderare, moderate: see moderate, v.*] Moderation. *Caxton.*

moderantism (mod'e-ran-tizm), *n.* [*< F. modérantisme, < modérant, ppr. of modérer, regulate: see moderate.*] The practice or profession of moderation, especially in political opinion or measures: a term used in France during and since the first revolution with reference to the class of persons called *moderates* in a political sense.

In Paris Robespierre determined to increase the pressure of the Terror; no one should accuse him of *moderantism*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XX. 604.

moderate (mod'e-rāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *moderated*, ppr. *moderating*. [*< L. moderatus, pp. of moderare (> ult. E. moder²), regulate, restrain,*

moderate, < moder-, a stem appearing also in modestus, moderate, discreet, modest, < modus, measure: see mode¹ and modest.] *I. trans.* 1. To reduce the amount or intensity of; lessen; reduce; restrain; specifically, to reduce from a large amount or great degree to a medium quantity or intensity: as, to *moderate* the heat of a room; to *moderate* one's anger, ardor, or passions.

I had rather
Your art could force him to return that ardour
To me I bear to him, or give me power
To moderate my passions.

Fletcher (and another ?), Prophetess, II. 1.

Fear, . . . if it have not the light of true understanding concerning God wherewith to be *moderated*, breedeth likewise superstition. *Hooker*, *Eccles. Polity*, v. 3.

We saw sand cast upon the earth to *moderate* the fertility. *Sandys*, *Travailes*, p. 93.

Though Love *moderated* be the best of Affections, yet the Extremity of it is the worst of Passions. *Baker*, *Chronicles*, p. 114.

2. To decide as a moderator; judge. [*Rare.*]

It passeth mine ability to *moderate* the question.

R. Carew, *Survey of Cornwall*.

If any of them grudge this book a room, and suspect it of new or dangerous doctrine, you who know us all can best *moderate*. *Donne*, *Letters*, lvi.

= *Syn.* 1. To mitigate, abate, appease, pacify, quiet, assuage, soothe, soften.

II. intrans. 1. To become less violent, severe, rigorous, or intense: as, the storm begins to *moderate*.

Mine herte for thee is disconsolate,
My paines also nothing me *moderate*.
Lamentation of Mary Magdalen, I. 516.

When his profit *moderated*,
The fury of his heart abated.
S. Butler, *Hudibras*, III. ii. 463.

2. To preside as a moderator, as at a meeting. — To *moderate* in a call, in Presbyterian churches, to preside at a congregational meeting at which a call is addressed to a minister—a duty performed by a minister of the presbytery to which the congregation belongs.

moderate (mod'e-rāt), *a. and n.* [*< L. moderatus (> It. moderato = Sp. Pg. moderado = F. modéré), pp. of moderare, regulate: see moderate, v.*] *I. a.* 1. Restrained; temperate; keeping within somewhat restricted limits in action or opinion; avoiding extremes or excess; thinking or acting soberly or temperately: as, to be *moderate* in all things; a *moderate* drinker.

They were *moderate* Divines; indeed, neither hot nor cold. *Milton*, *Reformation in Eng.*, I.

The *moderate* sort of men thus qualified,
Inclined the balance to the better side.
Dryden, *Abs. and Achil.*, I. 75.

2. Thinking, speaking, or acting with habitual slowness; very deliberate. [*Colloq.*]—3. Of things, limited in extent, amount, or degree; not extreme, excessive, or remarkable; restricted; medium: as, *moderate* wealth or poverty; a *moderate* quantity; *moderate* opinions or ability; *moderate* weather or exercise.

There is not so much left to furnish out
A *moderate* table. *Shak.*, *T. of A.*, III. 4. 117.

His [James II.'s] pretensions were *moderate* when compared with those which he put forth a few months later. *Macaulay*, *Hist. Eng.*, vi.

The play had a *moderate* success, being acted but seven times. *A. Dobson*, *Selections from Steele*, Int., p. xx.

= *Syn.* 1. *Moderate*, *Temperate*, reasonable, judicious, mild. When used absolutely, *moderate* nearly always refers to a person's temper or opinions, whereas *temperate* similarly used generally refers to a person's habits in respect to bodily indulgence: a *moderate* man is one who is not extreme in his views or violent in his sentiments; a *temperate* man, one who is not addicted to over-indulgence either in eating or in drinking.

II. n. One who is moderate in opinion or action; one who is opposed to extreme views or courses, especially in politics or religion. (a) One of a political party in Spain: same as *Moderado*. (b) In *French hist.*, in the revolutionary period, one of various parties or factions falling short of the violence of the Jacobins, as the Girondins, Dantonists, etc. (c) [*cap.*] In *Scottish eccles. hist.*, one of a party in the national church, originating early in the eighteenth century, which, while less strict in doctrine, discipline, and practice than the rival evangelical party, insisted particularly on the maintenance of lay patronage, and opposed the claims of parishioners to have a voice in the choice of their ministers. It was the struggle against Moderatism that led to the Disruption of 1843 and the formation of the Free Church of Scotland.

moderately (mod'e-rāt-li), *adv.* In a moderate manner, or to a moderate degree, amount, or extent; not excessively: as, water *moderately* warm.

Therefore love *moderately*; long love doth so.
Shak., *R. and J.*, II. 6. 14.

moderateness (mod'e-rāt-nes), *n.* The state or character of being moderate; temperateness;

a middle state between extremes: as, the *moderateness* of the heat: used commonly of things, as *moderation* is of persons.

moderation (mod'e-rā'shon), *n.* [*< OF. moderation, F. modération = Sp. moderación = Pg. moderação = It. moderazione, < L. moderatio(n)-, moderating, < moderare, pp. moderatus, moderate: see moderate, v.*] 1. The act of moderating or restraining; the process of tempering, lessening, or mitigating.

And what is all virtue but a *moderation* of excesses?
South, *Sermons*, VI. 1.

2. The state or quality of being moderate or keeping a due mean between opposite extremes; freedom from excess; temperance; due restraint.

"Moderation is a good mean, though men desire a great deal." "Measure is a merry mene" was a proverb, and is quoted by Skelton in his "Magnificence," l. 385.

Richard the Redless, *Notes*, p. 293.

Let your *moderation* be known unto all men.

Phil. iv. 5.

Pand. Be moderate, be moderate.

Cres. Why tell you me of *moderation*?

Shak., *T. and C.*, iv. 4. 2.

The winds, that never *moderation* knew,
Afrail to blow too much, too faintly blew.
Dryden, *Astrea Redux*, I. 242.

3. Habitual slowness of thought, speech, or action; great deliberation. [*Colloq.*]—4. The act of presiding over, regulating, or directing as a moderator.—5. *pl.* In the University of Oxford, England, the first public examination for degrees.

The Introduction of English Literature as a special subject, either in *Moderations* or in the Final Schools. *Quarterly Rev.*, CXXVII. 257.

I believe that a man who has taken a good Class in *Moderations* would, so far as mental training is concerned, do wisely in taking up a fresh subject, especially Modern History. *Stubbs*, *Medieval and Modern Hist.*, p. 35.

= *Syn.* 2. Forbearance, equanimity, sobriety, self-restraint, mildness, composure, calmness.

moderatism (mod'e-rā-tizm), *n.* [*< moderate, a., + -ism.*] 1. The state or character of being moderate, in any sense. Specifically—2. [*cap.*] The attitude and practice of the Moderates in the Church of Scotland. See *moderate, n. (c)*.

The following year (1785) Wesley ordained ministers for Scotland. There his societies were quite outside of the established Presbyterianism of the day, with its lukewarm *moderation*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 187.

An idealising and illusive fervour which arose in antagonism to the *moderation*, or somnolence in religious matters, which had long been prevalent. *Edinburgh Rev.*, CLXIV. 4.

moderatist (mod'e-rā-tist), *n.* [*< moderate, a., + -ist.*] One who is characterized by or professes moderatism; a moderate.

moderato (mod-e-rā'tō), *adv.* [*It.: see moderate, a.*] In *music*, at a moderate pace or tempo; when combined with other terms, moderately: as, *allegro moderato*, moderately fast. Abbreviated *mod.*

moderator (mod'e-rā-tor), *n.* [= *F. modérateur = Sp. Pg. moderador = It. moderatore, < L. moderator, one who regulates or governs, < moderare, regulate: see moderate, v.*] 1. One who or that which moderates, restrains, or represses.

As by the former figure we use to enforce our sense, so by another we temper our sense with words of such moderation as in appearance it abateth it but not in deed, and is by the figure *Liptote*, which therefore I call the *Moderator*. *Puttenham*, *Arte of Eng. Poesie*, p. 153.

Angling was, after tedious study, a calmer of unquiet thoughts, a *moderator* of passions, and procurer of contentedness. *I. Walton*, *Complete Angler*.

2. In *microscopy*, a device used to diminish the intensity or vary the character of the light which illuminates the object: it consists commonly of a screen of opal glass, ground glass, or glass of a pale-blue or neutral tint.—3. An umpire; a judge.

Sol is appointed *moderator* in this our controversy. *Greene*, *Planetomachia*.

The magistrates declared to them (when they refused to forbear speech unseasonably, though the *moderators* desired them) that, if they would not forbear, it would prove a civil disturbance. *Winthrop*, *Hist. New England*, I. 285.

4. The person who presides at a meeting or disputation: now used chiefly in churches of the Presbyterian and Congregational order (as, the *moderator* of a presbytery or of the General Assembly), and in town-meetings in the United States.—5. In the universities of Cambridge and Oxford, one of the public officers appointed to superintend the examinations for honors and degrees: so called because they formerly had to moderate or preside in the exercises of

undergraduates for the degree of bachelor of arts.—6. A moderator-lamp.

moderator-lamp (mod'ē-rā-tor-lamp), *n.* A form of lamp in which the oil is forced through a tube up toward the wick by a piston pressing on its surface, to which a downward impulse is communicated by means of a spiral spring situated between it and the top of the barrel or body of the lamp. The passage of the oil up the tube is so regulated or moderated by an ingenious internal arrangement of the tube that its flow is uniform, hence the name.

moderatorship (mod'ē-rā-tor-ship), *n.* [*< moderator + -ship.*] The office of moderator.

moderatrix (mod'ē-rā-tres), *n.* [*< F. modératrice = It. moderatrice, < L. moderatrix, fem. of moderator: see moderator.*] Same as *moderatrix*. Fuller, Ch. Hist., II. ii. 90.

moderatrix (mod'ē-rā-triks), *n.* [*< L. moderatrix, fem. of moderator: see moderator. Cf. moderatress.*] 1. A woman who moderates or governs: used sometimes figuratively.

Wisdom (from above)
Is th' only Moderatrix, spring, and guide,
Organ and honour of all Gifts beside.

Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, II. The Magnificence.

2†. A female umpire or judge.

I'll sit as moderatrix, if they press you
With over-hard conditions.

Massinger, City Madam, II. 2.

The debate was closed, and referred to Mrs. Shirley as *moderatrix*.

Richardson, Sir Charles Grandison, VI. 387. (Davies.)

modern (mod'ern), *a.* and *n.* [= D. G. Sw. *modern* = Dan. *modern*, *< F. moderne* = Sp. Pg. It. *moderno*, *< LL. modernus*, of the present time, *modern*, *< moder-*, *moder-*, a stem appearing also in *moderate*, *modest*, *modestus*, discreet (see *moderate*, *modest*), *< modus*, measure (with ref. to L. *modo*, just now, only, but, prop. abl. of *modus*, lit. 'by measure'): see *model*. Cf. L. *hodiernus*, of to-day, *< hodie*, to-day: see *hodiern*.] 1. *a.* 1. Pertaining to the present era, or to a period extending from a not very remote past to the passing time; late or recent, absolutely or relatively; not ancient or remote in time. With reference to history, *modern* is opposed to either *ancient* or *medieval*—modern history comprising the history of the world since the fall of the Roman empire, or since the close of the middle ages (see *middle ages*, under *age*); but the word is often used in a much more limited sense, according to the subject or occasion: as, *modern* fashions, tastes, inventions, science, etc., generally referring to the comparatively brief period of from one to three or four generations. See *modern languages*, below. Abbreviated *mod*.

Some of the ancient, and likewise divers of the *modern* writers, that have laboured in natural magic. Bacon.

Garcilasso de la Vega appears to have been one of those dubious politicians who, to make use of a *modern* phrase, are always "on the fence."

Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., II. 19, note.

Man is, after all, according to the boldest speculations of the geologist, among the most modern of living creatures. Encyc. Brit., II. 342.

Montaigne is really the first *modern* writer—the first who assimilated his Greek and Latin, and showed that an author might be original and charming, even classical, if he did not try too hard.

Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 339.

2. Not antiquated or obsolete; in harmony with the ideas and habits of the present: as, *modern* fashions; *modern* views of life.—3†. Common; trite; general; familiar; trivial.

Full of wise saws and *modern* instances.
Shak., As you Like it, II. 7. 156.

Betray themselves to every *modern* censure, worse than drunkards.
Shak., As you Like it, IV. 1. 7.

Alas! that were no *modern* consequence.

B. Jonson, Poetaster, v. 3.

4. In *her*. See *ancient* 1, 5.—**Modern civil law**. See *civil law*, under *civil*.—**Modern English**. See *English*, 2.—**Modern epoch**, in *geol.*, sometimes (though rarely) used as the equivalent of *recent*, and by this is generally meant the latest division of the Quaternary, or, as sometimes called, the "Human period."—**Modern formal logic**, the logic of De Morgan and of Boole and their followers.—**Modern geometry**, Greek, Hebrew, history. See the nouns.—**Modern impression**, in *engraving*, an impression taken from an old plate which has been worked over and put into condition for reprinting.—**Modern languages**, properly, all languages now living, but usually limited to certain living languages as opposed to ancient Latin and Greek, especially in a restricted sense to those civilized languages of the present time which have special literary and historical importance, namely French, German, Italian, and Spanish, with English. In the first rank (two or more of these being usually included in the province of a "professor of modern languages") and Dutch, Danish, Norwegian, Swedish, Icelandic, etc., in the second. This phrase being chiefly scholastic or academical, those great modern languages less studied by English students, as Russian, New Greek, Turkish, Arabic, Hindustani, etc., are usually ignored in this classification.—**Modern Latin**. See *Latin*.—**Syn. 1. Recent, Late**, etc. See *new*.

II. *n.* 1. One who has lived or lives in modern times, or who lives at the present day, in dis-

tinction from one of the ancients, or from one who lived in time past.

There are *moderns* who, with a slight variation, adopt the opinion of Plato. Boyle, On Colours.

Some in ancient Books delight,
Others prefer what *Moderns* write.

Prior, Alma, I.

It would be impertinent in a *modern* to pretend to say Betterton did not possess all those graces and qualities which formed the complete actor.

Life of Quin (reprint 1887), p. 12.

2. One who adopts new views and opinions. **modern** (mod'ēr-nēr), *n.* One who adopts modern styles of thought, expression, manners, etc.

Report (which our *moderns* clepe floundring Fame) puts me in memory of a notable jest I heard long ago. Nashe, Pierce Penilesse (1592).

modernisation, modernise, etc. See *modernization*, etc.

modernism (mod'ēr-nizm), *n.* [= Sp. Pg. *modernismo*; as *modern + -ism*.] 1. A deviation from ancient manner or practice; something recently made or introduced; especially, a modern phrase, idiom, or mode of expression.

Scribblers send us over their trash in prose and verse, with abominable curtailings and quaint *modernisms*.

Swift.

2. Modern cast or character; a modern method of thinking, or the habit of regarding matters from a modern point of view. [Rare.]

The intense *modernism* of Mr. Froude's mind.

Saturday Rev.

modernist (mod'ēr-nist), *n.* [= F. *moderniste* = Sp. Pg. *modernista*; as *modern + -ist*.] 1. A modern.

Something is amiss . . . which even his brother *modernists* themselves, like ungrates, do whisper so loud.

Swift, Tale of a Tub, ix.

2. One who admires or prefers that which is modern; especially, an advocate of modern learning, or of the study of modern languages, in preference to the ancient.

The *modernist* of to-day demands the abolition of Greek as a required study in a liberal course.

E. J. James, Pop. Sci. Mo., XXIV. 291.

modernity (mō-dēr'ni-ti), *n.* [= F. *modernité* = It. *modernità*; as *modern + -ity*.] 1. The quality or state of being modern; modernism in time or spirit. [Rare.]

Now that the poems [Chatterton's] have been so much examined, nobody (that has an ear) can get over the *modernity* of the modulations.

Walpole, Letters, IV. 297 (1782). (Davies.)

He is a pupil of Boulanger and Lefebvre, and thoroughly French in the *modernity* and quality of his vision.

Harper's Mag., LXXIX. 510.

2. Something that is modern.

But here is a *modernity* which beats all antiquities for curiosity.

Walpole, Letters, I. 313 (1753). (Davies.)

modernization (mod'ēr-ni-zā'shon), *n.* [*< modernize + -ation*.] The act of modernizing, or the state of being modernized. Also spelled *modernisation*.

modernize (mod'ēr-niz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *modernized*, ppr. *modernizing*. [*< F. moderniser* = Sp. *modernizar* = Pg. *modernisar*; as *modern + -ize*.] To give a modern character or appearance to; adapt to modern persons, times, or uses; cause to conform to modern ideas or style: as, to *modernize* the language of an old writer. Also spelled *modernise*.

From the stiff and antiquated phraseology which he adopted, I have thought it necessary to *modernize* it a little.

Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 209.

modernizer (mod'ēr-ni-zēr), *n.* One who modernizes or renders modern. Also spelled *moderniser*.

No unsuccessful *modernizer* of the Latin satirists.

Wakefield, Memoirs, p. 75.

modernly (mod'ēr-ni-li), *adv.* [*< modern + -ly*.] In modern times.

Thir [the Romans'] Leader, as some *modernly* write, was Gallo of Ravenna.

Milton, Hist. Eng., III.

modernness (mod'ēr-nēs), *n.* The quality or character of being modern; conformity to modern ideas or ways; recentness.

The *modernness* of all good books seems to give me an existence as wide as man.

Emerson, Nominalist and Realist.

The more we know of ancient literature the more we are struck with its *modernness*.

Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 178.

modest (mod'est), *a.* [*< F. modeste* = Sp. Pg. It. *modesto*, *< L. modestus*, moderate, keeping measure, discreet, modest, *< modes-*, a stem appearing as *moder-* in *moderate*, moderate, *< modus*, measure; see *model*, *moderate*.] 1. Retir-

ing in disposition or demeanor; restrained by a sense of propriety, humility, or diffidence; not ostentatious, bold, or forward; unobtrusive.

And we see him as he moved,

How modest, kindly, all-accomplish'd, wise.

Tennyson, Idylls of the King, Ded.

2. Acting with decorum or delicacy; restrained by chaste or scrupulous feelings; pure in thought and conduct.

And, that augmented all her other prayse,
She *modest* was in all her deedes and words.

Spenser, F. Q., IV. li. 35.

Mistress Ford, the honest woman, the *modest* wife.

Shak., M. W. of W., IV. 2. 136.

Thou woman, which wert born to teach men virtue,
Fair, sweet, and *modest* maid, forgive my thoughts!

Beau. and Fl., Woman-Hater, v. 5.

3. Manifesting or seeming to manifest humility, propriety, or decorum; not gaudy, showy, or meretricious.

That women adorn themselves in *modest* apparel.
1 Tim. II. 9.

In peace there's nothing so becomes a man
As *modest* stillness and humility.

Shak., Hen. V., III. 1. 4.

The yellow violet's *modest* bell
Peeps from the last year's leaves below.

Bryant, The Yellow Violet.

4. Moderate; not excessive or extreme; not extravagant: as, a *modest* computation; a *modest* fortune.

Modest wisdom plucks me
From over-credulous haste.

Shak., Macbeth, IV. 3. 119.

I have in the relation of my wrongs
Been *modest*, and no word my tongue deliver'd
To express my inapparent injuries
But gave my heart a wound.

Beau. and Fl., Thierry and Theodoret, II. 1.

5. Unpretentious.

There is, it is true, a *modest* hotel for the use of those who make a short visit. Nineteenth Century, XXIV. 487.

=**Syn. 1.** Unassuming, unpretending, coy, shy. See *bashfulness*.—2. Decent, chaste, virtuous.

modestless (mod'est-less), *a.* [Irreg. *< modest + -less*.] Without modesty.

Alas! how faithless and how *modestless*
Are you, that, in your Ephemerides,
Mark th' year, the month, and day, which euermore
Gainst years, months, days shall dam vp Saturnes dore!

Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, I. 1.

modestly (mod'est-li), *adv.* In a modest manner; with due reserve, propriety, or decorum; unobtrusively; delicately; moderately: as, to speak *modestly* of one's achievements; to behave, dress, or live *modestly*.

modesty (mod'es-ti), *n.* [*< ME. modestie, < OF. (and F.) modestie* = Sp. Pg. It. *modestia*, *< L. modestia*, moderation, *< modestus*, modest; see *modest*.] 1. The quality of being modest; moderation; freedom from exaggeration or excess.

Modestie: which worde not being knowen in the English tongue, ne of all them which understonde Latine, excepte they had red good auncours, they improperly named this vertue dyscrecion. Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, I. 25.

2. Retiring disposition or demeanor; disinclination to presumption, ostentation, or self-assertion; unobtrusiveness; reserve proceeding from absence of over-confidence or self-esteem.

Suit the action to the word, the word to the action; with this special observance, that you o'restep not the *modesty* of nature.

Shak., Hamlet, III. 2. 21.

There is a kind of confession in your looks which your *modesties* have not craft enough to colour.

Shak., Hamlet, II. 2. 289.

The people carried themselves with much silence and *modesty*.

Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 91.

Modesty is a kind of shame or bashfulness proceeding from the sense a man has of his own defects compared with the perfections of him whom he comes before.

South, Sermons, II. iv.

Next to Sir Andrew in the club-room sits Captain Sentry, a gentleman of great courage, good understanding, but invincible *modesty*. He is one of those that deserve very well, but are very awkward at putting their talents within the observation of such as should take notice of them.

Steele, Spectator, No. 2.

3. Decorous feeling or behavior; purity or delicacy of thought or manner; reserve proceeding from pure or chaste character.

Talk not to a lady in a way that *modesty* will not permit her to answer.

Richardson, Clarissa Harlowe.

The sister of St. Gregory of Nyssa was afflicted with a cancer in her breast, but could not bear that a surgeon should see it, and was rewarded for her *modesty* by a miraculous cure.

Lecky, Europ. Morals, II. 338.

=**Syn. 2.** Diffidence, Shyness, etc. See *bashfulness*.

modestly (mod'es-ti), *v. t.* [*< modesty, n.*] To lose from modesty: with *away*. [Rare.]

Twice already have you, my dear, if not oftener, *modestly* d away such opportunities as you ought not to have slipped.

Richardson, Clarissa Harlowe, IV. 88. (Davies.)

modesty-bit (mod'es-ti-bit), *n.* Same as *modesty-piece*.

Smile if you will, young ladies! your great-grandmothers wore large hoops, peaked stomachers, and *modesty-bits*.
Southey, The Doctor, lvi. (Davies.)

modesty-piece (mod'es-ti-pēs), *n.* See the quotation.

A narrow face . . . which runs along the upper part of the stays before, . . . being . . . a part of the tucker, . . . is . . . called the *modesty-piece*.
Addison, Guardian, No. 118.

modicity (mō-dis'i-ti), *n.* [*< F. modicité = Pg. modicidade, < ML. modicita(-t)-s, moderatens, < L. modicus, moderato, < modus, measure: see modicum, modēl.*] Moderateness; meanness; littleness. *Cotgrave.*

modicum (mod'i-kum), *n.* [*< L. modicum, neut. of modicus, moderate, small, lit. keeping within due measure, < modus, measure: see modēl.*] 1. A small or moderate quantity; a scanty or meager allowance; a limited amount or degree.

Though nature weigh our talents, and dispense
To every man his *modicum* of sense.

Comper, Conversation, l. 2.

2. Any small thing; a diminutive person.

Mare. Where are you, you *modicum*, you dwarf?

Mare. Here, glantess, here.

Massinger, Duke of Milan, li.

3†. Something eaten to provoke thirst.

There was no boot to bid runne for drams to drive down this undigested *modicum*.
Armin, Nest of Ninnies (1608). (Nares.)

Lay open all thy secrets and the mystical hieroglyphick of rashers a'th' coales, *modicums*, and shoving-hornes.
Dekker, Gull's Hornbook (1609).

modifiability (mod-i-fi-ā-bil'i-ti), *n.* [*< modifiable + -ity: see -bily.*] Capability or susceptibility of being modified or varied, as in character, type, form, or function.

Living matter once originated, there is no necessity for another origination, since the hypothesis postulates the unlimited, though perhaps not indefinite, *modifiability* of such matter.
Huxley, Anat. Invert., p. 41.

Other causes than those which are usual become conceivable; other effects can be imagined; and hence there comes an increasing *modifiability* of opinion.

H. Spencer, Prin. of Psychol., § 488.

modifiable (mod'i-fi-ā-bl), *a.* [*< F. modifiable, < L. as if *modificabilis, < modificare, modify: see modify.*] Capable of being modified or varied; capable of being changed in character, type, form, or function.

It appears to me more difficult to conceive a distinct visible image in the uniform unvariable essence of God than in variously *modifiable* matter.

Leake, Examination of Malebranche.

At the same time . . . we clearly recognize the limits which separate what is *modifiable* from what is unmodifiable.
G. H. Leves, Probs. of Life and Mind, II. 26.

modifiableness (mod'i-fi-ā-bl-nes), *n.* *Modifiability.*

Buffon, who contended for the *modifiableness* of species.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXXIII. 117.

modifiable† (mod'i-fi-ā-bl), *a.* [*< L. as if *modificabilis, modifiable: see modifiable.*] Same as *modifiable*. *Bailey.*

modificate† (mod'i-fi-kāt), *v. t.* [*< L. modificate, pp. of modificare, moderate: see modify.*] To qualify; modify.

He [Christ] shall reign for ever and ever, not only to the *modified* eternity of his mediators, . . . but also to the complete eternity of the duration of his humanity.

Ep. Pearson, The Creed, vi.

modification (mod'i-fi-kā'shon), *n.* [*< F. modification = Sp. modificacion = Pg. modificação = It. modificazione, < L. modificatio(n)-, a measuring, < modificare, limit, control, modify: see modify.*] 1. Determination by a mode or quality; qualification.

The use hereof [of sense] being only to minister to the *modification* of life in the vital principle, wherein the essence of sense doth consist.

N. Greer, Cosmologia Sacra, II. 3.

2. The act or process of modifying or altering in character, form, or function; the act or process of producing variation.

Unity of type, maintained under extreme dissimilarities of form and mode of life, is explicable as resulting from descent with *modification*; but is otherwise inexplicable.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Biol., § 136.

3. Alteration or change: often specifically in the sense of abatement or reduction.

The chief . . . of all signs . . . is Humane voice, and the several *modifications* thereof by the Organs of Speech, viz. the Letters of the Alphabet, formed by the several Motions of the Mouth.
Holder, Elem. of Speech, p. 6.

For those progressive *modifications* upon *modifications* which organic evolution implies, we find a sufficient cause in the *modifications* after *modifications* which every environment over the Earth's surface has been undergoing, throughout all geologic and pre-geologic times.

H. Spencer, Prin. of Biol., § 169.

4. The result of variation or alteration; that which marks or shows variation of character, form, or function; mode, form, or condition reached through process of change, or through being modified.

If it [the soul] be neither matter nor any *modification* of matter.
Clarke, To Mr. Dodswell.

The word *modification* is properly the bringing a thing into a certain mode of existence, but it is very commonly employed for the mode of existence itself.

Sir W. Hamilton, Metaph., viii.

Every act of will for the control of the mental train, or for the apperception of an object of sense, through concentrated attention, is defined by some particular mental state or *modification* upon which it is directed.

G. T. Ladd, Physiol. Psychology, p. 587.

5. In *Scots law*, the determining of the amount of the stipend of the minister of a parish. This is fixed by a decision of the Court of Teinds, called a *decree of modification*.—6. In *music*, same as *temperament*.—**Latent mental modification**, an unconscious activity of mind. *Hamilton.*—**Mental modification**, a state of the mind. = *Syn.* Change, alteration, variation, qualification.

modificative (mod'i-fi-kā-tiv), *n.* [= *F. modificatif = Sp. Pg. It. modificativo; as modificate + -ive.*] That which modifies or serves to modify or qualify.

We may observe that the Spirit of Truth itself, where numbers and measures are concerned, in times, places, and persons, useth the aforesaid *modificatives* ["almost" and "very nigh"].
Fuller, Worthies, I. xxi.

modifier (mod'i-fi-kā-tor), *n.* [*< modificate + -or.*] A modifier.

Nitrogen is an agent distinctly sedative and anti-cathartic; sulphuretted hydrogen, a *modifier* of the skin and of mucous membranes.
Science, XIV. 318.

modificatory (mod'i-fi-kā-tō-ri), *a.* [*< modificate + -ory.*] Tending to modify or produce change in form or condition; modifying.

A certain *modificatory* syllable.

Whitney, Life and Growth of Lang., p. 131.

modifier (mod'i-fi-ēr), *n.* One who or that which modifies.

modify (mod'i-fi), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *modified*, ppr. *modifying*. [*< ME. modifien, < F. modifier = Sp. Pg. modificar = It. modificare, < L. modificare, limit, control, regulate, deponent, modificari, measure off, set bounds to, moderate, < modus, measure, + facere, make: see modēl and -fy.*] 1. To qualify; especially, to moderate or reduce in extent or degree.

Of his grace

He *modifies* his first severe decree. *Dryden.*

Morton, at once archbishop and chancellor, allowed his judgment on a fraudulent executor to be *modified* by the reflexion that he would be "damned in hell."

Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 317.

2. To change the properties, form, or function of; give a new form to; alter slightly or not very much; vary: as, to *modify* the terms of a contract; a prefix *modifies* the sense of a word; light is *modified* by its transmission through certain media. In crystallography one crystalline form is said to *modify* another when the two occur together in the same crystal, the modified form predominating; thus, the cube may be *modified* by the trapezohedron. A highly modified crystal is one showing a large number of different crystalline forms.

The sixteenth statute doth me grete grevaunce,

But ye must that relese or *modify*.

Court of Love, l. 1014.

The middle part of the broad beam of white light which fell upon the paper did, without any confine of shadow to *modify* it, become coloured all over with one uniform colour.

Newton, Opticks.

Modify implies the continued existence of the subject-matter to be *modified*, but with some change or qualification in form or qualities without touching the mode of creation. It implies no power to create or bring into existence, but only the power to change or vary in some particular an already created or existing thing.

State v. Lawrence, 12 Oreg. 297.

Thus I can understand how a flower and a bee might slowly become, either simultaneously or one after the other, *modified* and adapted to each other in the most perfect manner, by the continued preservation of all the individuals which presented slight deviations of structure mutually favorable to each other. *Darwin, Origin*

[of Species, p. 98.]

Modified logic. See

pure logic, under logic.

modii, *n.* Plural of

modius.

modilicht, *adv.* A

Middle English

form of *modily*.

modillion (mō-dil'-

yon), *n.* [*< OF. modillon, modiflion, F.*

modillon = Sp. modi-

llón = Pg. modil-

hão, < It. modiglione,

a modillion, *< L. modulus, a model: see model, module, modulus.*] In *arch.*, a block carved into the form of an enriched bracket, used normally under the corona in the cornice of the Corinthian and Composite, and occasionally of the Roman Ionic, orders, and in Renaissance and modern designs based upon these, and also in appropriate forms in the various medieval styles; a corbel; a bracket. Compare *mutule*. Also spelled *modillon*.—**Angular modillion**, a modillion at the return of a cornice, in the diagonal vertical plane passing through the angle or miter of the cornice.

Modiola (mō-dī'ō-lī), *n.* [NL., *< L. modiolus, a bucket on a water-wheel, nave of a wheel, etc.: see modiolus.*] In



Horse-mussel 'Modiola lithophaga'.

couch., a common and well-known genus of mussels, of the family *Mytilidae*, much resembling *Mytilus*, but not having the umbones terminal; the horse-mussels, *M. modiola* and *M. lithophaga* are abundant on European and American beaches. There are numerous others, some of great size, all resembling the common mussel. Also *Modiolus*.

modiolar (mō-dī'ō-lār), *a.* [= *F. modiolaric; as modiolus + -ar.*] Same as *modioliform*.

modioli, *n.* Plural of *modiolus*, 1.

modioliform (mō-dī'ō-lī-fōrm), *a.* [*< L. modiolus, a bucket on a water-wheel, a nave (see modiolus and NL. Modiola), + forma, form.*]

1. Shaped like the nave of a wheel; barrel-shaped.—2. In *couch.*, resembling a mussel of the genus *Modiola*; mytiliform or mytiloid.—3. Resembling a modiolus; columelliform or columellar.

modiolus (mō-dī'ō-lus), *n.* [NL., *< L. modiolus, a bucket on a water-wheel, nave of a wheel, a trepan (ML. dim. of modius, a measure (of grain), a peek, also the socket of a wheel), < modus, measure: see modēl.*] 1. Pl. *modioli* (-li). In *anat.*, the columella cochleæ or central pillar around which the cochlear lamina winds in a spiral like a staircase.—2. [*cap.*] In *couch.*, same as *Modiola*. *Lamarck, 1799.*—**Central canal of the modiolus.** See *canal*.

modish (mō'dish), *a.* [*< modēl + -ish.*] According to the mode or customary manner or style; fashionable; stylish; often used with a suggestion of contempt. [Obsolescent.]

'Tis not *modish* to know Relations in Town.

Congreve, Way of the World, III. 15.

A nurse in a *modish* Paris cap. *Hood, Miss Kilmansegg.*

This [two young ladies in white evening dresses], as a *modish* portrait, has much merit, the drawing of the faces being admirable, and much delicate and unobtrusive skill being lavished on the rendering of the stuffs and ornaments.
The Academy, May 25, 1889.

modishly (mō'dish-li), *adv.* In a modish or fashionable manner.

modishness (mō'dish-nes), *n.* The quality of being modish; stylishness; fashionableness.

modist (mō'dist), *n.* [*< modēl + -ist.*] A follower of the mode or fashion.

modiste (mō-dēst'), *n.* [*F. (= Sp. Pg. It. modista), a milliner, < modi, mode, fashion: see modēl.*] A woman who deals in articles of fashion, particularly in women's apparel; a milliner or dressmaker.

They [the English] may make good colonists, sailors, and mechanics; but they do not make good singers, dancers, actors, artists, or *modistes*. *Smiles, Character, p. 263.*

modius (mō'di-us), *n.*; pl. *modii* (-i). [*L. modius (> Gr. μῶδιος), a dry measure (see def. 1), a vessel of this capacity, < modus, measure: see modēl.*] 1. A Roman dry measure, one third of the amphora, containing about 8½ liters or 550 cubic inches, and thus equal to nearly 2 English gallons.—2. In *classical art*, a head-dress of high cylindrical form, approaching that of modius, the measure of capacity (see def. 1), worn typically by certain divinities. See cut on following page.

modiwart, *n.* Same as *modhearp*.

Modot (mō'dō), *n.* [Appar. a made name. Cf. *Mahu*.] The prince of darkness; the fiend.

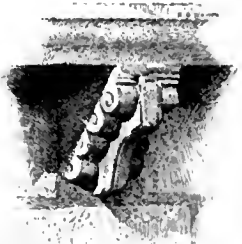
The prince of darkness is a gentleman: *Modo* he's called, and *Mahu*.
Shak., Lear, III. 4. 149.

Modoc whistle. See *whistle*.

modo et forma (mō'dō et fōr'mā). [*L.: modo, abl. of modus, manner; et, and; forma, abl. of forma, form: see modēl and form.*] In manner and form: a phrase used in old Latin law-pleadings.

modoqua (mō'dō-kwā), *n.* Same as *madoqua*.

modulant (mō'dū-lant), *n.* [*< L. modulans(-t)-s, ppr. of modulari, modulate: see modulate.*]



Romanesque Modillion.
Church of Celle (Loire), France.



Modius.—Head of Statuette of Kora or Proserpine, found at Chaidus.

That which modulates or varies. See *modulate*, *r. t.*, 2.

In modern English verse alliteration only plays the subordinate part of a *modulant*, not to be unduly decried where not overdone.

E. Wadham, Eng. Versification, p. 119.

modular (mod'ū-lār), *a.* [= *F. modulaire*; as *module* + *-ar*.] Pertaining to modulation; pertaining to or regulated by a module or a modulus.—**Modular equation.** See *equation*.—**Modular focus**, a focus of a conoid or quadric surface. "The distance of any point on the quadric from such a focus is in a constant ratio to its distance from the corresponding directrix, the latter distance being measured parallel to either of the planes of circular section." (*Salmson*).—**Modular function**, a higher periodic function connected with a group of periods

$$\left(\frac{y, ax+b}{cx+d} \right),$$

where $ad - bc = 1$.—**Modular method of generation of quadrics**, a method based on the fundamental property of the modular focus.—**Modular numbers**, in Landen's transformation, numbers approximating to the value of the new modulus. They are the successive approximations in the process of finding the arithmetico-geometrical mean of the old complementary modulus and unity.—**Modular ratio**, the modulus of a system of logarithms. See *logarithm*.—**Modular transformation of an elliptic integral**, a transformation of the elliptic integral into another with a different modulus.

modulate (mod'ū-lāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *modulated*, ppr. *modulating*. [*L. modulatus*, pp. of *modulari*, measure, regulate, modulate, < *modulus*, measure; see *modulus*. Cf. *module*, *v.*] **I.** trans. 1. To modify; adjust; adapt; regulate.

With the gift of song, Carlyle would have been the greatest of epic poets since Homer. Without it, to *modulate* and harmonize and bring parts into their proper relation, he is the most amorphous of humorists, the most shining avatar of whom the world has ever seen.

Lowell, Study Windows, p. 148.

2. To vary or inflect the sound or utterance of, especially so as to give expressiveness to what is uttered; vary or adapt in tone.

In all vocal music it [the tongue] helpeth the wind-pipe to *modulate* the sounds.

N. Greve, Cosmologia Sacra, I. v. 16.

He listened to the voice of nature, and *modulated* his own unto it.

Sterne, Tristram Shandy, v. 3.

Caius Gracchus, it is said, when he harangued the Roman populace, *modulated* his tone by an oratorical flute or pitch-pipe.

Irring, Knickerbocker, p. 213.

We are conscious of a murmuring humble voice; it is a beggar, who is *modulating* a prayer for alms and bowing assiduously.

Harper's Mag., LXXIX, 680.

3. To vary the pitch of; inflect; melodize.

The master's hand, in *modulated* air,
Bids the loud organ breathe.

Somer ville, The Chase, III.

He [Glück] is to play on a set of drinking-glasses, which he *modulates* with water.

Walpole, Letters, II. 14.

4. In *music*, to change from one key (tonality) to another, by utilizing one or more of the tones common to both.

II. intrans. 1. In *music*, to pass from one key (tonality) into another, or from the major into the minor mode, or vice versa. See *modulation*, 3 (b). Hence—2. To vary, oscillate, or fluctuate. [Rare.]

It is written from no well-defined standpoint, but *modulates* from illustrations of the Rochefort experimenters to the telepathic drawings of the English society for psychic research, and thence to the localization diagrams of Ferrier, with no clear method. *Amer. Jour. Psychol.*, I. 516.

modulation (mod'ū-lā'shon), *n.* [*F. modulation* = *Sp. modulacion* = *Pg. modulação* = *It. modulazione*, < *L. modulatio* (n-), < *modulari*, regulate, modulate; see *modulate*.] 1. The act of modulating. (a) The act of modifying, adjusting, or adapting.

The emperours . . . defited in daunsyng, perceyuing therein to be a perfecte measure, whiche maye be called *modulation*.

When we fix ourselves upon the meditation and *modulation* of the mercy of God, even his judgments cannot put us out of tune, but we shall sing and be cheerful even in them.

Donne, Sermons, II.

(b) The act of inflecting the voice or any instrument in a musical manner.

The rings of the wind-pipe are fitted for the *modulation* of the voice.

N. Greve, Cosmologia Sacra, I. v. 10.

(c) The modification of the voice or of utterance to express various shades of meaning or emotion.

The poets of Elizabeth had attained an art of *modulation* which was afterwards neglected and forgotten.

Johnson, Waller.

2. A state or condition reached by a process of modulating, modifying, or varying.

That delicate *modulation* of surface treatment which gives high value to the best Florentine metal work.

C. C. Perkins, Italian Sculpture, p. 124.

3. (a) In *Gregorian music*, one of the tones in a mode with which every phrase of a melody in that mode must begin and end. The regular modulations of each mode include the final, the dominant, the mediant, and the participant, each of which has its own peculiar functions. (See these words, and also *model*.) To these are added two other tones in each mode, called *conceded modulations*, which are of minor importance.

(b) In *mod. music*, the act, process, or result of changing, in the course of a piece, from one key (tonality) to another, so that a new tone becomes the key-note and the relative significance of all the tones common to both tonalities is altered. When a tone foreign to the original tonality of a piece is used, a *modulatory effect* is nearly always produced. If this effect is carried out into a cadence in the new key, the modulation is called *final*; otherwise it is *passing* or *transient*. All modulations, however, require a return to the original key before the end of the piece. The tone by which the transition is introduced or effected is called the *note of modulation*; this tone in the simpler forms of modulation is usually the fourth or the seventh tone of the new key. The simplicity of a modulation depends upon the closeness of relationship between the keys involved. The simplest modulations are into the keys either of the dominant or of the subdominant, and are effected by sharpening the fourth tone or flattening the seventh tone respectively of the original key. Modulations into the relative minor or into the minor keys of the supertonic or of the mediant are effected by sharpening the fifth, the first, or the second tone of the original key respectively. Numerous other more intricate modulations are possible, especially in instrumental music. A modulation is *abrupt*, *distinct*, or *extraneous*, when it leads into a key not closely related with the original one. It is *deceptive* when it utilizes a series of chords in an unusual and startling way. It is *melodic* when produced by the introduction of a tone foreign to the original tonality, and *harmonic* when produced by the use of a chord common to both tonalities first in its relation to one and then in that to the other. It is *enharmenic* when it is effected on an instrument of fixed intonation, like the pianoforte, by calling a key (digital) first by one name and then by another, as when *E₃* in the key of *B₃* is called *D₂* in the key of *B₂*. Modulation is one of the most important resources of modern music. It introduces endless variety of both melodic and harmonic effect, with great possibilities in the way of sequences and imitations. It increases the unity of a composition and the importance of the original tonality by introducing a temporary disturbance of original tonal relations, with a subsequent complete and emphatic resumption of them. It affords means for the expression of very complex emotional conditions, particularly those of unrest, contrast, etc. In the style of Wagner it has often been pushed to the limit of toleration, so as almost to destroy that sense of fixed tonality which is the basis of musical certitude. The most remarkable harmonic convenience for modulation, at least in instrumental music, is a chord of four tones consisting of three minor thirds successively superposed, which is called the *chord of the diminished seventh*. This chord may be regarded as based upon any one of its four tones, which is then the seventh tone of either a major or a minor scale. Its harmonic nature is therefore peculiarly ambiguous and unstable. (c) A musical composition exemplifying modulation.—4. Sound modulated; melody.

Innumerable songsters, in the freshening shade
Of new-sprung leaves, their *modulations* mix
Mellifluous.

Thomson, Spring, I. 609.

5. In *arch.*, the proportion of the different parts of an order according to a module. = *Syn.* 1 (b). *Accent*, etc. See *inflection*.

modulator (mod'ū-lā-tor), *n.* [= *F. modulateur* = *Sp. Pg. modulador* = *It. modulatore*, < *L. modulari*, a regulator, director, < *modulari*, regulate; see *modulate*.] 1. One who or that which modulates.

What a variety of uses hath nature laid upon that one member, the tongue, the grand instrument of taste, the faithful Judge, the centinel, the watchman of all our nourishment, the artful *modulator* of our voice!

Derham, Physico-Theology, v. 5.

2. A chart of the musical scale, indicating the relations of its essential tones to each other and of the whole scale to its related scales. The form of modulator generally used in the tonic sol-fa system of teaching music is shown in the accompanying chart.

modulatory (mod'ū-lā-tō-ri), *a.* [*< modulate* + *-ory*.] Of or pertaining to modulation.

Modulations are really governed by the same laws which apply to any succession of harmonies whatsoever, and the possibilities of *modulatory* device are in the end chiefly dependant upon intelligible order in the progression of the parts.

Grove's Dict. Music, II. 345.

module (mod'ūl), *n.* [*< F. module* = *Sp. módulo* = *Pg. It. modulo*, a measure, module, < *L. modulus*, a small measure, a measure, mode,

meter, dim. of *modus*, measure; see *model*. Cf. *modulus*, *model*, *mold*.] 1. A little measure; hence, a small quantity.—2. In *arch.*, a standard of measure often taken, particularly in antiquity and the middle ages, to regulate the proportions of an order or the disposition of an entire building. In the classical styles the diameter or semidiameter of the column at the base of the shaft is usually selected as the module, and this is subdivided into parts or minutes, the diameter generally into sixty or the semidiameter into thirty. Some architects employ no fixed number of divisions of the module, but divide it into as many parts as they deem serviceable for the work in hand.

3. A model or representation; a mold; a pattern.

Among so many *Modules* admirable,
Th' admired beauties of the King of Creatures,
Com, com, and see the Womans rapt features.

Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, I. 6.

4. In *numis.*, the size of a coin or medal, measured by the diameter. [Rare.]

modulet (mod'ūl), *v. t.* [*< F. modular* = *Sp. Pg. modular* = *It. modularc*, *modolare*, modulate, < *L. modulari*, regulate, modulate; see *modulate*.] 1. To model; shape.

O, would I could my father's cunning use,
And souls into well *moduled* clay infuse.

Sandys, Ovid (1638), p. 10. (*Latham*.)

2. To modulate.

That Charmer of the Night, . . .
That *moduleth* her tunes so admirably rare,
As man to set in parts at first had learn'd of her.

Drayton, Polyolbion, xlii. 70.

modulet (mod'ū-let), *n.* [*< module* + *-et*.] A small model; a microcosm.

But soft, my Muse: what? wilt thou re-repeat
The Little-Worlds admired *Modulet*?

Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, I. 7.

Modulidæ (mō-dū'li-dē), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Modulus* + *-idæ*.] A family of tænioglossate rostriferous gastropods represented by the genus *Modulus*. The animal has a radula like that of the *Cerithiidae*, but has no siphon, and the shell is holostomatous and trochiform, but with a columellar tooth. The species are inhabitants of tropical seas, and one, *Modulus tectum*, is abundant in the West Indies.

modulize (mod'ū-liz), *v. t.* [*< module* + *-ize*.] To model.

While with the Duke, th' Eternal did deuse,
And to his inward sight did *modulize*
His Tabernacle's admirable Form.

Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, II. The Lawe.

modulus (mod'ū-lus), *n.* [*< L. modulus*, a measure, dim. of *modus*, measure; see *module*, *model*.] 1. In *math.*, a real positive number that serves as measure or parameter of a function or effect. Represented by *M.* or *μ*.—2. In *physics*, the measure of an effect under conditions whose measure is unity. Thus, a physical modulus is not a number, but a physical quantity.—3. [*cap.*] In *conch.*, a genus of gastropods, referred to the *Littorinidae* or periwinkles, or made type of the family *Modulidæ*. The shell is depressed and trochiform, with a deeply cut columellar tooth and many-whorled operculum.—**Absolute modulus of gravitation**, the acceleration due to the gravitation of a body toward a mass of one gram at a distance of one centimeter. It amounts to 648×10^{-10} centimeters per second.—**Angle of the modulus**, in *math.*, the angle of which the modulus is the sine.—**Complementary modulus**, in *math.*, the cosine of the angle of the modulus.—**Gravity-modulus**, in *physics*, a modulus of elasticity in which the weight of a unit mass is taken as the unit of force.—**Length of modulus**, in *physics*, a modulus of elasticity expressed as a length by taking the weight of the unit volume of the material referred to as the unit of force.—**Modulus of a congruence**, in *math.*, that measure or divisor which gives

equal remainders when the two congruent numbers are divided by it, this constituting the congruence. Thus, 23 is congruent to 2, the modulus being 7; and this is written by Gauss and others $23 \equiv 2 \pmod{7}$.—**Modulus of a linear transformation**, in *math.*, the square of the determinant of the matrix of transformation—that is, if the transformation takes place according to the equations

$$\begin{aligned}x &= a\xi + b\eta + c\zeta \\y &= d\xi + e\eta + f\zeta \\z &= g\xi + h\eta + i\zeta,\end{aligned}$$

then the modulus of transformation is

$$\begin{vmatrix}a & b & c \\d & e & f \\g & h & i\end{vmatrix}^2$$

Modulus of a machine, the ratio of the load to the power in equilibrium.—**Modulus of a matrix**, in *math.*, the determinant of the matrix, this having the same constituents arranged in the same way.—**Modulus of an elliptic integral, differential, or function**, in *math.*, that positive number less than unity the square of which multiplies the square of the sine of the amplitude or variable angle in the delta or square root which enters into the expression of such a quantity.—**Modulus of an imaginary**, in *math.*, that real positive number which multiplied by a root of unity gives the imaginary.—**Modulus of a system of logarithms**, in *math.* See *logarithm*.—**Modulus of elasticity**, in *physics*, in its general sense, the quantity of elasticity or the ratio of a stress to the strain that occasions it; but applied by older and less careful writers to Young's modulus (named after its inventor, Dr. Thomas Young, a celebrated English physicist (1773–1829), which is the pressure or tension on the end of a bar per unit of section divided by the compression or elongation per unit of length so produced. See *elasticity*.—**Modulus of gravitation**, in *astron.*, the square root of the component acceleration due to gravitation of any body toward the sun at a distance equal to the mean distance of the earth. See *absolute modulus*, above.—**Modulus of propulsion**. See the quotation.

As 100 cubic inches of cylinder capacity are needed to move an engine with 20 tons adhesive weight one inch, if we divide 100 by 20 we will get the cylinder capacity needed for each ton. That is, $100 \div 20 = 5$ cubic in. cylinder capacity per ton (of 2,000 lbs.) of adhesive weight is needed to move any locomotive one inch. This quantity we have named the *modulus of propulsion*.

Forney, Locomotive, p. 415.

Quadratic modulus, in *math.*, the square of the determinant.—**Young's modulus**. See *modulus of elasticity*, above.

modus (mō'dus), *n.* [*L. modus*, manner, mode; see *model*]. 1. Manner; mode; same as *model*].

We are not to hope that the *modus* of it should fall, or be comprehended, under human enquiry.

Bacon, Physical Fables, viii., Expl.

The same evangelical power did institute that calling, for the *modus* of whose election it took such particular order. Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 164.

2. In *Rom.* and *civil law*, and *early Eng. law*, the manner or qualifying terms of a gift or disposition of property. The introduction of writing as the instrument of gift or transfer enabled donors to vary the customary legal consequences by expressing an intent as to the manner or mode in which the act should have effect; and that part of the instrument which thus qualified what otherwise would have been the ordinary legal effect was termed the *modus*, and the same term was used to designate the legal qualification thus imposed. Hence, more specifically—(a) The clause in a will or other gift (and the legal obligation created thereby) by which the donor charged an obligation upon the legatee or donee, not as a condition the breach of which would create a forfeiture, but as a personal obligation, which the legatee would assume by accepting the gift. (b) Also, in *early Eng. law*, the clause in a conveyance enlarging or restricting the estate which otherwise would be granted by it, as for instance by giving to the donee and his heirs, or his heirs and assigns, or by giving to the donee and only a specified class of heirs. Hence the old common-law maxims *modus est conventio vincendi legem* and *modus legem dat donationi*, meaning specific qualification and express agreement override the law, or give the law to the transfer. (c) In *eccles. law*, the exemption, or partial exemption, from the payment of tithes, termed *modus decimandi* and *modus non decimandi* respectively.

One terrible circumstance of this bill is turning the tithe of flax and hemp into what the lawyers call a *modus*, or a certain sum in lieu of a tenth part of the product. *Swift*.

A tithe of turf and a tithe of furze had been lately introduced, and certain *moduses*, or compositions, which had elsewhere been substituted for other tithes, were in this province [Munster] unknown.

Lecky, Eng. in 18th Cent., xvi.

Modus operandi, a plan or mode of working.—**Modus ponens**, in *logic*, inference from a hypothetical proposition and the truth of the antecedent to the truth of the consequent: as, If I am bad, I deserve punishment; I am bad, hence I deserve punishment.—**Modus tollens**, in *logic*, the inference from a hypothetical proposition and the falsity of the consequent to the falsity of the antecedent: as, If I were to jump out of the window, I should break my neck; now I won't break my neck, hence I shan't jump out of the window.—**Modus vivendi**, a manner or way of living; a temporary arrangement pending a settlement of matters in debate, as between two nations.

modwall (mod'wāl), *n.* [Also *mudwall*, *mid-wall*; origin obscure.] The bee-eater, *Merops apiaster*. [Local, British.]

mody¹ (mō'dī), *a.* [*L. mōdē* + *-y*]. Fashionable; modish.

Mr. Longman, you make me too rich and too *mody*.

Richardson, Pamela, I. 128. (Davies.)

mody², *a.* An obsolete form of *moody*.

moe¹, *a.* and *adv.* See *mo*.

moe², *n.* and *v.* An obsolete form of *mōvē*.

moeblē, *a.* and *n.* Same as *mōblē*.

moellon (mō'el-lon), *n.* [*F.*, < *OF. moillon*, *moylon*, broken stone, rubble, cf. *moillon*, *moelon*, middle, center, < *moelle*, marrow, pith, = *Sp. mocollo* = *Pg. medulla* = *It. midollo*, < *L. medulla*, marrow, pith, crumbs, < *medius*, middle. Cf. *OF. moye*, *maie*, the soft part of stone, < *L. media*, fem. of *medius*, middle: see *medium*. Cf. *moiety*.] Rubble-stone, sometimes used in architecture, set in mortar, for such uses as filling between the facing-walls of a structure or in the spandrels of a bridge.

mærologist (mæ-ro'lō-jist), *n.* [*L. mærolog-y* + *-ist*]. A professional mourner. [Rare.]

mærology (mæ-ro'lō-jī), *n.* [*L. mærologia*, part, lot, fate, + *-logia*, < *λέγω*, speak: see *-ology*.] The practice or art of professional mourning.

Mæsogoth (mō'sō-goth), *n.* [*L. (ML. ?) Mæsogethi*, pl., < *L. Mæsi*, Gr. *Μαίσι*, *Mæsi*, a people of Thrace, *L. Mæsia*, Gr. *Μαίση*, *Mæsi* (Μαίση ἡ ἐν Εὐρώπῃ, Mysia in Europe, in distinction from Mysia in Asia Minor), their country (see *def.*), + *Gothi*, Gr. *Γόθοι*, *Goths*: see *Goth*.]

One of those Goths who settled in Mæsia, a Roman province north of the Balkans, south of the Danube, and east of Illyricum, and there, under the protection of the Roman emperors, devoted themselves to agricultural pursuits. The Mæsogoths were converted to Christianity in its Arian form by Bishop Ulfilas in the fourth century. See *Goth*.

Mæsogothic (mæ-sō-goth'ik), *a.* and *n.* [*L. Mæsogethius*, < *Mæsogethi*, the Mæsogoths: see *Mæsogethi*]. 1. *a.* Of or pertaining to the Mæsogoths or their language.

II. *n.* The language of the Mæsogoths. See *Gothic*, *n.*

mofet, *v.* An obsolete form of *more*.

mofette (mō-fet'), *n.* [= *Sp. mofeta*, < *It. (dial.) mofetta*, < *L. mephitis*, a noxious exhalation: see *mephitis*.] An irrespirable gas escaping from the earth: a gas-spring. It is sometimes (although rarely) applied by writers in English to carbonic-acid gas escaping from the rocks in regions of nearly extinct volcanism, and, by extension, to the openings from which this gas escapes. The mofettes are analogous to the soffioni or "blow-holes," but betoken a still further advance of the region toward complete extinction of the volcanic forces.

moffle (mof'l), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *moffled*, ppr. *moffling*. [Freq. of *muff* (t). Cf. *muffle*.] To do anything clumsily or ineffectually; botch. *Halliwel*. [Prov. Eng.]

mofussil (mō-fus'il), *n.* [Hind. *mufassal*, the country as distinguished from the town, lit. separate, < *Ar. fassala*, separate, *fassala*, cut, cut out, detail.] In India, the country stations and districts as distinguished from the residences; or, in a district, the rural localities as distinguished from a station or official residency; the country as distinguished from towns.

A whiff of freshness and fragrance from the *mofussil* will be as the mangoes and the doriāns.

J. W. Patmer, The New and the Old, p. 303.

mog¹, *v. i.* See *mug*².

mog² (mog), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *mogged*, ppr. *mogging*. [Origin obscure.] To move away. *Halliwel*. [Prov. Eng.]

Mogadore gum. Same as *Barbary gum* (which see, under *gum*).

Mogdad coffee. See *coffee*.

moggan (mog'an), *n.* [*Gael.* and *Ir. mogan*]. A footless stocking. [Seotch.]

mogilalia (mōj-i-lā'li-ā), *n.* [NL., < *Gr. μογιλία*, hardly speaking, < *μόγος*, hardly, + *λαλέω*, talk, prattle.] In *pathol.*, stammering speech.

Mograbian (mō-grā'bi-an), *a.* and *n.* [*L. Ar. and Turk. Moghrab*, *Mograb* (see *Mograbian*), + *-ian*]. Same as *Mograbian*.

Mograbian (mō-grā-bin), *a.* and *n.* [Also *Maghrabin*, *Mughrabin*, *Moghrabin* (f), *Maughrabin*; < *Ar. Turk. Moghrabi*, < *Moghrab*, *Mograb* (see *def.*). Cf. *Mograbian*.] 1. *a.* Relating to Mograb, a region in northern Africa, regarded as nearly equivalent to the coast-region of Morocco and Algeria.

II. *n.* An inhabitant of Mograb.

My proper name is only known to my brethren. The men beyond our tents call me Hayraddin *Maughrabin*—that is, Hayraddin the African Moor.

Scott, Quentin Durward, xvi.

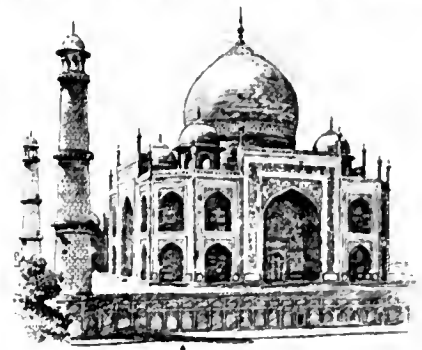
Mogul (mō-gul'), *n.* and *a.* [= *F. Sp. Pg. Mogol* = *Ar. Moghul* = *Pers. Moghol*, *Mughal* = *Turk. Mughul*, < *Hind. Mughal*, < *Mongolian Mongol*, *Mongol*; see *Mongol*.] 1. *n.* 1. A Mongol or Mongolian; specifically, in *hist.*, one of the followers of Baber, conqueror of Hindustan in the sixteenth century.—2. *a.* A name for the best qual-

ity of playing-cards.—**Mogul engine**. See *engine*.—**The Great Mogul**. (a) The common designation among Europeans of the sovereign of the so-called Mogul empire, or empire of Delhi, at one time including most of Hindustan, established by Baber about 1526, and brought under British control in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, the last nominal emperor being deposed in 1857. Also called simply the *Mogul*.

King, poet, priest, the *Mogul* was to the good Mahomedan what a descendant of the House of Jesse would be to a nation of Jews. W. H. Russell, Diary in India, II. 62.

Hence—(b) Any great personage.

II. *a.* Of or relating to the Moguls, or the Mongol empire in India: as, the *Mogul language*; the *Mogul dynasty*.—**Mogul architecture**, the style of Mohammedan architecture evolved and carried out by the Mogul emperors in India, from the sixteenth to the nineteenth century. The period was one of lavish expenditure in building, and innumerable mosques, royal tombs, and palaces testify to its artistic originality, to its excellent use of both arched and columnar construction,



Mogul Architecture.—The Taj Mahal, Agra, India.

and of the dome, characteristically of bulbous form, and to the delicacy and good taste of its decorations in carving and in inlaying with precious stones. The arches are usually pointed, and as a rule resemble in outline the so-called Tudor arch. Minarets and especially small pavilions covered with domical roofs, either surrounding a large dome or placed in great numbers at the angles or along the parapets of the copings of palaces, are other characteristic features.

Moguntine (mō-gun'tin), *a.* [*L. Moguntia*, also *Mogontiactum*, *Magontiactum*, *Magontiacus*, the ancient name of the city now called in G. Mainz, sometimes *Mentz*, in F. *Mayence*.] Of or pertaining to Mainz, a city at the junction of the Rhine and the Main.

moha (mō'hā), *n.* The grass *Setaria Italica*, or Italian millet.

mohair (mō'hār), *n.* and *a.* [Formerly also *moakire*; < *OF. mouhaire*, *mouaire*, *mohere*, F. *moire* (> *E. moire*, G. *mohr*, *moire* = *Pr. moira* = *Sp. moare*, *muér*, *mué* = *Pg. morim* = *It. moero*), < *Ar. mukhayyar*, a fabric of goat's hair, a kind of camelot.] 1. *n.* 1. The hair of the Angora goat, a native of Asia Minor.—2. *a.* A kind of fine camelot made of such hair, sometimes watered (see *moire*); also, an imitation of the real mohair made of wool and cotton, much used for women's dress.

Cloth of Wool, Karsies, *Moakires*, *Chamlets*, and all sorts of Silks. Hakluyt's Voyages, II. 273.

She, . . . when she sees her friend in deep despair, Observes how much a chintz exceeds mohair! Pope, Moral Essays, II. 170.

Mohair glacé, a French dress-goods made of cotton and goat's hair.

II. *a.* Made of mohair: as, a *mohair cloak*.—**Mohair braid**, worsted braid used for binding garments.—**Mohair luster**, a black dress-goods of cotton and mohair. It has some resemblance to alpaca.

mohair-shell (mō'hār-shel), *n.* In *conch.*, a certain species of *Foluta*, of a closely and finely reticulated texture, having a resemblance to mohair.

Mohamedant, *a.* and *n.* An obsolete form of *Mohammedan*.

Mohammedan (mō-ham'e-dan), *a.* and *n.* [Also *Mohammadin*, *Muhammaddin* (also *Mahomedan*, *Mahometan*, q. v.) (= *D. Mohamedaan* = *G. Mohamedaner* = *Sw. Mohammedan*, *Muhammedan* = *Dan. Muhammedaner* = *Hind. Muhammedī*), < *Mohammed*, < *Ar. Muhammad*, a man's name, lit. 'praised,' < *hamada*, praise. From the *Ar. Muhammad* are also ult. *E. Mahommed*, *Mahour*, *maumet*, *mammet*, etc.] 1. *a.* Pertaining to Mohammed, or Mahomet (about A. D. 570 to 632), the founder of the Moslem religion, and after his flight from Mecca (622) the creator of the realm which grew into the Saracenic empire; pertaining to the religious and social system founded by Mohammed.—**Mohammedan calendar**, era, etc. See the nouns.

II. n. A follower of Mohammed, the founder of the Moslem religion; one who professes Mohammedanism; a Moslem or Mussulman.

Mohammedanism (mō-ham'e-dan-izm), *n.* [**< Mohammedan + -ism.**] 1. The Mohammedan religion and polity; the religious and ethical system taught in the Koran; Islamism.—2. Belief in or adherence to the teachings of Mohammed.

Mohammedanize (mō-ham'e-dan-iz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *Mohammedanized*, ppr. *Mohammedanizing*. [**< Mohammedan + -ize.**] To make conformable to the principles or rites of Mohammed; make Mohammedan; convert to Islam. Also spelled *Mohammedanise*.

Mohammedism (mō-ham'e-dizm), *n.* [**< Mohammed + -ism.**] Same as *Mohammedanism*.

Mohammedize (mō-ham'e-diz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *Mohammedized*, ppr. *Mohammedizing*. Same as *Mohammedanize*.

moharra, mojarra (mō-har'ä), *n.* [Pg.] 1. An embiotocoid fish, *Hypsurus caryi*, having a very short anal fin: so called from its resemblance to the *Gerridae*, which are known by the same name. [Local, Monterey, California.]—2. Any fish of the family *Gerridae*.

Moharram (mo-har'am), *n.* Same as *Muharram*.

Mohawk (mō'hāk), *n.* [Formerly also *Mohock*, *Mohack*; Amer. Ind.] 1. One of a tribe of American Indians of the Huron-Iroquois family, situated along the Mohawk river. It was the easternmost of the Five Nations. See *Iroquois*.—2. A ruffian; specifically [*cap.* or *l. c.*], one of those who infested the streets of London about the beginning of the eighteenth century: so called from the Indian tribe of that name.

Give him [a youngster] Port and potent Sack;
From a Milkop he starts up *Mohack*;
Prior, *Alma*, iii.

Did I tell you of a race of rakes, called the *Mohocks*, that play the devil about this town every night, slit people's noses and beat them, etc.?
Swift, *Journal to Stella*, March 8, 1711.

The *Mohock*-club, a name borrowed it seems from a sort of cannibals in India, who subsist by plundering and devouring all the nations about them.
Steele, *Spectator*, No. 324.

Who has not trembled at the *Mohock's* name?
Gay, *Trivia*, iii. 326.

Mohegan (mō-hē'gan), *a.* and *n.* Same as *Mohican*.

Mohican (mō-hē'kan), *a.* and *n.* [Also *Mohegan*; from the native name.] 1. *a.* Of or relating to the Mohicans or Mohegans.

II. n. One of a tribe of American Indians of the Algonkin stock.

Moho (mō'hō), *n.* [NL., **< Hawaiian moho**, the bird here defined.] 1. A genus of meliphagine birds peculiar to the Sandwich Islands, named by Lesson in 1831. The bill is arcuate, longer than the head, with naked operculate nostrils; the tarsi are boot-ed; and the plumage is blackish with yellow pectoral tufts and some white tail-feathers. There are 2 species, *M. nobilis* and *M. apicalis*, formerly called yellow-tufted bee-eater. Also *Mohoa* (Reichenbach, 1850) and *Acrulocercus* (Cabanis, 1847).
2. [*l. c.*] Any bird of this genus.

Mohockt, *n.* An obsolete form of *Mohawk*.
mohoe (mō'hō'), *n.* [Also *moho*, *mohaut*.] Same as *mahoe*, 1.

mohr (mōr), *n.* [Ar.: cf. *mohr*, a colt.] An African antelope or gazel, *Gazella mohr*. The horns are annulated with ten or twelve complete rings. It is much sought after by the Arabs, on account of producing the bezoar-stones so highly valued in Eastern medicine, commonly called in Morocco *mohr's eggs*. A related species, *Gazella semmeringi*, is known as *Sommering's mohr*. Also *mohor* and *mhorr*.

mohsite (mō'sit), *n.* [Named after Friedrich Mohs, a German mineralogist (1773-1839).] Native titanite iron, or ilmenite.

mohur (mō'hēr), *n.* [Also *mohar*; **< Hind. muhar, muhr, mohr**, **< Pers. muhur, muhr, mohr**, a seal, a gold coin.] A modern gold coin of India under the British dominion, equivalent



to 15 rupees, or about \$7; also, a gold coin of the native princes of India from the sixteenth century onward.

mohwa-tree, *n.* See *mahwa-tree*.

molder (mōi'dēr), *v.* [Also *moither*; cf. *muddle*.] 1. *trans.* 1. To confuse; perplex; distract; bewilder.

I've been strangely *moyder'd* e're sin 'bout this same news oth' French king. I conno believe 'tis true.
Wit of a Woman (1705). (Nares.)

You'll happen be a bit *moithered* with it [a child] while it's so little.
George Eliot, *Silas Marner*, xiv.

2. To spend in labor.

She lived only to scrape and hoard, *moldering* away her loveless life in the futile energies and sordid aims of a miser's wretched pleasure.
Cornhill Mag.

[Obsolete or prov. Eng. in both uses.]

II. intrans. To labor hard; toil. [Prov. Eng.]

moldore (mōi'dōr), *n.* [Also *moedore*; **< Pg. moeda d'ouro**, lit. money or coin of gold: *moeda*, **< L. moneta**, money; *de*, **< L. de**, of; *ouro*, **< L. aurum**, gold: see *money*, *de*, and *aurum*, or³.]



A gold coin (also called *lisbonine*) formerly current in Portugal. It was equivalent in value to about \$6.50.

He says his expenses in the relief of our prisoners have been upwards of fifty *moldores*.
Jefferson, *Correspondence*, I. 231.

moiety (mōi'e-ti), *n.*; pl. *moieties* (-tiz). [Formerly also *moitie*; **< F. moitié** = Sp. *mitad* = Pg. *metade* = It. *metà*, a half, **< L. medieta** (-t-s), a half, the middle, a middle course, **< medius**, middle: see *mediety* and *medium*.] 1. A half part or share; one of two equal parts: as, a *moiety* of an estate, of goods, or of profits.

The charge there would be so great by cranes and expenses that the *moitie* of the profits would be wholly consumed.
Hakluyt's *Voyages*, I. 257.

2. A portion; a share.

Methinks my *moiety*, north from Burton here,
In quantity equals not one of yours.
Shak., I Hen. IV., iii. 1. 96.

Anti-moiety law, a United States statute of 1874, which repealed all United States moiety acts.—**Moiety act**, a statute giving one half of fines, penalties, and forfeitures to informers or private prosecutors.—**Moiety system**, a system at one time adopted by the United States government for finding out the names and indebtedness of delinquent taxpayers, by which the informer or person making the discovery and aiding in the collection received as compensation a certain proportion of the amount collected.

moil (mōil), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *moile*, *moyle*; **< ME. moilen, moillen, moylen, moisten**, **< OF. moiller, moiler, moillier, muiller, F. mouiller** = Pr. *molhar* = Sp. *mollar*, *mojar* = Pg. *molhar* = It. *mollare*, wet, moisten, **< L.** as if **moliare*, for *mollire*, soften, **< mollis**, soft: see *moll*.] Connection with *L. moliri*, to (see *molimen*), or with *W. mael*, to (see *moil*).
E. *moil*², a mule, need not be assumed.] 1. *trans.* 1. To wet; moisten.—2. To soil; dirty; daub.

When the day was therefore come, and that he saw that it rayned still worse then it did before, hee pitied the centinels so too *moyled* and wette.
Hakluyt's *Voyages*, III. 354. (Richardson.)

All they which were left were *moyled* with dirt and mire by reason of the deepness of the rotten way.
Knolles, *Hist. Turks*.

At first happy newa came, in gay lettera *moyled*
With my kisses.

Mrs. Browning, *Mother and Poet*, at. 7.

3. To fatigue by labor; weary.

II. intrans. 1. To soil one's self; wallow in dirt.

A simple soule much like myaelfe dyd once a serpent find,
Which (almost dead with cold) lay *moyling* in the myre.
Gascoigne, *Constance of a Louer*.

2. To drudge; labor; toil.

I never heard a more pertinent Anagram than was made of his Name, William Noy, I *moyl* [moyl] in Law.

Howell, *Letters*, I. vi. 17.

They saw him daily *moyling* and delving in the common path, like a beetle.
Longfellow, *Kavanagh*, i.

moil¹ (mōil), *n.* [**< moil**, *v.*] 1. Defilement.

The *moil* of death upon them.
Browning.

2. Labor; drudgery.

Made to tread the mills of toil,
Up and down in ceaseless *moil*.
Whittier, *Barefoot Boy*.

moil², *n.* [Early mod. E. also *moyle*; **< ME. *moile**, **< OF. *moile**, *mule*, a mule: see *mule*.] A mule.

And at the sayd Noualassa we toke *moyles* to stey us vp the mountayne.
Sir R. Gylford, *Pylgrymage*, p. 80.

Endure this, and be turn'd into his *moil*
To bear his sumptures.
Chapman, *Byron's Conspiracy*, iii. 1.

moil³, *n.* [**< OF. *moile**, *mule*, *F. mule* = Sp. *mula* (also dim. *multilla*) = It. *mula*, a slipper, **< L. mulleus** (sc. *calceus*), a red leather shoe, **< mulus** (**> OF. moil**), a red mullet: see *mullet*.] A kind of high shoe.

Thou wear'st (to weare thy wit and thrift together)
Moyles of velvet to save thy shoes of leather.
J. Heywood, *Works* and *Epigr.* (Nares.)

moil⁴ (mōil), *n.* [Origin obscure.] In *glass-making*, the metallic oxid adhering to the glass which is broken from the end of the blowpipe.
E. H. Knight.

moil⁵ (mōil), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A tool occasionally used by miners in certain districts instead of a pick when accurate cutting is to be done. The *moil* (also called a *set*) is usually made of drill-steel, about two and a half feet long, and pointed at the end like a gad. The gad, however, is short, and intended to be struck with the hammer; the *moil* is held and worked in the hand, like a short crowbar.

moiler, *n.* [**< F. moelle**, marrow, = Sp. *moello* = Pg. *medulla* = It. *midolla*, **< L. medulla**, marrow: see *medulla*.] A dish of marrow and grated bread. *Bailey*, 1731.

moiler (mōi'ler), *n.* A toiler; a drudge.

moilleret, *n.* See *moilier*¹.

moily (mōi'li), *n.* Same as *muley*. [Prov. Eng.]

moineau (mōi'nō), *n.* [**< F. moineau**, a bastion (see def.), a ravelin, a piece of ordnance (Cotgrave); appar. a fig. use of *moineau*, a sparrow, **< OF. moinel**, *moisnel*, contr. of *moissonel*, dim. of *moisson*, a sparrow, **< L.** as if **muscio(n)*, **< musea**, a fly: see *Musca*.] In fort., a small flat bastion raised in front of an intended fortification, to defend it from attacks by means of small-arms.

moire (mwor), *n.* [**< F. moire**, watered silk: see *mohair*.] 1. A clouded or watered appearance on metals or textile fabrics.—2. A kind of watered silk; also, watered mohair. See *watered*.

My wife and I went to Pater Noster Rowe, and there we bought some greene-watered *Moyre*, for a morning waste-coate.
Pepys, *Diary*, Nov. 21, 1660.

Moire antique, silk watered in the antique style so as to resemble the materials worn in olden times.

moiré (mwō-rā'), *n.* [F.] Same as *moire*, 1.—**Moire antique**. See *moire antique*, under *moire*.—**Moire métallique**, tin-plate, or iron-plate which has been first coated with tin, so treated by acids as to give it a clouded, variegated, or variously crystalline surface. The effect is enhanced by heating the plate irregularly with a blowpipe immediately before applying the acids, or by first heating the plate, and then sprinkling it with water to cool it irregularly, and immediately applying the acids. The surface to be treated is first cleaned by washing with alkaline water, then dried, then dipped in dilute nitric or hydrochloric acid, then washed in pure water, and afterward in lime-water, to neutralize any remaining traces of acid, and dried. Lastly, the surface is usually covered with a tinted transparent lacquer. Plates of clean iron dipped in melted zinc, in the so-called galvanizing process, often acquire a beautiful crystalline surface, resembling in general effect the *moiré métallique*.

moiré (mwō-rā'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *moiréed*, ppr. *moiréing*. [**< moiré**, *n.*] To give a variety of shades to, by the *moiré métallique* process of tin-coating.

The solution [salt, or sal ammoniac] may be applied to the surfaces to be *moiréed* with the aid of a sponge.
W. H. Wahl, *Galvanoplastic Manipulations*, p. 521.

moirent, *n.* See *moreen*.

moirolgist (mōi-rol'ō-jist), *n.* Same as *marologist*. [Rare.]

The *moirologists* will sing of the loneliness of the living, of the horrors of death, of the black earth, and the cold dreary frozen Hades. *Quarterly Rec.*, CXLIII, 215.

moise (moiz), *n.* [Cf. OF. *moise*, *moisse*, *maise*, a barrel: see *moise*.] 1. A kind of paneake. *Hallivell*.—2. Cider. *Hallivell*. [Prov. Eng. in both senses.]

moison, *n.* [ME., also *moysoun*, < OF. *moison*, F. *moisson*, harvest, reaping-time, < L. *messio* (-n-), a reaping, < *metere*, pp. *messus*, reap (> *messis*, harvest).] Harvest; growth.

Some ther ben of other *moysoun*,
That drowe nygh to her soun.

Rom. of the Rose, l. 1677.

moist (moist), *a. and n.* [ME. *moist*, *moyst*, < OF. *moiste*, F. *moite*, damp, moist, < L. *musteus*, new, fresh, < *mustum*, new wine, *mustus*, new, fresh: see *must*.] 1. *a.* 1. New; fresh. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

Hire hosen weren of lyn scarlet reed,
Ful streyte y-tyed, and shoos ful *moiste* and newe.

Chaucer, Gen. Prolog. to C. T., l. 457.

2. Damp; slightly wet; suffused with wetness in a moderate degree: as, *moist* air; a *moist* hand.

In places drie and hoolte we must assigne
Item mooldes *moist*, and ther as it is colde.

Palladius, Husbandrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 81.

The hills to their [the clouds'] supply
Vapour, and exhalation, dusk and *moist*,
Sent up again.

Milton, P. L., xl. 741.

Moist chamber, a chamber which enables objects under microscopic examination to remain moist, and be studied without intervention of thin glass. *Micrographic Dict.*—**Moist color**. See *color*.—**Moist gangrene**. See *gangrene*. 1.—**Moist gum**. Same as *dextrine*.—**Syn. 2.** *Damp*, *Dank*, *Moist*, *Humid*. *Damp* is generally applied where the slight wetness has come from without, and also where it is undesirable or unpleasant; as, a *damp* cellar, *damp* sheets, a *damp* evening. *Dank* strongly suggests a disagreeable, chilling, or unwholesome moistness. *Moist* may be a general word, but it is rarely used where the wetness is merely external or where it is unpleasant; as, a *moist* sponge, a *moist* hand, *moist* leather. "If we said the ground was *moist*, we should probably mean in a favorable condition for vegetation; if we said it was *damp*, we should probably mean that we ought to be careful about walking upon it." (C. J. Smith, *Synonyms Discriminated*, p. 293.) *Humid* is a literary or scientific term for *moist*, but would be applicable only to that which is so penetrated with moisture that the moisture seems a part of it: as, *humid* ground, but not a *humid* sponge or hand.

Combing out her long black hair

Damp from the river. *Tennyson*, Princess, iv.

My lips were wet, my throat was cold,
My garments all were *dank*.

Coleridge, Ancient Mariner.

Give me your hand; this hand is *moist*, my lady.

Shak., Othello, iii. 4. 36.

Growth of jasmine turn'd
Their *humid* arms festooning tree to tree.

Tennyson, Fair Women.

II. n. Wetness; wet; moisture.

So, too much *Moist*, which (vncouect within)
The Luer spreads betwixt the flesh and skin,
Puffe vp the Patient, stops the pipes and pores
Of Excrements.

Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, l. 2.

moist (moist), *v. t.* [ME. *moisten*, *moysten*; < *moist*, *a.*] To make moist; moisten. [Obsolete or archaic.]

Philosophers som tyme werten upon these lillies, and
hiden to here Nose a Spounge *moysted* with Watre, for
to have Eyr.

Mandeville, Travels, p. 17.

Write till your ink be dry, and with your tears
Moist it again, and frame some feeling line.

Shak., T. G. of V., iii. 2. 76.

moisten (moi'sn), *v.* [Cf. *moist* + -en.] 1. *intrans.* To become moist.

Nor let her true hand falter, nor blue eye
Moisten, till she had lighted on his wound.

Tennyson, Geraint.

II. trans. 1. To make moist or damp; wet superficially or in a moderate degree.

So that it [the river] as well manures as *moystens* with
the fat and pregnant slime which it leaveth behind it.

Sandys, Travels, p. 76.

The wood is *moistened* before it is placed upon the
burning coals. *E. W. Lane*, Modern Egyptians, l. 258.

2. To soften; make tender.

It *moistened* not his executioner's heart with any pity.

Fuller.

moistener (moi'snér), *n.* One who or that which moistens.

moist-eyed (moist'id), *a.* Having the eyes watery or wet, especially with tears.

moistful (moist'fúl), *a.* [Cf. *moist* + -ful.] Abounding in moisture; moist.

Her *moistful* temples bound with wreaths of quivering
reeds.

Drayton, Polyolbion, xviii. 28.

moistify (moi'sti-fi), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *moistified*, pp. *moistifying*. [Cf. *moist* + -ify.] To make moist; wet. [Humorous.]

Scotland, my auld, respected Mither!
Tho' whyles ye *moistify* your leather.

Burns, Prayer to the Scotch Representatives, Postscript.

moistless (moist'les), *a.* [Cf. *moist*, *n.*, + -less.] Without moisture; dry. *Warner*, Albion's England, viii. 29.

moistness (moist'nes), *n.* [Cf. ME. *moystnesse*; < *moist* + -ness.] The state of being moist; dampness; a small degree of wetness.

moistry, *n.* [Cf. *moist* + -ry.] Moisture.

Generally fruitful though little *moistry* be used thereon.

Fuller, Worthies, Somerset, II. 278.

moisture (mois'tür), *n.* [Cf. ME. *moysture*, *moisture*, < OF. *moisteur*, *moistour*, F. *moiteur*, *moistness*, < *moiste*, *moist*: see *moist*.] 1. Diffused and sensible wetness; fluid diffused or exuding; damp.

O, that infected *moisture* of his eye!

Shak., Lover's Complaint, l. 323.

Lignum Aloes are like Olive trees, but somewhat greater; the innermost part of the wood is best, with blacke and browne velnes, and yeelding an Oylie *moisture*; it is sold in weight against Silver and Gold.

Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 507.

2. Liquid. [Rare.]

If some penurious source by chance appeared
Scanty of waters when you scoop'd it dry,
And offer'd the full helmet up to Cato,
Did he not dash th' untasted *moisture* from him?

Addison, Cato, iii. 5.

Atmospheric moisture, the aqueous vapor of the atmosphere and the aqueous particles suspended in the form of fog and cloud, or precipitated as rain, hail, snow, etc. The proportion of aqueous vapor in the air is variable; it may amount to one twentieth part or more of the whole atmosphere. See *hygrometer*, *hygrometry*.

moisture (mois'tür), *v. t.* [Cf. *moisture*, *n.*] To moisten; wet.

Who doubteth the abundance of the waters into rivers,
or who maketh a waye for ye stormy wether, that it wa-
tereth and *moistureth* the drye and barren ground?

Bible of 1551, Job xxxviii. 26.

moistureless (mois'tür-less), *a.* [Cf. *moisture* + -less.] Without moisture.

moisty (moi'sti), *a.* [Cf. ME. *moisty*; < *moist* + -y.] 1. New; fresh.

For were it win, or old or *moisty* ale

That he hath dranke, he spekeh in his nose.

Chaucer, Prolog. to Manciple's Tale, l. 60.

2. Wet; moist.

The miste which the *moystie* hilles did cast forth took
not away clearly the use of the prospect.

J. Brende, tr. of Quintus Curtius, fol. 87.

moither, *v.* See *moider*.

mojarra, *n.* See *mojarra*.

mokador, *n.* See *moccador*, *muckender*.

moke, *v.* An obsolete form of *muck*.

moke (mök), *n.* [Possibly connected with *mesh*, in one of its variant forms *mask*, AS. *max* (**mase*): see *mesh*.] The mesh of a net; hence applied to any wickerwork. *Hallivell*. [Prov. Eng.]

moke (mök), *n.* [Cf. Icel. *mök*, dozing, *möka*, doze.] 1. A donkey.

A girl in our society accepts the best part which offers itself, just as Miss Chumney, when entreated by two young gentlemen of the order of cootermongers, inclines to the one who rides from market on a *moke*, rather than to the gentleman who sells his greens from a hand-basket.

Thackeray, Newcomes, xxx.

Hence—2. A stupid fellow; a dolt.—3. *Theat.*, a variety performer who plays on several instruments.—4. A negro. [Slang in all senses.]

moke, *a.* A Middle English form of *muck*. *Bailey*, 1731.

mokel, *a. and n.* A Middle English form of *mickle*.

mokerert, *n.* Same as *muckerer*.

mokihana (mö-ki-han'ä), *n.* [Hawaiian.] A tree of the Sandwich Islands, *Melicope* (*Pelea*) *anisata*, all parts of which, especially the capsules, emit when bruised a strong, spicy, anisate odor. The wood is used in making ornaments.

mokret, *v.* An obsolete form of *mucker*.

mokyt, *a.* An obsolete variant of *mucky*, *muggy*.

mola, *n.* A Middle English form of *mull*.

mola (mö'lä), *n.*; pl. *mole* (-lë). [NL., < L. *mola*, a millstone: see *molar*.] 1. In *entom.*, the grinding surface of a molar or broad basal tooth of the mandible.—

2. [cap.] In *ichth.*, the typical genus of pleotognath fishes of the family called either *Molida* or *Orthogoriscidae*, having as type the sunfish or head-fish, named *Orthogoriscus mola* by Bloch and Schneider, or *M. rotunda* of Cuvier and recent authors. It is a large clumsy fish of extraordinary shape, which varies much with age, inhabiting most tropical and



Sunfish (*Mola rotunda*).

temperate seas, and attaining a weight of 700 or 800 pounds; the skin is thick and granular, and the vertical fins are confluent behind. Also called *Cephalus*.

molant, **molaynet**, *n.* [ME., also *molane*, *mulan*, *moleyne*; appar. of OF. origin.] A bit for a horse.

His *molaynes* & alle the metall anamayled was thenne.

Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 169.

molar (mö'lär), *a. and n.* [= F. *molaire* = Sp. Pg. *molar* = It. *molare*, < L. *molaris*, belonging to a mill; as a noun (sc. *lapis*) a millstone, also (sc. *dens*, tooth) a grinder-tooth; < *mola*, a millstone, in pl. *mola*, a mill, < *molere*, grind; see *mull*. Cf. *mole*, *mole*.] 1. *a.* 1. Grinding, triturating, or crushing, as distinguished from cutting, piercing, or tearing, as a tooth.—2. Of or pertaining to a molar or molars: as, *molar* glands.—3. In *entom.*, of or pertaining to a mola: as, a *molar* space or area.—**Molar glands**. See *gland*.

II. n. 1. In *anat.*, a grinding tooth or grinder; a back tooth; especially, a molar tooth which is not preceded by a milk-molar or milk-tooth: distinguished from *premolar*, *canine*, and *incisor*. In man there are three true molars on each side of each jaw. The two next to these are called *premolars* or *false molars*. The posterior molar is the *retromolar*. See *dental formula* (under *dental*) and *tooth*, and cut under *mandible*.

2. In *ichth.*, a tooth which has a rounded or convex surface, as in sparoid fishes, or a flat surface, as in the *Myliobatida*.—3. In *entom.*, one of the thick internal processes with a grinding surface found on the mandibles of many insects, near the base.—**False molar**, a molar which has been preceded by a milk-molar; a premolar.

molar (mö'lär), *a.* [Cf. L. *molas*, a great mass (see *mole*), + -ar.] Pertaining to a mass or to a body as a whole; acting on or by means of large masses of matter; acting in the aggregate and not in detail; massive; ordinarily used in contrast to *molecular*.—**Molar force**. See *force*.

molar (mö'lär), *a.* [Cf. *mole* + -ar. Cf. *molar*, of same ult. formation.] Relating to or having the characters of a uterine mole: as, *molar* pregnancy. See *mole*.

molariform (mö-lar'i-förm), *a.* [Cf. L. *molaris*, a molar, + *forma*, form.] Having the shape of a molar tooth; resembling a molar tooth.

Molariform teeth in a continuous series.

Encyc. Brit., XV. 430.

molarimeter (mö-lä-rim'e-tër), *n.* [Cf. L. *molaris*, a millstone, + Gr. *metron*, a measure.] A thermometer for determining the temperature of meal as it issues from the mill-spout. Its peculiarity is a sort of jacket or chute which conducts the outflowing meal to and around the bulb.

molar (mö'lä-ri), *a.* [Cf. L. *molaris*: see *molar*.] Fitted for grinding or bruising food: specifically applied to projections on the inner side of the mandibles of certain insects.

Molasse (mö-läs'), *n.* [F., < *mollasse*, flabby, < *mol*, soft, < L. *mollis*, soft.] In *geol.*, a name given in Switzerland to an important geological formation belonging in part to the Miocene and in part to a position intermediate between the Eocene and the Miocene. The formation is in places over 6,000 feet thick, and chiefly of lacustrine origin. The fossil vegetation of the Molasse is of great interest, being subtropical in character, containing palms of an American type, and also the coniferous genus *Sequoia*, now limited to California. It is the upper member of the Molasse which contains these plant-remains, and this part of the series is made up of red sandstones, marls, and conglomerate (nagelfluh). The lower division of the Molasse is a sandstone containing marine and brackish-water shells.

molasses (mö-läs'ez), *n.* [Formerly also, and prop., *melasses*; = F. *melasse* = It. *melazzo* (also, after F., *melassa*), < Sp. *melaza* = Pg. *melaco*. molasses, < L. *mellaceus*, honey-like, < *mel* (mell-), honey: see *mell*.] The uncrystallized syrup produced in the manufacture of sugar. It properly differs from treacle in that it comes from sugar in the process of making, while treacle is obtained in the process of refining; but the two words are often used synonymously.—**Maple molasses**. See *mape*.

molanet, *n.* See *molan*.

mold, **mould** (möld), *n.* [Cf. ME. *mold*, *molde*, *moolde*, < AS. *molde*, dust, soil, ground, earth, the earth, = OFries. *molde* = OHG. *molla*, *molt*, MHG. *molte*, *mulle*, G. dial. *molt*, dust, earth, = Icel. *mold* = Sw. *mull* = Dan. *muld*, *mold*, = Goth. *mulda*, dust; with formative -d (orig. -d²), from the verb represented by Goth. *malan* = AS. **malan*, etc., grind: see *meal*. Cf. *mull*, dust, *malm*, soft stone, sand, etc., from the same source. The proper spelling is *mold*, like *gold* (which is exactly parallel phonetically); but *mould* has long been in use, and is still commonly preferred in Great Britain.] 1. Fine

soft earth, or earth easily pulverized, such as constitutes soil; crumbling or friable soil.

In that thi scions or thi planties may
Be sette a little asunder, gemmes three
Of scions under *moude* is sette alway.

Palladius, Husbandrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 67.

The black earth, everywhere obvious on the surface of the ground, we call *mould*. *Woodward*.

2. The earth; the ground. [Obsolete or provincial; in Scotch usually in the plural, *moulds*, *mools*.]

Theg Horn were under *molde*,
Other elles wher he wolde.

King Horn (E. E. T. S.), i. 317.

There is moo myshape peple amonge thise beggeres
Thane of alle maner men that on this *molde* walketh.

Piers Plowman (B), vii. 96.

Affrighted then they did behold
His body turning into *mould*,
And though he had a mouth been dead,
This handkerchief was about his head.

The Suffolk Miracle (Child's Ballads, i. 222).

Their boues are mingled with the *mould*,
Their dust is on the wind.

Bryant, The Greek Boy.

3. The matter of which anything is formed; material.

No mates for you,
Unless you were of gentler, milder *mould*.

Shak., T. of the S., i. 1. 60.

Nature formed me of her softest *mould*,
And sunk me even below my own weak sex.

Addison, Cato, i. 6.

In or under the *molds*, in the earth; buried. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

Late, late I' the night the bairnies grut,
Their mither, she under the *mools* heard that.

Old ballad.

The truth . . . first came out by the minister's wife,
after Sir John and her sin gudeman were baith in the *moulds*.

Scott, Redgauntlet, letter xi.

*mold*¹, *mould*¹ (môld), *v. t.* [*< mold*¹, *n.*] To cover with mold.

Guinea grass requires to be *molded*, when the stalks and roots throw out new stalks and grass shoots.

T. Roughley, Jamaica Planter's Guide (1823), p. 309.

*mold*², *mould*² (môld), *v.* [First in early mod. E. *mould*, *molde*; a later form, with excrecent *d*, of ME. *moulen*, *mouelen*, *mollen*, earlier *mulen*, *mulen*, grow musty, mold, *< Icel. mygla* (= Sw. *möglä*), grow muggy or musty, mold (cf. *mygla* = Sw. *mögel*, mold, moldiness), *< mygga*, soft drizzling mist, mugginess; see *mug*¹, *muggy*. The form *mould* instead of *moul* arose partly out of confusion with the pp. *mouled*, also spelled *mowled*, *molde*, and used as an adj. (whence the later adj. *mouldy*, *moldy*), and partly out of confusion of the noun *mould*² (for **moul*) with *mould*¹, *mold*¹, friable earth, dust, etc. (with which the word has generally been identified), and also with *mould*³, *mold*³, for *mole*¹, a spot, and, as to form, with *mould*⁴, *mold*⁴, a model (the *d* in *mould*³, *mold*³, and *mould*⁴, *mold*⁴ being also excrecent.)] *I. intrans.* To grow musty; become moldy; contract mold.

Other leten thinges *moulen* other [or] rusten.

Ancren Riele, p. 344.

Let us not *moulen* [var. *moulen*] thus in idleness.

Chaucer, Prol. to Man of Law's Tale, l. 32.

There be some houses where . . . baked meats will *mould* more than in others.

Bacon.

II. trans. To cause to contract mold; as, damp *molds* cheese.

*mold*², *mould*², *p. a.* [*< ME. mould*, *mouled*, *mowled*, *molde*, *molded*, *muled*, pp. of *moulen*, grow musty; see *mold*², *v.* This form, prop. *mouled*, is put here as involved in *mold*², *v.* and *n.*] Grown musty; molded; moldy.

This white top writeth min olde yeres;
Min herte is also *mouled* as min heres.

Chaucer, Reeve's Tale, l. 3867.

And with his blode shall wasse undefouled
The gylte of man with rust of synne i-mouled.

Lydgate, (Halliwell.)

Thy drynkes sowren thy *moldy* mete,
Where with the feble myghte wel
fare. *MS. Cantab.*, Fl. ii. 85, l. 16.

(Halliwell.)

*mold*², *mould*² (môld), *n.* [See *mold*², *v.* and *p. a.*] A minute fungus or other vegetable growth of a low type, especially one of such vegetable organisms as appear on articles of food when left neglected, decaying matter, bodies which lie long in warm and damp air, animal and vegetable tissues, etc.; in a somewhat looser sense, mustiness or incipient decay. Most of the common molds belong to the ge-



Mold (*Penicillium glaucum*), magnified. *m*, the mycelium; *c*, the conidia.

nus Mucor. *M. Mucedo* forms small downy tufts of grayish-white color on bread, decaying fruit, etc. *M. Syzygites* occurs on decaying mushrooms. *Phycomyces nitens*, a related form, grows on oily or greasy substances. The common blue mold on decaying bread, cheese, etc., is *Penicillium glaucum*. See *Mucor*, *Mucorini*, *Penicillium*.

All molds are inceptions of putrefaction, as the molds of pies and flesh, which molds afterwards turn into worms.

Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 339.

Black mold, a general name for certain hyphomycetous fungi having dark-colored or carbonized mycelium, belonging chiefly to the family *Dermateace*.

*mold*³, *mould*³ (môld), *n.* [A later form, with excrecent *d*, of *mole*¹. Prob. due in part to confusion with *mold*¹, *mold*². The form is extant chiefly in *iron-mold*.] A spot; a stain, as that caused by rust.

Upon the little breast, like christall bright,
She mote perceive a little purple *mold*,
That like a rose her silken leaues did faire unfold.

Spenser, F. Q., VI. xii. 7.

*mold*³, *mould*³ (môld), *v. t.* [*< mold*³, *n.*] To stain, as with rust.

*mold*⁴, *mould*⁴ (môld), *n.* [*< ME. mold*, *mould*, *molde*, with unorig. medial *d*, for **molle*, *< OF. molle*, *moule*, *mole*, *mosle*, *modle*, *F. moule* = Sp. Pg. *molde*, a mold, measure, *< L. modulus*, a measure, model: see *modulus*, *model*.] 1. A form or model pattern of a particular shape, used in determining the shape of something in a molten, plastic, or otherwise yielding state.

The *mould* of a man's fortune is in his own hands.

Bacon, Essays, Fortune.

New honours come upon him,

Like our strange garments, cleave not to their *mould*
But with the aid of use. *Shak.*, Macbeth, i. 3. 145.

Made in his image! Sweet and gracious souls,
Dear to my heart by nature's fondest names,
Is not your memory still the precious *mould*
That lends its form to Him who hears my prayer?

O. W. Holmes, Love.

2. Form; shape; cast; character.

My sonne, if thou of such a *molde*

Art made, now tell me plaine thy shrift.

Gower, Conf. Amant., iv.

French churches, both under others abroad and at home in their own country, all cast according to that *mould* which Calvin had made. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, Pref., ii.

The expectancy and rose of the fair state,

The glass of fashion, and the *mould* of form.

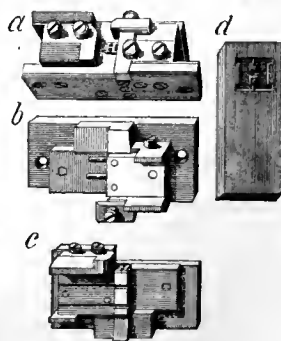
Shak., Hamlet, iii. 1. 161.

Men of *mould*

Well embodied, well ensouled.

Emerson, Monadnuc.

3. Specifically, in *founding*, the form into which a fused metal is run to obtain a cast. Molds for metals and alloys having a low melting-point, as lead, type-metal, Britannia metal, etc., are made of iron or plaster of Paris, and may be used many times. Molds for the less fusible metals and alloys, as iron, brass, bell-metal, etc., are made in sand or loam and are divided into three classes: (a) *Open molds*, in which the pattern is impressed in the sand and withdrawn, and the molten metal is then poured in and finds its level. (b) *Close molds*, or molds in two parts called the *drag* and the *cope* (or *cope*), forming together a *two-part flask*, one part being placed over the other, and each being impressed with one half of the matrix or pattern. See *flask*, 2. (c) *Loam-molds*, or molds built up with a core of brickwork or other material, and covered with foundry loam. As in the case of open molds, with close molds a pattern, usually of wood, is used, being impressed one half at a time in the two parts of the flask or molding-box, which, when put together so as to correspond, form the mold. Loam-molds are used especially in making large hollow castings, and do not require a pattern. These molds are of every shape and size, from molds for kettles and water-pipes to those for engine-cylinders and great cannon. Fine molds for making castings of insects, flowers, and other delicate objects are formed by suspending the object in a box by means of wires and covering it with plaster of Paris. When set the mold is heated until the object is burned, and the ash is then blown out, leaving



Details of Type-mold.
a, the two halves of the mold united but without the matrix, showing the face of the type H as formed in the mold; *b*, one half of the mold; *c*, the other half of the mold, showing the body of the letter H in position; *d*, the matrix relatively enlarged, showing the face of the letter H.

Every body of type has its special mold, which can be used for that body only, but the mold is made adjustable for the varying widths of type.

4. In *terra-cotta work*, the plaster forms used in making *terra-cotta* architectural ornaments. They are usually in a number of parts, and when the clay is set sufficiently the mold is carefully taken apart. Similar molds are used also for glass, pottery, and waxwork.

5. In *stucco-work*, a templet or former for shaping cornices, centerpieces, etc.—6. In *paper-manufacture*, a frame with a bottom of wire netting which is filled with paper-pulp that in draining away leaves a film of pulp which is formed into a sheet of paper.—7. In *ship-building*, the pattern used in working out the frames of a vessel.—8. A former or matrix used in various household operations, as an incised stamp of wood for shaping and ornamenting pats of butter, or a form of metal, earthenware, etc., for giving shape to jellies, blanc-mange, ices, etc.—9. In *cookery*, a dish shaped in a mold; as, a *mold* of jelly.

We had preserved plums to the *mould* of rice. *Dickens*.

10. In *anat.*, same as *fontanelle*, 2.—11. Among gold-beaters, a number of pieces of vellum or a like substance, laid over one another, between which the leaves of gold are laid for the final beating.—**Elastic mold**. See *elastic*.—**Gold-beaters' mold**. See *gold-beater*.

*mold*⁴, *mould*⁴ (môld), *v. t.* [*< OF. moller*, *moler*, *F. mouler* = Sp. Pg. *moldar*, *< L. modulari*, measure; from the noun: see *mold*⁴, *n.*] 1. To form into a particular shape; shape; model; fashion; cast in or as in a mold; specifically, to form articles of clay upon a whirling table or potter's wheel, or in molds which open and close like those employed in metal-casting.

Though he have been or seemed somewhat harsh heretofore, yet now you shall find he is new *moulded*.

Sherley, quoted in Bradford's Plymouth Plantation, p. 229.

If these two things be supposed, that a man set before him honest and good ends, and again, that he be resolute, constant, and true unto them, it will follow that he shall *mould* himself into all virtue at once.

Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 300.

Did I request thee, Maker, from my clay

To *mould* me man? *Milton*, P. L., x. 744.

2. In *ship-building*, to give the required depth and outline to, as ships' timbers.—**Diamond-molded glass**. See *glass*.—**Molded breadth**, the greatest breadth of a ship, measured to the outside of the frame-timbers.—**Molded charcoal**. See *charcoal*.—**Molded glass**, glass which is blown in a mold. The mold fits around the melted glass held on the end of the pontil, and is adapted for easy and rapid adjustment.—**Molded wood**, wood embossed in designs by having the pattern stamped deeply on the end grain of the wood, this end being then planed down to the bottom of the impression, and soaked in water, when the compressed parts swell up into high relief. Medallions and other decorative objects were produced in this way in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries.

*mold*⁵, *n.* An obsolete form of *mole*². *Levinus*. **moldability**, **mouldability** (môl-da-bil'î-ti), *n.* [*< moldable*: see *-bility*.] Capability of being molded.

moldable, **mouldable** (môl'da-bl), *a.* [*< mold*⁴ + *-able*.] Capable of being molded or formed.

The differences of impressible and not impressible; figurative and not figurative; *mouldable* and not *mouldable*.

Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 846.

moldalet, *n.* [ME., also *molde-ale*, a funeral feast, *< molde*, earth (with ref. to burial), + *ale*, a drinking, a feast: see *mold*¹ and *ale*. Cf. *moldmeat*. Hence *mulled ale*: see *mulled*.] A funeral feast. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 341.

Moldavian (môl-dā'vi-an), *a.* and *n.* [*< Moldavia* (see def.) + *-an*.] *I. a.* Of or relating to Moldavia, a former principality of eastern Europe, now forming part of the kingdom of Rumania.—**Moldavian balm**, a blue-flowered labiate herb, *Dracopis Moldavica*, cultivated in flower-gardens, and of some culinary use.—**Moldavian cloak**, a long outer garment worn by women about 1850, having a cape in front covering the arms and serving on each side as a kind of sleeve.

II. n. A native or an inhabitant of Moldavia. **mold-board** (môld'bôrd), *n.* 1. The curved board or metal-plate in a plow, which turns over the furrow.—2. In *founding*, the board on which the pattern for a mold is laid; a follow-board. **mold-box** (môld'boks), *n.* A box used in casting steel under pressure for the manufacture of guns, etc. As devised by Sir Joseph Whitworth, this is a cylindrical box in which melted crucible steel or Siemens-Martin process steel is subjected to a hydrostatic pressure of 6,000 pounds per square inch. Two closely fitting hoops of steel of ample strength are fitted on the interior with cast-iron lags having vertical channels on the faces fitted to the hoops, and numerous channels leading from the vertical channels to the interior of the mold-box. The interior surfaces of the lags are lined with refractory sand. A central core of cast-iron faced with refractory sand, and provided with horizontal and vertical channels like the lags, is erected in the box, leaving an annular space into which the metal is run. By means of a hydraulic press an annular piston or plunger is driven down upon the upper surface of the molten metal. The

gases which would otherwise be retained in the metal are thus forced out, escaping through the channels in the lags and the core.

mold-candle (môld'kan'dl), *n.* A candle formed in a mold, as distinguished from a *dipped candle* or *dip*. See *dip*, *n.*, 2.

mold-cistern (môld'sis'térn), *n.* In *sugar-making*: (a) The vat which receives the drippings from the sugar-loaves. (b) A tank in which the molds are washed after use. *E. H. Knight.*

molder¹, moulder¹ (môl'dér), *v.* [A freq. form of *mold¹*, *mould¹*.] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To turn to mold or dust by natural decay; waste away by a gradual separation of the component particles, especially without the presence of water; crumble.

The ninth [means to induce and accelerate putrefaction] is by the interchange of heat and cold, or wet and dry; as we see in the *mouldering* of earth in frosts and sunne.

Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 337.

To Dust must all that Heav'n of Beauty come!
And must Pastora moulder in the Tomb!

Congreve, Death of Queen Mary.

The brass and marble remain, yet the inscriptions are effaced by time, and the imagery *moulders* away.

Locke, Human Understanding, II. x. 5.

2. To be diminished; waste away gradually.

If he had sat still the enemy's army would have *mouldered* to nothing.

Clarendon, Great Rebellion.

II. *trans.* To turn to dust; crumble; waste.

These rocks [falling from mountain-tops] . . . when their foundations have been *mouldered* with age.

Addison, Remarks on Italy.

molder¹, moulder¹ (môl'dér), *n.* [*molder¹*, *v.*] Mold; clay.

Not that we are privy to the eternal counsel of God, but for that by sense of our airy bodies we have a more refined faculty of foreseeing than men possibly can have that are chained to such heavy earthly *moulder*.

Nashe, Pierce Penilesse, p. 85. (Haltiwell.)

molder², moulder² (môl'dér), *n.* [*ME.* **moldere*, *moldare*, *mouldare*, a former (kneader); < *mold* + *-er¹*.] One who molds or forms into shape; specifically, one who is employed in making castings in a foundry.

Unthinking, overbearing people, who . . . set up for reformers, and new *moulders* of the constitution.

Bp. Berkeley, Discourse to Magistrates.

More distinct style than even blank-verse, and quite as plainly takes the stamp of its *molder*.

The Century, XXIX. 508.

Molders' clamp, flask, etc. See *clamp*, etc.

moldery (môl'dér-ē), *a.* [*molder¹* + *-y¹*.] Of the nature of or like mold. *Loudon.*

mold-facing (môl'd'fâ'sing), *n.* In *iron- and brass-founding*: (a) A thin coating of finely pulverized material dusted upon the inside faces of molds, to insure smooth outside surfaces on the castings. For iron, powdered charcoal and mill-dust, and sometimes plum-bago, are used. For brass, pease-meal, powdered soapstone, rottenstone, graphite, and chalk are variously employed. (b) A wash of plum-bago and water laid on the faces of a mold by gentle manipulation with a soft brush, and allowed to dry before the cast is made.

moldiness, mouldiness (môl'di-nes), *n.* [*moldy¹* + *-ness*. Cf. *moldness*.] The state of being moldy; moldy growth; minute fungi. See *mold²*.

His few Greek books a rotten chest contain'd,
Whose covers much of *mouldiness* complain'd.

Dryden, tr. of Juvenal's Satires, III.

molding¹, moulding¹ (môl'ding), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *mold¹*, *mould¹*, *v.*] The act of covering with mold; mold used to cover the roots of plants.

When the sprouts [of sugar-cane] are six or eight inches high, it will be necessary to put a gang in to give them a plentiful *molding*, in order to cover their roots and feed their stems.

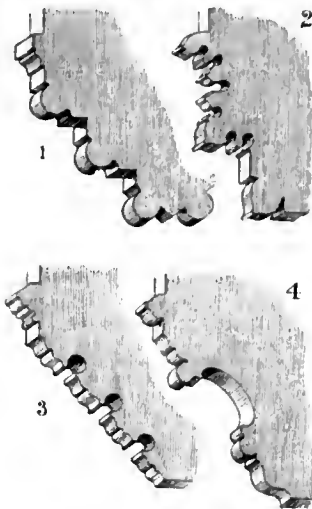
T. Roughley, Jamaica Planter's Guide (1823), p. 335.

molding², moulding² (môl'ding), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *mold²*, *mould²*, *v.*] 1. The process of shaping any plastic substance into a given form, as wax into artistic figures, or clay into bricks.

For there was never man without our *molding*,
Without our stamp upon him, and our justice,
Left any thing three ages after him
Good, and his own. *Fletcher*, Tamer Tamed, III. 3.

2. Anything cast in a mold, or anything formed as if by a mold.—3. In *arch.*, a member of construction or decoration so treated as to introduce varieties of outline or contour in edges or surfaces, whether on projections or in cavities, such as on cornices, string-courses, bases, door- or window-jambes, lintels, etc. In classical architecture moldings are divided into three classes: the *right-lined*, as the fillet, tenia, listel, regula; the *curved*, as the astragal or bead, the torus, the cavetto, the quarter-round, ovolo, and echinus; and the *composite*, as the ogee, talon, or cyma reversa, the cyma recta or dogline, and the scotia or trochilus, all of which are known by many synonymous

names. In Roman architecture all curved moldings are formed of portions of circles, while in Greek architecture they are for the most part formed of some conic section, of which the curve, in good work, is always of extreme refinement. All these moldings are frequently en-



Sections of Medieval Moldings.

1, Norman style; 2, Early English style; 3, Decorated style; 4, Perpendicular style.

riched by carving. In the architecture of the middle ages there is very great diversity in the form and arrangement of the moldings. In the Norman style they consist almost entirely of rounds and hollows, variously combined with splays and fillets, a striking peculiarity of this style being the recurrence of moldings broken into zigzag lines. In the succeeding English style, the early Pointed, the moldings are much lighter and more boldly cut. In the Decorated style of the fourteenth century there is still greater diversity, and this period is further characterized by the introduction of the *roll molding*, and another termed the *wave molding*. In the Perpendicular style large and often shallow hollows prevail, and the moldings are in general of flatter profile and less effective than those of earlier periods. The moldings of medieval architecture are very commonly sculptured with surface-ornament beautiful in design and elaborate in workmanship. See cuts under *dog-tooth*, *double cone*, *egg*, *indented*, *keel-molding*, *lozenge*, *retz*, 3.—**Beit-molding**, a molding passing entirely around the interior of a passenger-car, directly above the windows. *Car-Builder's Dict.*—**Dovetail-molding**. See *dovetail*.—**Embossed molding**. See *embossed*.—**Nail-headed molding**. See *nail-headed*.—**Nebuly molding**, in *arch.*, a molding in Romanesque architecture the edge of which



Nebuly Molding.—Southwell Minster, England.

forms an undulating or waved line; introduced in corbels, tables and archivolts.—**Raking molding**, a molding inclined from the horizontal or vertical, as that which often follows the line of a staircase, the rail of an ascending balustrade, etc.

molding-bed (môl'ding-bed), *n.* A machine for working rectilinear moldings in marble. A traveling frame carries revolving grinders, and is adjustable vertically by a screw to the height required by the thickness of the marble. The grinders are solid cylinders of cast-iron, and are counterparts of the required moldings.

molding-board (môl'ding-bôrd), *n.* Same as *mold-board*.

molding-box (môl'ding-boks), *n.* In *foundry-work*, a molding-flask.

molding-crane (môl'ding-krân), *n.* A crane adapted for use in a foundry in handling molds and flasks; a foundry-crane.

molding-cutter (môl'ding-kut'er), *n.* A tool working on the principle of the plane-iron or cutter of a hand-plane, the edge of which is formed by a bevel on one side of the tool. The edges of molding-cutters are formed to correspond with the outline of the cross-sections of the moldings to be cut, each cutter being adapted to only one pattern of molding. Thus, to cut a molding of semicircular cross-section, the edge of the cutter must be a semicircle of the exact size of the molding. Such moldings were formerly cut by hand-planing, but this is now almost entirely superseded by power-planing machines with rotary cutters.

molding-file (môl'ding-fil), *n.* A file with a concave face used for finishing molded surfaces.

molding-flask (môl'ding-flâsk), *n.* 1. Same as *flask*, 2.—2. In *dentistry*, a jointed receptacle in three parts, in which the vulcanite model and plaster mold are secured in making dentures ready for the muffle. *E. H. Knight.*

molding-frame (môl'ding-frâm), *n.* In *foundrying*, the templet by which an object is shaped in loam-molding. *E. H. Knight.*

molding-hole (môl'ding-hôl), *n.* In *foundrying*, an excavation in the foundry-floor in which castings of large size are made.

molding-loam (môl'ding-lôm), *n.* A mixture of clay and sand employed by founders in constructing molds for loam-molding.

molding-machine (môl'ding-ma-shên'), *n.* 1. In *wood-working*, one of a class of high-speed power-machines for planing, recessing, shaping, molding, profiling, and paneling wood. Such machines occupy in wood-working much the same position as the milling-machine in metal-work, as both operate by means of revolving cutters. In molding-machines all the work is performed by revolving cutter-heads having variously shaped knives. These cutters are used singly, as in some panel-machines, and project through the table on which the work is laid, or they are arranged in gangs and series so that the wood in passing through the machine is exposed successively to all the cutters. By this gang-system of cutters it is possible to cut moldings and edgings of the most complicated pattern. One form of the machine has the cutters between the cutter-arbor bearings, and is known as a *matching-machine* or *wood-planing machine*, or an *inside-molding machine*. In another form the cutters project up through the table and are arranged to work upon the inside edges of moldings. This type is known as the *edge-molding machine*. Sometimes called *carving-machine*, *carvery-planer*, or *relief-paneling machine*.

2. A machine for making molding from an artificial composition. The material is forced from a hopper by a compressor, is carried by an apron beneath a die-wheel, and after being shaped by this it is delivered on a table.

3. In *sheet-metal working*, a rolling-machine with shaped rollers of which one is the counterpart of the other, for molding sheet-metal into shape for cornices, balusters, etc.—4. In *foundrying*: (a) A machine for making loam-molds in flasks from small patterns carried by the machine. (b) A gear-molding machine.—**Gear-molding machine**, an apparatus for molding large gear-wheels from a pattern of a small section of the gear, as of two teeth and the interdental space.—**Stone-molding machine**, a machine for working stone moldings. It resembles one form of stone-saw, but differs from it in having the frame which carries the revolving grinder adjustable, by means of a screw beneath, to the thickness of the slab. The grinder is kept constantly supplied with moist sand.—**Surface-molding machine**, a form of molding-machine with double-edged cutters and a rapid reverse motion. It is used to cut scrolls and plain or molded designs on the surface of solid wood, to rout such work as ends of jaws and stairs, to form grooves for in-laid work, to make tracings for carving, etc.

molding-mill (môl'ding-mil), *n.* A sawmill or shaping-mill for timber.

molding-plane (môl'ding-plân), *n.* In *joinery*, a plane used in forming moldings; a *match-plane*. Such planes have various patterns or convex and concave soles for making the different parts of moldings, as hollows and rounds.

molding-plow (môl'ding-plou), *n.* A plow with two mold-boards to throw the soil to both sides at once; a *ridging-plow*. It is used in forming ridges, in hilling potatoes, etc.

molding-sand (môl'ding-sand), *n.* A mixture of sand and loam of which molds for use in a foundry are made.

molding-saw (môl'ding-sâ), *n.* A circular saw or combination of circular saws for cutting out blocks approximating to the shapes of ornamental moldings. The molding is finished by cutters formed to the exact curve.

molding-table (môl'ding-tâ'bl), *n.* A table on which a potter molds his ware. It has a trough or trench in which the workman moistens his hands, and a block-and-stock board on which he places the tile-mold. There are also four pegs driven into the table at the corners of the block-and-stock board, to sustain the mold and regulate the thickness of the tile.

mold-loft (môld'lôft), *n.* A large room in a ship-building yard in which the several parts of a ship are drawn out in their proper dimensions from the construction drawings. Also called *modeling-loft*.

[The] various problems [of laying-off] are solved upon the floor of a building known as the *Mould Loft*, where the drawings furnished by the designer are transferred in chalk lines in full size, and then by the aid of geometry, and in the manner discussed in the following pages, the draughtsman determines and draws in the shapes of the various components of the frame. Moulds are made to the lines, and with these moulds and other data furnished by the draughtsman the workmen are enabled to trim the timbers, or bend the angle-irons, and place each mark upon them as shall leave nothing but the putting together and fastening them in their places in order to construct the frame of the ship.

Thearle, Naval Architecture, § 1.

moldmeat¹, n. [OSe. *mouldmete*; < *mold¹* + *meat¹*. Cf. *moldale*.] A funeral feast.

moldness¹, mouldness¹, n. [ME. *mowlednes*; < *mold²*, *a.*, + *-ness*.] Moldiness. *Cath. Ang.*, p. 244.

mold-stone (môld'stôn), *n.* The jamb-stone of a door or window.

mold-turner (môld'tér'nér), *n.* A maker of metal frames or shapes. *Simmonds.*

moldwarp, mouldwarp (môld'wârp), *n.* [Also *molewarp*; cf. dial. *moltwart*, *moodiewart*, *moudiewart*, etc.; < ME. *moldwarp*, *moldwarp*, *molde-warp*, *moldeverp*, *molewarpe*, *molewarpe* (= MD. *moltworp*, *moltworp*, *moltworp*, *moltworp* = MLG. *moltworp*, LG. *moltworp*, *moltworp* = OHG. *moltwarp*, *moltwarp*, *moltwarp*, *moltwarp*, MHG. *moltwarp*, *moltwarp*, *moltwarp*, *moltwarp*, G. *moltwarp* = Icel. *moldvarpa* = Sw. *moldvad* = Dan. *moldvarp*), < AS. *molde*, the earth, dust, + *weorpan*, throw: see *mold*¹ and *warp*. Cf. *mole*².] The mole, *Talpa europæa*. See *mole*². [Now only prov. Eng.]

For *moldwarpes* cates is to kepe,
To ligge in waite to touche with her cle.

Palladius, Husbandrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 109.

In this, as Otiendour persuaded them, they thought they should accomplish a Prophecy; as tho' King Henry were the *Moldwarp* cursed of God's own Mouth.

Baker, Chronicles, p. 161.

moldy¹, mouldy¹ (môl'di), *a.* [*< mold*² + *-y*], taking the place of the *p. a. mold*², *mould*², and of the ME. *mowly*, < *moulen*, *mold*: see *mold*², *mould*².] Overgrown or filled with mold; mildewed; musty; fusty; decaying; stale.

As the kyng sate at mete, all the brede waxe anone *mowly* and hoor, y^t no man myght ete of it.

Golden Legend, fol. 65.

Ulysses and old Nestor, whose wit was *mouldy* ere your grandsires had nails on their toes.

Shak., T. and C., ii. 1. 115.

There was not
So coy a beauty in the town but would,
For half a *mouldy* biscuit, sell herself
To a poor bisogilon.

Massinger, Maid of Honour, iv. 1.

moldy², mouldy² (môl'di), *n.*; pl. *moldies*, *mouldies* (-diz). [See *moldwarp*, *mole*².] A mole-catcher. [Prov. Eng.]

moldy-hill, mouldy-hill (môl'di-hil), *n.* [Also dial. *moudie-hill*; < *moldy*², *mouldy*², + *hill*¹.] A mole-hill. [Prov. Eng.]

He has pitch'd his sword in a *moudie-hill*,
And he has leap'd twenty lang feet and three.

Greene and Bewick (Child's Ballads, III. 84).

moldy-rat, mouldy-rat (môl'di-rat), *n.* A mole. [Prov. Eng.]

mole¹ (môl), *n.* [Also dial. (Sc.) *mail* (in this form mixed with *mail*¹, ult. < L. *macula*, a spot), also by some confusion *maul*, *moil*; < ME. *mole*, *mool*, < AS. *māl*, *māl*, a spot, = OHG. MHG. *meil*, OHG. also *meila*, *meila*, MHG. *meile* = Goth. *mail*, a spot, perhaps orig. **mahal* = L. *macula*, a spot; whence *macula*, *macule*, *macle*, *mackle*, *mail*¹. A diff. word from AS. *māl* = MD. *mael*, D. *maal* = OHG. MHG. *māl*, G. *mal*, a mark, a point of time, time, = Goth. *māl*, a point of time: see *mcal*². Hence, by corruption, *mold*³, *mould*³.] 1. A spot; a stain, as on a garment.

"Bi Criste," quod Conscience tho, "thi best cote, Haukyn,
Hath many *moules* and spottes; it moste ben ywashe."

Piers Plowman (B), xiii. 31.

One yron *mole* defaceth the whole peece of lawne.

Lully, Epitaph, Anat. of Wit, p. 39.

Specifically — 2. A small permanent abnormal spot on the surface of the human body, usually of a dark color and slightly elevated, and often hairy; a pigmentary nevus; also, a vascular nevus. See *nevus*.

On her left breast
A *mole* cinque-spotted, like the crimson drops
I' the bottom of a cowslip.

Shak., Cymbeline, ii. 2. 33.

Upon laying together all particulars, and examining the several *moules* and marks by which the mother used to describe the child when he was first missing, the boy proved to be the son of the merchant. *Addison*, Spectator, No. 130.

mole¹⁺ (môl), *v. t.* [*< ME. molen*; < *mole*¹, *n.*] To spot or stain.

He had a cote of Crystendome as holykirke bileneeth,
As it was *molded* in many places with many sondri plottes.
Of Fruye here a plotte, and there a plotte of vnyxome
speche.

Piers Plowman (B), xiii. 275.

mole² (môl), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *mool*, *moule*, *mowle*, *mold*, < ME. *mol*, *molde*, *molle* (= D. *mol* = MLG. *mol*, *mul*). appar. an abbr. of orig. *molewarp*, prop. *moldwarp*. Such abbreviation so early as in the ME. period is not satisfactorily explained.] 1. An insectivorous mammal of the family *Talpidae* (which see for technical characters). There are at least 7 genera of moles, of which *Talpa*, *Mogera*, *Parascaptor*, and *Scaptochirus* are confined to the Old World, and *Condylura*, *Scalops*, and *Scapanus* to America. The several species are much alike in general appearance and habits, all living under ground, where they burrow with wonder-

ful facility, and construct galleries often of great extent and complexity. They are stout thick-set animals, usually 6 or 8 inches long, with very small or rudimentary eyes and ears, sharp snout, no visible neck, strong and highly fossorial fore feet, and short tail. They feed chiefly upon earthworms. The best-known is the common mole of Europe, *Talpa europæa*. The Japanese mole is *Mogera wogura*. All the American moles differ decidedly from those of Europe and Asia; they are called *shrew-moles*, and the commonest is *Scalops aquaticus*, of wide distribution in the United States. The American moles of the genus *Scapanus* are nearest those of the Old World. There are two of these, the hairy-tailed or Brewer's (*S. americanus* or *breweri*) and *S. townsendi*; the latter is confined to western portions of the continent. The star-nosed mole of North America is *Condylura cristata*. See cuts under *Talpa*, *Scalops*, and *Condylura*.

The *molde*, and other such as diggett lowe,
Anole hem not, in harde lande yf thai growe.

Palladius, Husbandrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 108.

When in the darkness over me

The four-handed *mole* shall scrape.

Tennyson, To — (Poems omitted after 1833.)

2. A kind of plow or other implement drawn or driven through the subsoil in making drains; a mole-plow. — **Cape mole**. (a) The chrysoclore or golden mole of South Africa, *Chrysocloris aureus*. (b) The rodent bathyergue or mole-rat of South Africa, *Bathyergus maritimus*. — **Golden mole**. Same as *Cape mole* (a). — **Oregon mole**, a large mole, *Scapanus townsendi*, inhabiting the Pacific States.

mole² (môl), *v.*; pret. and pp. *molded*, ppr. *molding*. [*< mold*², *n.*] 1. *trans.* 1. To clear of mole-hills. [Prov. Eng.] — 2. To burrow or form holes in, as a mole; as, to *mole* the earth.

II. *intrans.* To destroy moles. [Prov. Eng.] **mole³** (môl), *n.* [*< F. mole* (> Russ. *mola*) = Sp. *mole*, *muelle* = Pg. *molhe* = It. *mole*, *molo* (> G. *molo*), < L. *molas*, a great mass, a massive structure, esp. of stone, a pier, dam, mole, pile, hence a burden, difficulty, effort, labor. Hence ult. *amolish*, *demolish*, *emolument*, *molecule*, *molest*, etc.] 1. A mound or massive work, formed largely of stone, inclosing a harbor or anchorage, to protect it from the violence of the waves.

The foundations of Nero's port are still to be seen. It was altogether artificial, and composed of huge *moules* running round it, in a kind of circular figure, except where the ships were to enter.

Addison, Remarks on Italy (ed. Bohn), I. 455.

Did the broad arch the dangerous flood contain,
The *mole* projected break the roaring main.

Pope, Moral Essays, iv. 200.

2. A form of ancient Roman mausoleum, consisting of a round tower on a square base, insulated, encompassed with columns, and covered with a dome. [Rare.]

mole⁴ (môl), *n.* [*< F. mole* = Sp. Pg. It. *mola*, < L. *mola* (= Gr. *μύλη*), a false nterine formation, a particular use of *mola*, a millstone: see *mill*¹.] A somewhat shapeless, compact fleshy mass occurring in the uterus, either due to the retention and continued life of the whole or a part of the fetal envelopes after the death of the fetus (a *maternal* or *true mole*), or being some other body liable to be mistaken for this, as the membrane in membranous dysmenorrhea, or perhaps a polypus (a *false mole*). — **Cystic hydatid**, or **vesicular mole**, a true mole composed largely of myxomatous growths originating in the chorionic villi.

mole⁵ (môl), *n.* [*< L. mola* (= Gr. *μύλη*), spelt coarsely ground and mixed with salt (*mola salsa*); cf. *mola*, a millstone: see *mill*¹.] Coarse meal mixed with salt, in ancient times used in sacrifices.

She with the *mole* all in her handes devout

Stode neare the aulter.

Surrey, Eneld, iv.

Crumble the sacred *mole* of salt and corn,

Next in the fire the bags with brimstone burn.

Dryden, tr. of Virgil's Pastorals, viii.

mole⁶⁺, *v. i.* [A ME. var. of *mole*³.] To speak.

This valyant biene

Moules to hir mildly with fulle meke wordes.

Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 3057.

mole-bat (môl'bat), *n.* See *mole-bat*.

mole-bout, *n.* Same as *mole-bat*.

Bota, a fish that grunteth, called a *Mole-bout*.

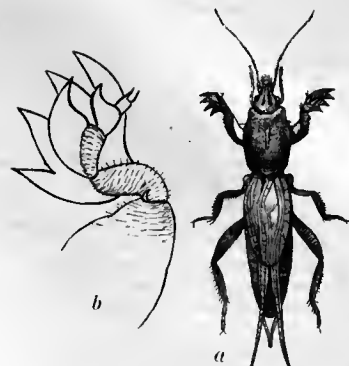
Florio (1598).

mole-but (môl'but), *n.* The short sunfish, a typical species of *Molidae*, technically called *Mola mola*, *M. rotunda*, or *Orthogoriscus mola*. Also *mole-bat*. See cut at *Mola*.

mole-cast (môl'kâst), *n.* A mole-hill.

mole-catcher (môl'kach'ér), *n.* One whose business is to catch moles.

mole-cricket (môl'krik'et), *n.* A fossorial orthopterous insect of the genus *Gryllotalpa*: so called from its habit of burrowing in the ground like a mole by means of its large and peculiarly shaped fore legs. There are upward of 20 species, found in various parts of the world; that common in Europe is *G. vulgaris*, about 1½ inches long, and of a brown color. It constructs extensive subterranean galleries, cutting through the roots of the plants encountered, and thus



Mole-cricket (*Gryllotalpa borealis*).

a, adult, somewhat enlarged; b, anterior tarsus or fore foot, greatly enlarged.

doing much damage in gardens. Also called *fen-cricket*, *fan-cricket*, and sometimes *earth-crab*.

molecular (mô-lek'ū-lār), *a.* [= F. *moléculaire* = Sp. Pg. *molecular*, < NL. **molecularis*, < *molecula*, a molecule: see *molecule*.] 1. Relating to molecules; consisting of molecules: as, *molecular* structure.

The general principle of *molecular* science . . . finds numerous examples both in inorganic chemistry and in biology.

G. T. Ladd, Physiol. Psychology, p. 549.

2. Acting in or by means of the molecules or ultimate physical elements of a substance. Compare *molar*².

Our thoughts are the expression of *molecular* changes in that matter of life which is the source of our other vital phenomena.

Huxley, Physical Basis of Life.

The *molecular* movements within animals of the simplest class are the digestion of food and the elaboration of the materials of reproduction.

E. D. Cope, Origin of the Fittest, p. 231.

Atomic or molecular heats of bodies. See *atomic*. — **Molecular attraction**, that species of attraction which operates upon the molecules or particles of a body, as distinguished from the attraction of gravitation. Cohesion and chemical affinity are instances of molecular attraction. — **Molecular force.** See *force*¹. — **Molecular weights.** See *weight*.

molecularity (mô-lek'ū-lar'ī-ti), *n.* [*< molecu-lar* + *-ity*.] The condition or character of being molecular.

molecularium (mô-lek'ū-lār'ī-um), *n.* [NL.: see *molecular*.] An apparatus invented by Berliner for illustrating a number of electrical phenomena on the theory of molecular vibration.

molecularly (mô-lek'ū-lār'ī-ly), *adv.* As regards molecules.

The expansion and contraction of the protoplasm give motion to the prearranged and *molecularly* unyielding levers of the animal engine.

Pop. Sci. Mo., XIII. 567.

molecule (mol'e-kūl), *n.* [*< F. molécule* = Sp. *molecula* = Pg. *molecula* = It. *molecula*, *molecola*, < NL. *molecula*, a molecule, dim. of L. *molas*, a mass: see *mole*³.] 1. The smallest mass of any substance which is capable of existing in a separate form — that is, the smallest part into which the substance can be divided without destroying its chemical character (identity). All the physical changes of a body, as the dissolving of sugar in water, the melting of lead, the change of water into steam, the magnetization of steel, and so on, are phenomena which take place without the loss of identity of the substance itself, and which concern the relations of the molecules among themselves. Hence the molecule is taken as the physical unit. A homogeneous body is regarded as made up of similar molecules, whose relations determine its physical qualities, and particularly its physical state as a gas, liquid, or solid. A gas, according to the kinetic theory of gases, is composed of molecules darting about in paths which are very nearly rectilinear through the greater part of their lengths. Liquids are supposed to be composed of molecules which wander about, but have not nearly rectilinear paths; while solids are believed to be composed of molecules bound together by cohesion and moving in quasi-orbital paths. A molecule of any substance is conceived as made up of one or more atoms, whose relations to each other are considered in chemistry. (See *atom*.) The exact nature of the molecules is still largely a matter of hypothesis, but as regards their size Sir William Thomson has reached a quasi-definite conclusion as follows: "If a drop of water were magnified to the size of the earth, the molecules or granules would each occupy spaces greater than those filled by small shot and smaller than those occupied by cricket-balls."

A molecule may consist of several distinct portions of matter held together by chemical bonds. . . . So long as the different portions do not part company, but travel together in the excursions made by the molecule, our theory calls the whole connected mass a single molecule.

Clerk Maxwell, Heat, p. 236.

The molecule of any substance is, by some chemists, defined as being the smallest portion of that substance to which can be attributed all the chemical properties of the substance; by others, as the smallest portion which, so long as the substance is chemically unchanged, keeps together without complete separation of its parts.

Encyc. Brit., XVI. 611.

We have, I believe, what we may almost call a new chemistry, some day to be revealed to us by means of photographic records of the behaviour of molecules.

J. N. Lockyer, Spect. Anal., p. 109.

Hence—2. A very small particle or bit of something; a particle; an atom. [Colloq.]—3. In *ornith.*, the tread or cicatrula of a fecundated ovum. [Rare.]—**Constituent molecule**, a molecule which is united with others unlike itself, as some of the ingredients of a heterogeneous body.—**Integral molecule**. See *integral*.—**Organic molecules**, bodies capable of neither generation nor corruption, which were supposed by Buffon to account for the properties of living matter. = *Syn.* 1. *Atom*, etc. See *particle*.

mole-eyed (mōl'ed), *a.* 1. Having very small eyes, like a mole's; having imperfect sight; purblind.

But this *mole-eyed*, dragon-tailed abomination [a crocodile] . . . was utterly loathsome.
G. W. Curtis, Nile Notes of a Howadji, p. 75.

Hence—2. Figuratively, short-sighted; taking a narrow view of things: as, *mole-eyed* parsimony.

mole-heapt, *n.* Same as *mole-hill*. *Minshew*.

mole-hill (mōl'hil), *n.* A little hill, hillock, mound, or ridge of earth thrown up by moles in burrowing underground. When moles are working near the surface in search of food, the hills become tortuous ridges which may be traced sometimes for many yards with little or no interruption.

A devil of pride
Ranges in airy thoughts to catch a star,
Whiles ye grasp *mole-hills*. Ford, Fancies, l. 3.
The glass through which an envious eye doth gaze
Can easily make a *mole-hill* mountain seem.
P. Fletcher, Upon his Brother's Book, Christ's Victory.

To make a mountain of (or out of) a mole-hill, to magnify an insignificant matter.

mole-hole (mōl'hōl), *n.* The burrow of a mole.
molendinaceous (mō-len-di-nā'shius), *a.* [*L.* *molendinum*, a mill-house (< *L.* *molendus*, gerundive of *molere*, grind: see *mill*), + *-aceous*.] Like a windmill; resembling the sails of a windmill: applied to fruits or seeds which have many wings. [Rare.]

molendinarius (mō-len-di-nā-ri-us), *a.* [*LL.* *molendinarius*: see *molendinarius*.] Same as *molendinaceous*.

molendinarius (mō-len-di-nā-ri), *a.* [*LL.* *molendinarius*, < *molendinum*, a mill-house: see *molendinaceous*.] Relating to a mill; acting as a miller. [In the quotation the word is intentionally pedantic.]

Dismount, then, O lovely Molinara, unless thou wouldst rather that I should transport thee on horseback to the house of thy *molendinarius* father. Scott, Monastery, xxix.

mole-plant (mōl'plant), *n.* Same as *mole-tree*.
mole-plow (mōl'plou), *n.* A plow having a pointed iron shoe secured to the end of a standard, used in making a deep drain for water.

mole-rat (mōl'rat), *n.* 1. A myomorphie rodent quadruped of the family *Spalacidae* (which see for technical characters): so called from its resemblance to a mole in appearance and habits. The mole-rats are stout-bodied rodents, with short, strong limbs (of which the fore ones are fossorial), short or rudimentary tail, and minute or rudimentary eyes



Mole-rat (*Spalax typhlus*).

and ears. They live under ground and burrow very extensively. All belong to the Old World. The best-known species is *Spalax typhlus* of Europe and Asia. Others are Indian and African, of the genera *Heterocephalus* and *Rhizomys*. The bathyergues are mole-rats of the subfamily *Bathyerginae*, inhabiting Africa, as the strand mole-rat, *Bathyergus maritimus*, and species of the genera *Helio-phodius* and *Georchus*.

2. A fossorial murine rodent of the family *Muridae* and subfamily *Siphneinae*. It resembles the preceding superficially and in habits to some extent. These mole-rats are confined to the palaearctic region, where they are represented by the genera *Siphneus* and *Ellobius*. The zokor, *S. aspalax*, is the best-known.

3. The Australian duck-mole or duck-billed platypus, *Ornithorhynchus paradoxus*.

mole-shrew (mōl'shrō), *n.* 1. An American short-tailed shrew, of the family *Soricidae* and genus *Blarina*, somewhat resembling a small mole. *B. brevicauda* is the largest and best-known spe-

cies, common in the United States and Canada. See cut under *Blarina*.

2. Any American mole; a shrew-mole. All the American *Talpidae* (genera *Scalops*, *Scapanus*, and *Condylura*) differ from the Old World moles, and somewhat approach shrews in character. The name is also applied to *Neurotrichus gibbsii*, which is of a different family (*Soricidae*).

moleskin (mōl'skin), *n.* and *a.* 1. *n.* 1. The skin of a mole.—2. A kind of fustian, double-twilled and extra strong, and cropped before dyeing. Compare *beaver-teen*, 2.

II. *a.* Made of or resembling moleskin: as, a *moleskin* vest; a *moleskin* purse.

mole-spade (mōl'spād), *n.* A spade or spud used in prodding for moles, or in setting traps for them.

Poorer Menaphon neither asked his awaynes for his sheepe, nor took his *mole-spade* on his necke to see his pastures.
Greene, Menaphon, p. 33.

molest (mō-lest'), *v. t.* [*ME.* *molestēn*, < *OF.* *molestēre*, *F.* *molestēre* = *Sp.* *Pg.* *molestar* = *It.* *molestare*, < *L.* *molestare*, trouble, annoy, molest, < *molestus*, troublesome, < *mōles*, a burden, difficulty, labor, trouble: see *mole*.] To trouble; disturb; harass; vex; meddle with injuriously.

But how this can doth Troilus *molest*,
That may none earthly mannes tongue seye.
Chaucer, Troilus, iv. 880.

My Father was afterwards most unjustly and spitefully *molested* by ye jeering Judge Richardson, for reproving the execution of a woman.
Evelyn, Diary, Nov. 3, 1633.

The moping Owl does to the Moon complain
Of such a wand'ring near her secret bower,
Molest her ancient, solitary reign. Gray, Elegy.

= *Syn.* Annoy, Plague, etc. (see *tease*), Incommode, discommode, inconvenience.

molest (mō-lest'), *n.* [*ME.* *molest*, *v.* Cf. *molestie*.] Trouble.

Thus clogg'd with love, with passions, and with grief,
I saw the country life had least *molest*.
Greene, Song of a Country Swain, in The Mourning Garment.

molestation (mō-les- or mō-les-tā'shon), *n.* [= *F.* *molestation*, < *ML.* **molestatio* (*n.*), < *L.* *molestare*, trouble: see *molest*, *v.*] 1. The act of molesting.—2. The state of being molested: annoyance; vexatious interference.

The knight and his companion, having reached the castle, now passed the bridge, and entered the gate without *molestation*.

Hoole, tr. of Ariosto's Orlando Furioso, xiv., note 8.

3. In *Seots law*, the troubling or harassing of one in the possession of his lands. An action of molestation arises chiefly in questions of common or of converted marches or land-boundaries. = *Syn.* 1. See *tease*.

molester (mō-les-tēr), *n.* One who molests, disturbs, or annoys.

Surely to every good and peaceable man it must in nature needs be a hateful thing to be the displeaser and *molester* of thousands. Milton, Church-Government, ii., Pref.

molestful (mō-lest'fūl), *a.* [*ME.* *molest* + *-ful*.] Troublesome; annoying; harassing.

But that [pride] which breaketh out to the disturbance and vexation of others is hated as *molestful* and mischievous.
Barrow, Works, I. xxii.

molestiet, *n.* [*ME.*, < *OF.* *molestie* = *Sp.* *Pg.* *It.* *molestia*, < *L.* *molestia*, troublesomeness, trouble, < *molestus*, troublesome: see *molest*, *n.*] Trouble; distress.

In this manere he ne geteth hym nat suffisaunce that power forletheth and that *moleste* [var. *molestie*] priketh.
Chaucer, Boethius, iii. prose 9.

molestious (mō-les'ehus), *a.* [*ME.* *molestie* + *-ous*.] Troublesome; annoying.

molet, *n.* A Middle English form of *mullet*¹.

mole-track (mōl'trak), *n.* The track or course of a mole under ground.

mole-tree (mōl'trē), *n.* A biennial plant, capersurge (*Euphorbia Lathyris*), considered efficacious in clearing land of moles. Its seeds have been used as a cathartic. Also *mole-plant*.

molette (mō-let'), *n.* [*OF.*: see *mullet*².] In *her.*, same as *mullet*².

molewarp, *n.* See *moldecarp*.

moley, *a.* See *moly*¹.

moleynet, *n.* A Middle English form of *mullen*.

moli (mō'li), *n.* [Native name.] A small tree.

Dracena Schizanthia, growing in elevated regions in the Somali country, Africa. It yields a sort of dragon's-blood, said not to be exported, yet resembling, if not identical with, that known as *drop dragon's blood*, attributed to *Dracena Ombet* of the island of Socotra.

A resin of acidulous flavor obtained from the *moli* tree (*Dracena Schizanthia*).

Molidæ (mōl'i-dē), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Mola* + *-idæ*.]

A family of gymnodont plectognath fishes, of the superfamily *Moloidea*; the sunfishes, head-fishes, mole-buts, or moloids. They have a compressed-oblong body, longer than high, and a posterior marginal or caudal fin between the dorsal and anal, supported

by corresponding intersphal bones (in the adult at least 4 or 5 above and 5 or 6 below) and connected with the posterior surfaces of the neural and hemal spines of the last complete (typically 16th) vertebra. The family contains several fishes of remarkable appearance, whose body ends behind so abruptly that it seems as if cut off. The best-known, *Mola rotunda*, attains great size, sometimes weighing 700 or 800 pounds; it is best known by the name of *sunfish*. Other species, belonging to two different genera, are smaller. The family is also named *Orthogoriscidae*, and is synonymous with the subfamily *Cephalinae*. See cut under *Mola*, 2.

Molièresque (mō-lī-er-esk'), *a.* [*ME.* *Molière* (see *def.*) + *-esque*.] Pertaining to or resembling Molière (Jean Baptiste Poquelin, called Molière, 1622-73), the greatest comic writer of France, or his plays.

Crispin and Turecaret are unquestionably *Molièresque*, though they are perhaps more original in their following of Molière than any other plays that can be named.

Encyc. Brit., XIV. 473.

molimen (mō-lī'men), *n.* [*L.* *molimen*, great effort, < *moliri*, toil, < *mōles*, a burden, difficulty: see *mole*.] Great effort or endeavor; specifically, in *physiol.*, extraordinary effort made in the performance of any function: as, the menstrual *molimen*.

moliminous (mō-lim'i-nus), *a.* [*L.* *molimen* (*-mō-*), great effort, + *-ous*.] 1. Made with great effort or endeavor.—2. Of grave import; momentous.

Tropheæes of so vast and *moliminous* concernment to the world. Dr. H. More, Mystery of Godliness, p. 281.

moliminously (mō-lim'i-nus-li), *adv.* In a moliminous or laborious and unwieldy manner. See the quotation under *cumbersomely*. [Rare.]

Molina (mō-lī-nā), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Mola* + *-ina*².] Günther's third group of *Gymnodontes*: same as the family *Molidae*.

moline (mō'lin), *n.* and *a.* [*L.* *molinus*, pertaining to a mill, *molina*, a mill, < *L.* *mola*, millstone, mill: see *mill*¹.] 1. *n.* The crossed iron sunk in the center of the upper millstone, for receiving the spindle fixed in the lower stone: a mill-rynd.

II. *a.* In *her.*, resembling a moline.—**Cross moline**. See *cross*.

Molinia (mō-lin'i-ā), *n.* [*NL.* (Sehrank, 1789), named after J. Molina, a writer upon Chilean plants and animals.] A genus of grasses of the tribe *Festuceæ* and the subtribe *Eragrostæ*, characterized by an elongated narrow panicle, small spikelets with from two to four flowers, and awnless glumes, the empty ones being slightly smaller than the flowering ones. There is but a single species, *M. coriacea*, found throughout Europe, and variously named *blue* or *purple* *mole-grass*, *purple* *moor grass*, and *Indian grass*. It is a rather coarse stiff perennial, often three feet high, having narrow flat leaves, which are chiefly radical and form large tufts. It is common in woods, on moors, and in wet heathy places, but is of little agricultural value.

Molinism (mō-lī-nizm), *n.* [*ME.* *Molina* (see *def.*) + *-ism*.] The doctrine, propounded in 1588 by Luis Molina, a celebrated Spanish Jesuit, that the efficacy of divine grace depends simply on the will which accepts it—that grace is a free gift to all, but that the consent of the will is requisite in order that grace may be efficacious.

Molinist¹ (mō-lī-nist), *n.* [*ME.* *Molina* (see *Molinism*) + *-ist*.] One who holds the opinions of Molina in respect to grace, free will, and predestination. See *Molinism*.

Molinist² (mō-lī-nist), *n.* [*ME.* *Molinas* (see *def.*) + *-ist*.] A quietist, or follower of Miguel de Molinos (1627-96), who taught the direct relationship between the soul and God.

moliture (mōl'i-tūr), *n.* [*ML.* *molitura*, a grinding, < *L.* *molere*, grind: see *mill*¹. Cf. *multure*.] A fee paid in kind for the use of a mill; multure. *Darwin*.

This [the Bishop of Rome's] claim of universal power and authority doth bring more *moliture* to their mill.
Abp. Bramhall, Works, II. 159.

Moll¹ (mol), *n.* [Also *Mall*, *Mal* (also dim. *Molly*, *Mollie*); a reduced form of *Mary*. It occurs with dim. *-kin* in *malikin*, *maulkin*.] 1. A familiar form of the feminine name *Mary*.—2. [*I. e.*] A female companion not bound by ties of marriage, but often a life-mate: a word in common use among navvies, coastermongers, and the like.

[*Eng. j.*]—**Moll Thompson's brand**, M. T. (i. e. empty): applied to an empty jug, decanter, bottle, or other vessel for liquor. [Colloq. and jocular.]

moll² (mol), *a.* [*L.* *mollis*, neut. *molle*, soft.] In *music*, minor: as, *C. mollis*, or *C. minor*.

molla, **mollah** (mol'ā), *n.* [Also *moolah*, *mooluk*, *mulla*, *mullah*; < *Turk.* Pers. *molla*, *mulla* = Hind. *mauli*, *maulavi*, < *Ar.* *mawla*, a dignitary, judge, etc., master, lit. patron.] 1. A Moham-

medan title of honor or compliment given to various religious dignitaries, as heads of orders, and others exercising functions relating to the sacred law, as well as to students of that law. It is not conferred by formal authority, but is an expression of public respect, like *master*.—2. A superior judge of the Moslem sacred law.

The nomination [of the mufti of Constantinople] must fall on one of the *mollahs*, who form the upper stratum of the hierarchy of ulema. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXII. 661.

mollat, *n.* A Middle English form of *mull*¹.

mollemoke, *n.* Same as *mallemuck*.

Molles (mol'ez), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *L. mollis*, soft. Cf. *mollusk*.] In Lamarck's classification (1801-12), an order of *Vermes*, containing the tapeworms and flukes.

molleton (mol'e-ton), *n.* [F., < *mollet*, dim. of *mou*, *mol*, soft, < *L. mollis*, soft.] Swanskin; a kind of woolen blanketing used by printers as an elastic impression-surface. *Simmonds*.

mollewellet, *n.* [ME.; origin obscure. Cf. *milwell*.] The sea-calf. *Nominal MS. (Halliwell)*.

moll-hern (mol'hern), *n.* The common European heron, *Ardea cinerea*. [Local, Eng.]

Mollia (mol'i-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *L. mollis*, soft: see *moll*², *Molles*.] In Lamarck's classification (1801-12), an order of his class *Radiaria*, containing the aclephs.

mollcity (mol-lis'i-ti), *n.* [Irreg. < *L. mollities*, softness (see *mollities*), + *-ity*.] Softness; mollities.

mollie (mol'i), *n.* [Abbr. of *mallemaroking*. Cf. *molly*².] A meeting of ship-captains held on board one of several whaling-ships when ice-bound in company. See the quotation. [Naut. slang.]

Whenever the whaling fleet is stopped for a number of days in the ice, it is the practice for the captains to assemble on board one or the other of the ships to discuss the prospects of the season's catch. These interviews are called *Mollies*, and are announced by a bucket hoisted as a signal at the fore-royal masthead. . . . Generally speaking, a *Mollie* means making a night of it. *Schley and Soley, Rescue of Greely*, p. 183.

mollient (mol'i-ent), *a.* [= Sp. *moliente*, < *L. mollire* (to soften), ppr. of *mollire*, soften, < *mollis*, soft: see *moll*².] Softening; emollient; soothing. *Bailey*, 1727.

molliently (mol'i-ent-li), *adv.* With softening or soothing effect.

mollifiable (mol'i-fi-ä-bl), *a.* [= Sp. *molificable* = Pg. *molificavel*; as *mollify* + *-able*.] Capable of being mollified, softened, or soothed. *Ash*.

mollification (mol'i-fi-kä'shen), *n.* [< F. *mollification* = Pr. *mollificacio* = Sp. *mollificacion* = Pg. *mollificação* = It. *mollificazione*, < ML. *mollificatio* (n-), < LL. *mollificare*, soften; see *mollify*.] 1. The act of mollifying or softening.

For induration, or *mollification*, it is to be enquired what will make metals harder and harder, and what will make them softer and softer.

Bacon, Physiological Remains.

2. Pacification; an appeasing; something that will soothe.

Some *mollification* for your giant, sweet lady.

Shak., T. N., l. 5. 218.

mollifier (mol'i-fi-er), *n.* One who or that which mollifies. *Bacon*.

mollify (mol'i-fi), *v.:* pret. and pp. *mollified*, ppr. *mollifying*. [< F. *mollifier* = Pr. *mollificar* = Sp. *mollificar* = Pg. *mollificar* = It. *mollificare*, < LL. *mollificare*, soften, < *mollificus*, making soft, < *L. mollis*, soft, + *facere*, make: see *-fy*.] 1. *trans.* 1. To soften; make soft or tender.

When they have killed a great beast, they cut out all the veins and sinews . . . and likewise all the Suet: which done, they diue them in water to *mollifie* them. *Purchas, Pilgrimage*, p. 213.

They have not been closed, neither bound up, neither *mollified* with ointment. *Isa.* i. 6.

2. To soothe; mitigate; appease; pacify; calm or quiet.

All things tending to the preservation of his life and health, or to the *mollifying* of his cares, he [a king religious and zealous in God's cause] procureth.

Raleigh, Hist. World, V. II. 3.

Chiron *mollify'd* his cruel mind
With art, and taught his warlike hands to wind
The silver strings of his melodious lyre.

Dryden, tr. of Ovid's *Art of Love*, l.

3. To make less harsh; qualify; tone down; moderate; abate.

Mince the sin and *mollify* damnation with a phrase.

Dryden.

They would . . . sooner prevail with the houses to *mollify* their demands.

Clarendon, Great Rebellion.

4. To induce or incline by making tender.

If it wrought no further good in him, it was that he, in despite of himself, withdrew himself from harkening to that which might *mollify* his hardened heart.

Sir P. Sidney, Apol. for Poetrie.

I shall deliver words will *mollify*

The hearts of beasts to spare thy innocence.

Beau. and Fl., Philaster, v. 2.

=Syn. 2 and 3. To mitigate, ease, moderate.—2. To soothe, quiet.

II. *intrans.* To become soft or tender. [Rare.]

Philanax, feeling his heart more and more *mollifying* unto her, renewed the image of his dead master in his fancy. *Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia*, iv.

molligut (mol'i-gut), *n.* The angler or goosefish, *Lophius piscatorius*. [Connecticut, U. S.]

molline (mol'in), *n.* [< *L. mollis*, soft, + *-ine*².] A base for ointments used in the treatment of skin-diseases. It is essentially a soft soap mixed with excess of fat and glycerin. It is made of caustic potash lye having a specific gravity 1.145, glycerin, and coconut-oil, in the proportions 100 parts of oil, 40 parts of lye, and 30 parts of glycerin. The saponification of the oil is carefully performed without heat. The glycerin is afterward thoroughly incorporated by carefully heating and mixing, and the result is a yellowish-white substance of soft consistency containing 17 per cent. of uncombined oil, which is easily removed from the skin by either warm or cold water.

It is necessary to say that no lard is ever used, a substitute being found in a saponaceous preparation which is known under the name of *molline*.

Lancet, No. 3423, p. 698.

Mollinedia (mol-i-nē'di-ä), *n.* [NL. (Ruiz and Pavon, 1794), named after F. *Mollinedo*, a Spanish chemist and naturalist.] A genus of dicotyledonous apetalous plants of the natural order *Monimiacæ* and the tribe *Monimiceæ*, characterized by sessile or stalked drupes on a disk-shaped receptacle, from which the perianth falls off like a lid, by subsessile anthers with the cells united into one at the apex, and by an indefinite number of stamens. They are trees or shrubs, with opposite leaves and insignificant green flowers, which are usually dioecious and grow in axillary or subterminal clusters. There are 30 species, natives of Australia and the warmer parts of America. Several species are highly aromatic, like the nutmeg. See *inkberry*, 3.

mollinet (mol'i-net), *n.* [< OF. *molinet*, F. *moulinet* (= Sp. *molinito*), a small mill, dim. of *moulin* = Sp. *molino* = Pg. *molino* = It. *molino*, a mill: see *mill*¹. Cf. *moulinet*.] A mill of small size. *Bailey*, 1731.

molliplose (mol-i-pi'los), *a.* [< *L. mollis*, soft, + *pilos*, a hair: see *pilose*.] Having soft or fine pelage or plumage, as a quadruped or bird; being fleecy, fluffy, or downy, as hair or feathers.

molliposity (mol'i-pi-lös'i-ti), *n.* [< *molliplose* + *-ity*.] Fleeciness or fluffiness of the pelage or plumage of quadrupeds or birds.

mollities (mol-lis'i-éz), *n.* [L., softness, < *mollis*, soft.] In *med.*, softness; softening.—**Mollities cerebri**, softening of the brain.—**Mollities ossium**, softening of the bones; osteomalacia.

mollitious (mol-lis'us), *a.* [< *L. mollities*, softness: see *mollities*.] Luxurious.

Here, *mollitious* alcoves gilt,

Superb as Byzant domes that devils built!

Browning, Sordello, III.

mollitude (mol'i-tüd), *n.* [< *L. mollitudo*, softness, < *mollis*, soft.] Softness; effeminacy.

Campbell.

Molluginæ (mol-ü-jin'ë-ë), *n. pl.* [NL. (Feuzl, 1840), < *Mollugo* (*Mollugin*) + *-æ*.] A tribe of dicotyledonous polypetalous plants of the natural order *Ficoideæ*, characterized by a deeply five-parted calyx, and by having from three to five petals, or sometimes none, and hypogynous or partly perigynous stamens. It includes 14 genera, *Mollugo* being the type, and about 73 species, the majority of which grow in Africa; but a few genera, as *Mollugo* and *Glinus*, are very widely distributed.

Mollugo (mo-lü'gö), *n.* [NL. (Linnaeus, 1737), < *L. mollugo*, a plant also called lappage, < *mollis*, soft.] A genus of plants of the natural order *Ficoideæ* and the tribe *Molluginæ*, characterized by a capsular fruit, a three- to five-celled ovary containing many ovules, and stipulate leaves which often appear to be whorled. They are erect or diffuse herbs, usually having forked branches, linear-ovate or spatulate leaves, and inconspicuous greenish flowers in axillary umbel-like cymes. About 13 species have been enumerated, which are common in the warmer parts of the globe. *M. verticillata* is common throughout the United States. See *carpet-weed*, and *Indian chickweed* (under *chickweed*).

mollusc, *n.* See *mollusk*.

Mollusca (mo-lus'kä), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *molluscum*, a soft-bodied animal, a mollusk: see *mollusk*.] One of the leading divisions of invertebrate animals; an extensive series of invertebrates whose bodies are soft, without any jointed legs, and commonly covered with a hard

shell in one, two, or more pieces, and whose principal parts are neither segmented into a series of longitudinal rings, as in insects, crustaceans, and worms, nor radiately arranged, as in echinoderms; the mollusks, as the univalve or bivalve shell-fish of ordinary language. Mollusks have no trace of a notochord or urochord, which distinguishes them from certain organisms, as ascidians, formerly classed with them. They are primitively bilaterally symmetrical, or have a right and left "side" along a main axis; this form is best expressed in the chitons, and is evident in bivalves, slugs, etc., but its expression is often obscured by a twisting to which the body is subjected in various univalves, as those whose shells are spiral. (See *Isopleura*, *Antisopleura*.) There is always a well-defined alimentary canal, with definite walls. A nervous system is well developed as a set of ganglia with connecting commissures, one characteristic feature of which is the formation of a nervous ring or collar around the gullet, and another is the torsion of the visceral commissures in those forms whose bodies are twisted as above said. (See *Euthyneura*, *Streptoneura*.) Most mollusks have a distinct head, which, however, is not apparent in bivalves, leading to a division of headless mollusks (*Acephala* or *Lipocephala*). A characteristic organ of *Glossophora* or mollusks with heads is the odontophore, buccal mass, or lingual ribbon, whose radula serves as a rasping-organ in a mouth otherwise soft and toothless. Various modifications of the radular teeth give rise to several descriptive terms. (See *ptenoglossate*, *rachiglossate*, *rhypidoglossate*, *tenioglossate*.) There is always a heart, with a ventricle and at least one auricle, and dorsal in position. Its relative situation with respect to the gills differs in certain groups of mollusks. (See *opisthobranchiate*, *prosobranchiate*.) The circulation is double. The respiratory system is branchial, and in some cases, as of snails and slugs, modified for breathing air into a klad of lung. (See *Pulmonata*, *Gasteropoda*.) The primitive typical gills are paired organs called *ctenidia*; but these undergo many modifications, and their function of respiration may be assumed vicariously by other parts of the body not homologous with them. These modifications give rise to the names of many subordinate groups of mollusks, especially of *gasteropods*, besides that of the great series *Lamelibranchiata*. The renal organs of mollusks are technically called *nephridia*, or *organs of Bojanus*. (See cut under *Lamelibranchiata*.) The sexual organs are developed, either in the same individuals, or in different individuals of opposite sexes. The characteristic organ of locomotion is the foot or *podium*, a development of the under surface of the body, which may be a broad flat sole (see cut under *Gasteropoda*), upon which the mollusk creeps, or otherwise shaped. It is often wanting, as in the oyster, or may give rise to a thready byssus by which the animal is rooted, as in the mussel. Forms of the *podium* give names to most of the leading groups of mollusks, as *cephalopods*, *pteropods*, *scaphopods*, *heteropods*, *gasteropods*, and *pelecypoda*. A large part of the soft integument of mollusks forms what is called the *mantle* or *pallium*, from which the shell, when present, is developed (see *integropalliate*, *sinupalliate*), and the impression of the edge of the mantle on the inside of the shell is the *pallial line*. Some mollusks are entirely naked, or have only a rudimentary and concealed shell, as land-slugs and sea-slugs, and also most of the living *cephalopods*. The body of *cephalopods* is strengthened by an internal skeleton, the callosary or cuttlebone, though no mollusk has an articulated internal skeleton. But the great majority of mollusks have a hard shell (whence the old names *Testacea*, *Ostracodermata*), of a horny or chitinous or more decidedly calcareous substance. Those whose shell is single are called *univalves*; those in which it forms a hinged pair of shells are *bivalves*; but the former may have an additional shelly piece, closing the aperture, the *operculum*; and the two main valves of the latter may be supplemented by accessory valves (see cut under *accessory*). *Bivalves* are the natural group of headless or lamelibranch mollusks; but *univalves* include several orders, though the word is chiefly used of the numerous and conspicuous *gasteropods*. A few mollusks are technically *multivalve*; such are the chitons, hence called *Polyplocophora*, having several segments of the shell in lengthwise series. (See cut under *chiton*.) Cirrripeds used to be considered multivalve mollusks. The shell is usually covered outside with a rough skin or *epidermis*; inside it may be beautifully lustrous, as with mother-of-pearl. Most mollusks live either in salt, brackish, or fresh water; land-mollusks are mostly found in damp places. Most are locomotory, either by creeping or by swimming; some swim by flapping their shells, others by moving various appendages; many adhere to or even burrow deeply in rocks; a few are parasitic. Some are carnivorous, others herbivorous; most are oviparous, a few ovoviviparous. Many are important as food, and the shells of many are put to useful or ornamental purposes. Certain bivalves furnish pearls. The *Mollusca* have been variously rated, limited, and classified; at one time the bodies of the animals were differently named from their shells. (See *Limax*.) (1) The name was originally proposed by Johnston in 1650 for naked *cephalopods* and for *Physia*, and adopted by Linnaeus in 1758 as his second order of *Vermes*, including similar naked forms and some heterogeneous elements. Linnaeus made the *Testacea* or shelled mollusks his third order of *Vermes*; and these two groups were combined as a class by Poli in 1791. (2) About 1800 Cuvier made *Mollusca* the second of his four branches of the animal kingdom, with seven classes, *Cephalopoda*, *Gasteropoda*, *Pteropoda*, *Acephala*, *Brachiopoda*, *Nuda*, and *Cirrhopoda* (the *Nuda* being ascidians, and the *Cirrhopoda* being crustaceans). (3) In Lamarck's system, 1819, *Mollusca*, as a class, were exclusive of the bivalves (called by him *Conchifera*), and were divided into five orders, *Pteropoda*, *Gasteropoda*, *Trachelipoda*, *Cephalopoda*, and *Heteropoda*. (4) In 1839 Swainson extended *Mollusca* to all invertebrates except the articulate. (5) The cirrripeds having been recognized as crustaceans by Thompson in 1830, and the same naturalist having at the same time investigated the polyzoans, the relation of the latter to the brachiopods led H. Milne-Edwards in 1844 to associate the two Cuvierian groups *Brachiopoda* and *Nuda* with the *Polyzoa* in a division called *Molluscoidea* (the vertebrate affinities of the *Nuda* or ascidians not being recognized till much later, in 1866). (6) These dissociations from *Mollusca* in a former

sense have left the group now generally recognized and as above defined. It is regarded as a phylum whose main divisions are classes. These main groups are, in one series of headless mollusks, *Acephala* or *Lipocephala*, the single class variously called *Conchifera*, *Lamellibranchiata*, *Elatobranchia*, *Pelecypoda*, *Cornuopoda*, and by other names of bivalves; and, in another series, *Cephalopoda*, *Odontopoda*, or *Glossopoda*, the four classes *Gastropoda*, *Scaphopoda*, *Pteropoda*, and *Cephalopoda*. But from among the gastropods are to be taken the chitons (together with *Neomenia* and *Chetoderma*), unless *Gastropoda* is used in a very broad sense; and some authors also dissociate the heteropods as a class. See further under the above technical names.

molluscan (mo-lus'kan), *a.* and *n.* [*L. molluscus*, soft (*NL. molluscum*, a mollusk), + *-an*.] *I. a.* Soft-bodied; pertaining to the *Mollusca* in any sense, or having their characters; molluscoid; malacozoic: as, a molluscan type.

II. n. A mollusk; a shell-fish; any member of the *Mollusca*, *Molluscoidea*, or *Malacozoa*.

molluscoid (mo-lus'koid), *a.* and *n.* [*L. molluscum*, mollusk, + *Gr. eidos*, form.] *I. a.* 1. Like a mollusk; molluscan or molluscous. — 2. Specifically, as much like a mollusk as a brachiopod or a moss-animal is; pertaining to the *Molluscoidea*, or having their characters.

II. n. An animal of the group *Molluscoidea* in any sense.

Molluscoidea (mol-us-koi'dē), *n. pl.* [*NL.*: see *molluscoid*.] Same as *Molluscoidea*.

molluscoid (mol-us-koi'dal), *a.* [*L. molluscoid* + *-al*.] Same as *molluscoid*.

molluscoidan (mol-us-koi'dan), *a.* and *n.* Same as *molluscoid*.

Molluscoidea (mol-us-koi'dē-jī), *n. pl.* [*NL.*: *Mollusca* + *-oidea*.] A subkingdom or branch of the animal kingdom related to the *Mollusca* proper, constituted by Henri Milne-Edwards in 1844 for certain animals which had before been included in *Mollusca*. (*a.*) At first embracing the classes of brachiopods, polyzoans or bryozoans, and tunicates or ascidians. (*b.*) Restricted to the tunicates and polyzoans. (*c.*) Restricted to the brachiopods and polyzoans. (*d.*) Further restricted to the brachiopods alone.

molluscoidean (mol-us-koi'dē-an), *a.* and *n.* *I. a.* Same as *molluscoid*, 2.

II. n. Same as *molluscoid*.

Molluscoides (mol-us-koi'dēz), *n. pl.* [*NL.*: *Mollusca* + *-oides*.] The original form of the word *Molluscoidea* or *Molluscoidea*. *II. Milne-Edwards*, 1844.

molluscous (mo-lus'kus), *a.* [*L. molluscus* + *-ous*.] Same as *molluscan*: as, molluscous softness or flabbiness.

A molluscous man, too suddenly ejected from his long-acquainted groove, where, like a toad imbedded in the rock, he had made his niche exactly fitting to his own shape, presents a wretched picture of helplessness and shiftiness. *Saturday Rev.*

molluscum (mo-lus'kum), *n.* [*NL.*: neut. of *L. molluscus*, soft: see *mollusk*.] In *pathol.*, a term applied to certain soft cutaneous tumors of slow growth without constitutional symptoms. — **Molluscum adenosum**. Same as *molluscum epitheliale*. — **Molluscum albinosum**. Same as *molluscum fibrosum*. — **Molluscum bodies**, peculiar round or oval bodies, sharply defined and of a fatty appearance, seen under the microscope among the contents of the tubercles of molluscum epitheliale. — **Molluscum contagiosum**. Same as *molluscum epitheliale*. — **Molluscum epitheliale**, an epidermic growth in the form of papules and tubercles from the size of a pinhead to that of a pea, or rarely larger, palish and waxy in appearance, and containing molluscum bodies. It has been said on questionable evidence to be contagious. — **Molluscum fibrosum**, an affection of the skin consisting of sessile, painless, soft or sometimes firm fibromata, from the size of a pea to that of an egg or larger. — **Molluscum non-contagiosum** or *pendulum*. Same as *molluscum fibrosum*. — **Molluscum sebaceum** or *sessile*. Same as *molluscum epitheliale*. — **Molluscum simplex**. Same as *molluscum fibrosum*.

mollusk, mollusc (mol'usk), *n.* [*L. molluscus* = *Sp. molusco* = *Pg. It. mollusco*, *L. molluscum*, a mollusk (cf. *L. molluscum*, a fungus which grows on the maple-tree; *mollusca*, a nut with a thin shell), neut. of *L. molluscus*, soft, *L. mollis*, soft: see *moll*.] A soft-bodied animal, usually with an external shell; a member of the *Mollusca* in any sense. See *Mollusca*.

Articulated mollusks, a former name of De Blainville's *Malentozaria*, comprising the cirripeds and the chitons, unnaturally associated. See *Nematopoda*, *Polyplaxipoda*.

Hemal mollusks, those mollusks (and supposed molluscoids) whose intestine has a hemal flexure, as the heteropods, many gastropods, etc. — **Neural mollusks**, those mollusks and molluscoids whose intestine has a neural flexure. They are the cephalopods, pteropods, pulmonates, and lamellibranchs, together with brachiopods and polyzoans.

molluskigerous (mol-us-ki-jē-rus), *a.* [*Prop. *molluscigerous*; *L. molluscum*, a mollusk, + *L. gerere*, carry: see *-ger*, *-grous*.] Having or bearing mollusks: specifically applied by Huxley to the elongated tubular sacs occasionally found attached by one end to an intestinal vessel of an echinoderm, *Synapta digitata*, and con-

taining the ova or embryos of the molluscan parasite *Eutocaechu mirabilis*.

moll-washer (mol'wash'er), *n.* The washer or wagtail, a bird. Also called *molly wash-dish*, etc. [*Local, Eng.*]

moll-wire (mol'wir), *n.* A pickpocket who robs women only. [*Thieves' slang.*]

Molly (mol'i), *n.* [*Dim. of Moll*, or var. of the orig. *Mary*: see *Moll*.] 1. A familiar form of the feminine name *Mary*. — 2. [*L. c.*; *pl. mollies* (-iz).] The wagtail, a bird; as, the yellow molly (the yellow wagtail); the molly wash-dish (the pied wagtail). [*Local, Eng.*]

molly (mol'i), *n.*; *pl. mollies* (-iz). [*Abbr. of mollymawk, malleumuck.*] The malleumuck or fulmar, *Fulmarus glacialis*. See *fulmar*.

molly (mol'i), *n.*; *pl. mollies* (-iz). [*Hind. moli.*] In India, a gardener or one of the caste of gardeners. Also *mallee*.

Our garden is nearly washed away, and our molly, or gardener, does not present us with our morning bouquet. *W. H. Russell, Diary in India*, II, 121.

mollycoddle (mol'i-kod-l), *n.* [*Also mallecoddle*; *L. Molly*, *Moll*, + *coddle*.] One who lacks resolution, energy, or hardihood; an effeminate man: used in derision or contempt.

He [Fielding] couldn't do otherwise than laugh at the puny cockney bookseller, pouring out endless volumes of sentimental waddle, and hold him up to scorn as a mollycoddle and a milkop.

Thackeray, English Humorists, Hogarth, Smollett, and Fielding.

molly cottontail. See *cottontail*.

Molly Maguire (mol'i ma-gwir'), [*A name assumed (from Molly, a familiar form of the feminine name Mary, and Maguire, a common Irish surname) by the members of the organization (def. 1), in allusion to the woman's dress they wore as a disguise. There is no evidence that the name referred orig. to a particular person named Molly Maguire.*] 1. A member of a lawless secret association in Ireland, organized with the object of defeating and terrorizing agents and process-servers, and others engaged in the business of evicting tenants.

These Molly Maguires were generally stout active young men, dressed up in women's clothes, with faces blackened or otherwise disguised. . . . In this state they used suddenly to surprise the unfortunate grippers, keepers, or process-servers, and either duck them in bog-holes or beat them in the most unmerciful manner, so that the Molly Maguires became the terror of all our officials.

W. S. Trench, Realities of Irish Life, vi.

Hence — 2. A member of a secret organization in the mining regions of Pennsylvania, notorious for the commission of various crimes, including murderous attacks upon the owners, officers, or agents of mines, until their suppression by the execution of several of their leaders, about 1877.

mollymawk (mol'i-mak), *n.* A variant of *malleumuck*.

molly-puff (mol'i-puf), *n.* A gambling decoy.

Thou molly-puff! were it not justice to kick thy guts out? *Shirley, The Wedding*, iv, 3.

Moloch (mō'lok), *n.* [*Also sometimes Molech*; *L. L. Moloch*, *Gr. Μολόχ, Μολόχ*, *Heb. mōlēkh* (usually with the article) (also *Milkām, Malkām*, *Gr. Μεζχόμ, E. Milcom*); cf. *melekh* (= *Ar. melik*, king, *cf. mōlēkh*, reign, part. *mōlēkh*, reigning).] 1. The chief god of the Phœnicians, frequently mentioned in Scripture as the god of the Ammonites, whose worship consisted chiefly of human sacrifices, ordeals by fire, mutilation, etc.: also identified with the god of the Carthaginians called by classical writers *Kronos* or *Saturn*. Hence the word has now become a designation of any baneful influence to which everything is sacrificed.

And they built the high places of Baal, . . . to cause their sons and their daughters to pass through the fire unto Molech; which I commanded them not.

Jer. xxxii. 35.

First Moloch, horrid king, besmeared with blood Of human sacrifice, and parents' tears.

Milton, P. L., l. 592.

It was a very Moloch of a baby, on whose insatiate altar the whole existence of this particular young brother was offered up a daily sacrifice. *Dickens, The Hated Man*, ii.

2. [*NL.*] The typical genus of *Molochina*. There is but one species, *M. horridus* of Australia, one of the most repulsive, though in reality one of the most harmless, of reptiles, the horns on the head and the numerous spines on the body giving it a formidable aspect.

3. [*L. c.*] A lizard of this genus: as, the spiny moloch.

Molochina (mol-ō-kī'nē), *n. pl.* [*NL.*: *Moloch* + *-ina*.] A subfamily of agamid lizards having a depressed body, a very small mouth, and the upper teeth directed horizontally inward. The body is beset with large spines, especially on the head, giving an ugly and formidable appearance to an entirely harmless creature.

molochine (mol'ō-kin), *a.* and *n.* *I. a.* Of or pertaining to the *Molochina*.

II. n. A moloch.

Molochize (mō'lok-iz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *Molochized*, ppr. *Molochizing*. [*L. Moloch* + *-ize*.] To sacrifice or immolate as to Moloch. [*Rare.*]

I think that they would Molochize them [their babies] too, To have the heavens clear. *Tennyson, Harold*, l. 1.

moloid (mol'oid), *a.* and *n.* *I. a.* Of or pertaining to the *Moloida*.

II. n. A member of the family *Molida*.

Moloida (mō-loi'dē-jī), *n. pl.* [*NL.*: *Mola* + *-oidea*.] In Gill's ichthyological system, a superfamily of gymnodont plectognath fishes, founded upon the single family *Molida*. The moloids are without pelvis or ribs; they have the body truncated behind, the caudal region aborted, and the jaws without median sutures. See *Molida*.

Molokan (mol-ō-kān'), *n.*; *pl. Molokani* (-ē). [*Russ. molokanū*, *cf. moloko*, milk: see *milk*.] A member of a Russian sect living chiefly in southeastern Russia. They condemn image-worship, fasting, and episcopacy, and accept the Bible as the only rule of faith and conduct. They hold their religious services in private houses, and have a simple church organization. Their name is derived from their reputed practice of drinking milk on fast-days—a departure from the custom of the Orthodox Church. Also written *Malakan*.

The Molokani are Russian sectarians—closely resembling Scotch Presbyterians. *D. M. Wallace, Russia*, p. 157.

molompi (mō-lom'pi), *n.* [*Native name.*] The African rosewood. See *rosewood*.

molopes (mō-lō'pēz), *n. pl.* [*NL.*: *Gr. μολωπ* (*molōp*), the mark of a stripe, a weal.] In *pathol.*, same as *ribbies*.

molosse (mō-lōs'), *n.* [*F. molosse* = *Sp. moloso*, *L. molossus*, a foot so called: see *molag-sus*.] Same as *molossus*, 1.

molossi, *n.* Plural of *molossus*, 1.

Molossian (mō-lōs'i-an), *a.* and *n.* [*L. Molossia*, *Gr. Μολοσσία*, the country of the Molossi, *cf. Μολοσσός*, Molossian, *pl. Μολοσσοί*, *L. Molossi*, the Molossians.] *I. a.* Relating or belonging to the Molossians, or Molossi, a tribe of ancient Epirus, in northern Greece.

II. n. 1. One of the Molossian tribe. — 2. [*L. c.*] One of the *Molossidae*.

molossic (mō-lōs'ik), *a.* [*L. Molossus* + *-ic*.] In *pros.*, being or pertaining to a molossus.

Molossidae (mō-lōs'i-dē), *n. pl.* [*NL.*: *cf. Molossus* + *-idae*.] The *Molossinae* regarded as a family composed of the genera *Molossus*, *Nyctinomus*, and *Chiroceles*; the bulldog bats, or mastiff bats.

Molossinae (mō-lō-sī'nē), *n. pl.* [*NL.*: *cf. Molossus* + *-inae*.] A subfamily of bats of the family *Emballonuridae*; the molossoid or bulldog bats: so called from the physiognomy, a peculiar expression being conferred by the thick pendulous chops, like a bulldog's. They have large feet, with the first toe, or first and also the fifth, much larger than the rest, the feet free from the wing-membranes, which fold under the forearm, a retractile intermembrane sheathing and sliding along the tail, and a single pair of large upper incisors. In all the genera, excepting *Myotis*, the long tail is produced far beyond the intermembrane membrane. Leading genera are *Molossus*, *Chiroceles*, and *Myotis*.

molossine (mō-lōs'in), *a.* and *n.* [*L. Molossus* + *-ine*.] *I. a.* Pertaining to the *Molossinae*, or having their characters; molossoid.

II. n. A bulldog bat; a molossoid.

molossoid (mō-lōs'oid), *a.* and *n.* [*cf. Molossus* + *-oid*.] *I. a.* Molossine, in a wide sense; pertaining to or resembling the *Molossinae*.

II. n. A member of the *Molossinae*; a molossoid bat.

Molossus (mō-lōs'us), *n.* [*In def. 1, L. molossus*, a metrical foot, *cf. Gr. μολοσσός*, a metrical foot of three long syllables, *cf. Μολοσσός*, Molossian. *In def. 2, NL.*: *L. Molossus*, a Molossian hound, *cf. Gr. Μολοσσός*, Molossian: see *Molossian*.] 1. [*L. c.*; *pl. molossi* (-i).] In classical *pros.*, a foot of three long syllables. — 2. In *mammal.*, the typical and leading genus of *Molossinae*. There are numerous species, inhabiting tropical and subtropical America, as *M. glaucinus*, *M. obscurus*, etc. These bulldog bats have the tail long and exserted, thick pendulous lips, prominent nostrils, large rounded ears, the incisors one above and one or two below on each side, and the premolars two below and one or two above on each side.

3. In *conch.*, a genus of mollusks. *Montfort*, 1808.

Molothrus (mol'ō-thrus), *n.* [*NL.* (Swainson, 1831), said by the namer to come from *Gr. μολοθρος*, qui non vocatus alienas aedes intrat, an unbidden guest, appar. an error for *Molobrus* (as given by J. Cabanis), *cf. Gr. μολοβρός*, a greedy fellow.] A genus of American oscine passerine birds of the family *Icteridae* and subfamily *Agelaiinae*, parasitic in habit; the cow-

birds, cowpen-birds, or cow-buntings. There are several species of North and South America, all of which lay their eggs in other birds' nests, so far as is known. Like the Old World cuckoos. *M. ater* or *pecoris* abounds in most parts of the United States. *M. aeneus*, a large handsome species, inhabiting Texas and Mexico, is the bronzed or red-eyed cow-bird. The genus is also called *Hypobletis*. See cut under *cow-bird*.

molrooken (mōl'ruk-en), *n.* [Origin obscure.] The great crested grebe, *Podiceps cristatus*. *C. Swainson*. [Lough Neagh, Ireland.]

molsh, *a.* See *mulsh*.

molt¹, **moul**¹ (mōlt), *v.* [With unorig. *l*, < ME. *mouten*, *mouten* = D. *muiten* = MLG. *LG. muuten* = OHG. *mūzōn*, MHG. *mūzen*, change, *G. mausen*, change the feathers or skin, molt, < L. *mutare*, change: see *mut*² and *mew*³, doublets of *molt*².] **I. trans.** To shed or cast, as feathers, hair, or skin; slough off: often used figuratively.

So shall my anticipation prevent your discovery, and your secrecy to the king and queen *moult* no feather. *Shak.*, Hamlet, II. 2. 306.

Mute the skylark and forlorn,
When she *moults* the firstling plumes. *Coleridge*.

We all *moult* our names in the natural course of life.
Southey, The Doctor, lxxx. (*Davies*.)

II. intrans. 1. To cast or shed feathers, hair, skin, or the like; undergo or accomplish a molt; exuviate; mew. See the noun.

Long as the bird may live, and often as it may *moult*, the original style of markings never gives way to any other. *A. Newton*, Encyc. Brit., IX. 3.

2. To be about to be cast off or shed, as plumage.

Our hero gave him such a sudden flat in the month as dashed in two of his teeth that then happened to be *moulting*. *Brooke*, Fool of Quality, I. 104. (*Davies*.)

molt², **moul**² (mōlt), *n.* [*< molt*², *moul*², *v.*] 1. The act or process of shedding or casting any tegumentary, enticular, or exoskeletal structures or appendages, as feathers, hair, skin, nails, horns, hoofs, claws, or shell; ecdysis; exuviation. The surface of the body of most animals, outside of the parts which are vascular or supplied with blood, is worn away by friction, attrition, or other mechanical means. This process may be slight and gradual or continuous, as in the case of man, where it results in scarf-skin and dandruff; or it may be periodical and very extensive, affecting the whole cuticle or its appendages. Mammals shed their hair usually once a year. Birds molt their feathers usually at least once, often twice, sometimes thrice a year, the last two cases constituting the *double* and the *triple molt*. Both these classes of animals, in some cases, molt cuticular substances in mass. Thus, the American antelope sheds the sheath of the horn; lemmings and ptarmigans drop their claws; some birds of the auk family shed the horny parts of the beak; snakes cast their entire whole, even to the layer over the eyeball; crustaceans slough the whole shell; and numberless other invertebrates have a proper molt of similar or analogous character.

2. The period or time of molting.

molt³, **moul**³ (mōl'ta-bl), *a.* [Irreg. for *meltable*.] That can be melted; fusible.

molter. An obsolete past participle of *melt*¹. *Chaucer*.

molten¹ (mōl'tn), *p. a.* [Pp. of *melt*¹.] 1. Melted; in a state of fusion or solution: as, *molten* gold.

Love's mystick form the artizans of Greece
In wounded stone or *molten* gold express. *Prior*.

Solid iron floats upon *molten* iron exactly as ice floats upon water. *Tyndall*, Forms of Water, p. 124.

A prince whose manhood was all gone,
And *molten* down in mere uxoriousness.
Tennyson, Gersaint.

2. Made or produced by means of molting.

And he received them at their hand, and fashioned it with a graving tool, after he had made it a *molten* calf. *Ex.* xxxii. 4.

3†. Liquid.

Three night in *molten* dounge.
Palladius, Huabondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 54.

molten², **moulten**² (mōl'tn), *p. a.* [Irreg. for *molten*, pp. of *molt*², *v.*] Having molted; being in the state of molting.

A clip-wing'd Griffin, and a *moulten* Raven.
Shak., I Hen. IV. (fol. 1623), iii. 1. 152.

moltenly (mōl'tn-li), *adv.* Like what is in a melted state; liquidly.

A living language . . . *moltenly* ductile to new shapes of sharp and clear relief in the moulds of new thought.
Lovell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 155.

molting, **moulting** (mōl'ting), *n.* [With unorig. *l*, as in *molt*², *moul*², *v.*, < ME. *mounting*, *mountyng*; verbal *n.* of *molt*², *moul*², *v.*] 1. The act or process of molting; molt.

O bath my leaden soul the art t' improve
Her wasted talent, and unrais'd, aspire
In this sad *moulting* time of her desire?
Quarles, Emblems, v. 4.

2†. The molting season.

Also in sothe the secon was paste
for hertis y-headlid so hy and so noble
To make any myrthe flor *mountyng* that nyghed.
Richard the Redeless, li. 12.

molto (mōl'tō), *adv.* [It., very much, < L. *multus*, much: see *multitude*.] In music, very; much: as, *allegro molto*, very fast.

Molucca balm. See *Moluccella*.

Molucca bean, deer, etc. See *bean*, etc.

Moluccella (mōl-uk-sel'ā), *n.* [NL. (Linnaeus, 1737), named from the *Molucca* Islands, of which the plant was supposed to be a native.]

A genus of labiate plants of the tribe *Stachydeae* and the subtribe *Lamiæ*. It is characterized by the posterior lip of the corolla being usually concave and covered with long soft hairs, by the calyx being larger at the apex, with an oblique limb having from five to thirteen unequal aply teeth, and by having the anther-cells extremely divergent. They are very smooth annual herbs, with petiolate leaves and axillary whorls of small flowers. There are but 2 species, both native in the eastern Mediterranean region. *M. lewis*, an old garden-flower from Asia, once supposed to come from the Moluccas, is called *Molucca balm*, and also *shell-flower*, from its large cup-shaped calyx, which has the small corolla at the bottom.

Molva (mōl'vā), *n.* [NL. (Nilsson, 1832), a name of this fish.] A genus of gadoid fishes, related to the burbot and eusks, having the mouth terminal, anal fin entire, and canine teeth on the vomer and mandible. *M. molva* or *vulgaris* is the common ling of North Atlantic waters. See cut under *ling*.

molwari, *n.* See *molwarp*.

moly¹ (mō'li), *a.* [Also *moley*; < *mole*² + *-y*¹.] Like a mole or its habits. [Rare.]

He . . . did . . . infinite service in discouraging . . . the *moley*, creeping style, which at that time infected all the ranks both of the laity and clergy.

Goldsmith, Encouragers and Discouragers of English Literature, ii.

moly² (mō'li), *n.* [*< L. moly*, < Gr. *μῶλυ*, a fabulous herb.] 1. A fabulous herb of magic power, represented as having a black root and the flower milk-white, said by Homer to have been given by Hermes to Odysseus (Ulysses) to counteract the spells of Circe.

And yet more med'cinal is it than that *moly*
That Hermes once to wise Ulysses gave.
Milton, Comus, I. 636.

But as ye hearb *moly* hath a floure as white as snow,
and a roote as blacke as incke, so age hath a white head,
showing peticie, but a black hart, swelling with mischiefe.
Lyly, Euphues and his England (Arber's Reprints, IV. 231).

Homer is of opinion That the principall and soveraigne
hearb of all others is *moly*; so called (as he thinketh) by
the Gods themselves. *Holland*, tr. of Pliny, xxv. 4.

2. Wild garlic, *Allium Moly*. The moly of Dioscorides is said to have been *Allium subhirsutum*; the dwarf moly is *A. Chamamoly*.

molybdate (mō-lib'dāt), *n.* [*< molybd*(ie) + *-ate*¹.] A compound of molybdic acid with a base.—**Molybdate of lead**, yellow lead ore; the mineral wulfenite. See *wulfenite*.

molybdena (mō-lib-dē'nā), *n.* [= F. *molybdène* = Sp. It. *molibdena* = Pg. *molybdene*, *molybdena*, < L. *molybdæna*, < Gr. *μολύβδαινα*, galena or litharge, < *μολύβδος*, lead, = L. *plumbum*, lead: see *plumb*.] Same as *molybdenum*.

molybdeniferous (mō'ib-dē-nif'e-rus), *a.* [*< L. molybdæna* (see *molybdæna*) + *ferre* = E. *bear*¹.] Containing molybdenum.

molybdenite (mō-lib-dē'nit), *n.* [*< molybdæna* + *-ite*².] Sulphid of molybdenum, occurring in foliated masses or in scales, less often in hexagonal crystals, of a lead-gray color and metallic luster. It is very soft, and, like graphite, which it closely resembles, leaves a trace on paper.

molybdenous (mō-lib-dē'nus), *a.* [*< molybdænum* + *-ous*.] Pertaining to or obtained from molybdenum.

molybdenum (mō-lib-dē'nūm), *n.* [*< NL. molybdænium*, a later form for L. *molybdæna*: see *molybdæna*.] Chemical symbol, Mo; atomic weight, 95.8. A metal of a silver-white color, but harder than silver, which fuses with difficulty, if at all, at the highest temperature of a wind-furnace. Its specific gravity is 8.6. It is chemically related to chromium, tungsten, and uranium, and, like those metals, forms trioxides which are acid-forming and yield very characteristic salts. It is remarkable for the number of oxides and corresponding chlorides which it forms; but it is the least important economically of the group to which it belongs. The most abundant ore of molybdenum is the sulphuret (molybdenite), and the strong external resemblance of this mineral to graphite (Latin *plumbago*) led to the confusion of molybdæna with that substance; moreover, external resemblance and certain chemical peculiarities caused still further difficulties of nomenclature, in which manganese, antimony, and even magnesia were involved. Thus, the peroxid of manganese was called by Linnaeus *molybdænium magnesi*. These perplexities were not cleared up until toward the end of the last century; but finally, as the result of the labors of Scheele, Bergman, and Hjelm (1778-90), the metal

molybdæna, or molybdenum, as it is now more generally called, was isolated from its combinations. The ores of molybdenum are somewhat widely diffused, but rarely occur in any considerable quantity. The principal molybdeniferous minerals are molybdenite and wulfenite. There is also a molybdic ocher (the trioxid) and a carbonate (paterite); various ores of iron also contain traces of this metal.

molybdic (mō-lib'dik), *a.* [= F. *molybdique*; as *molybd(ænum)* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or obtained from molybdenum.—**Molybdic acid**, H₂MoO₄, an acid of molybdenum, which may be obtained in yellow crystalline crusts. Its salts are called *molybdates*.—**Molybdic ocher**, native molybdic oxid.

molybdin (mō-lib'din), *n.* [*< molybd(ænum)* + *-in*².] Molybdic ocher.

molybdite (mō-lib'dit), *n.* [*< molybd(ænum)* + *-ite*².] Molybdic ocher.

molybdocolic (mō-lib-dō-kol'ik), *n.* [*< Gr. μολύβδος*, lead, + *κολική*, colic: see *colic*.] Lead-colic.

molybdomenite (mō-lib-dō-mē'nit), *n.* [*< Gr. μολύβδος*, lead, + *μήνη*, moon, + *-ite*² (cf. *selenite*).] A rare lead selenite, occurring in thin transparent scales of a white or greenish color, found with other selenium minerals at Cachagua in the Argentine Republic.

molybdoparesis (mō-lib-dō-par'e-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μολύβδος*, lead, + *πάρεσις*, palsy.] Lead-palsy.

molybdosis (mō-lib-dō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μολύβδος*, lead.] Lead-poisoning.

molyné (mō-li-nā'), *a.* [See *moline*.] In her., same as *moline* when applied to a cross.

molysite (mōl'i-sit), *n.* [Said to be < Gr. *μολύβδος*, var. of *μολύβδος*, a staining, defilement, < *μολύνειν*, stain, also half-cook, + *-ite*².] A chlorid of iron occurring as a thin yellow or red incrustation on lava at Vesuvius.

mom¹, *a., n., and v.* See *mum*¹.

momblement, *n.* See *mumblement*.

momblishness (mom'blish-nes), *n.* Muttering talk. *Bailey*, 1731.

mome¹ (mōm), *n.* [*< OF. mome*, a mask: see *mum*².] A buffoon; a fool; a blockhead; a ninny; a dull person; a stupid fellow.

I dare be bold awhile to play the *mome*,
Out of my sacke some other faults to lease.
Mir. for Mag., 466. (*Nares*.)

Mome, malt-horae, capon, coxcomb, idiot, patch!
Shak., C. of L., iii. 1. 32.

Words are but wind, but blowes come of lea,
A stout tongu'd lawyer's but a *mome*.
Brome's Songs (1661), p. 105. (*Halliwel*.)

Parnassus is not clome
By every such *mome*.
Drayton, Skeltoniad, p. 1373. (*Nares*.)

Away with this foolish *mome*!
Flodden Field (Child's Ballads, VII. 73).

mome² (mōm), *a.* [Cf. *mum*¹.] Soft; smooth. *Halliwel*. [North. Eng.]

mome³, *n.* [ME. *mome* = MD. *moeme*, D. *moei* = MLG. *mōme* = OHG. *muomā*, MHG. *muome*, G. *muhme*, aunt, cousin; cf. Icel. *mōna*, mother; prob. orig. 'mother's sister', and related to AS. *mōdor*, E. *mother*: see *mother*¹.] An aunt. *Nominal MS.* (*Halliwel*.)

momelet, *v.* An obsolete form of *mumble*.

moment (mō'ment), *n.* [*< F. moment* = Sp. Pg. It. *momento*, a moment, < L. *momentum*, a balance, balancing, alteration, a particle sufficient to turn the scales, hence a particle, point, point of time, short time, moment, a cause, circumstance, matter, weight, influence; contr. of **mov(i)mentum*, < *movere*, move: see *more*, *v.* Cf. *movement*.] 1. A space of time incalculably or indefinitely small. (a) Time too brief for reckoning; an instant: as, I have but a *moment* to spare; wait a *moment*.

We shall all be changed, in a *moment*, in the twinkling of an eye. *I Cor.* xv. 52.

Do not delay; the golden *moments* fly!
Longfellow, Masque of Pandora, vii.

(b) Precise point of time; exact or very instant, as of a motion, action, or occurrence: as, at that *moment* he expired.

A prince, the *moment* he is crown'd,
Inherits every virtue sound.
Swift, On Poetry, I. 90.

Every *moment* dies a man,
Every *moment* one is born.
Tennyson, Vision of Sio, iv.

(c) A brief interval; the passing time: in the phrase for a or the *moment*: as, for a *moment* he was at a loss.

The lip of truth shall be established for ever; but a lying tongue is but for a *moment*. *Prov.* xii. 19.

The "Daily News" expresses the general sense . . . in recognizing defeat as decisive for the *moment*.
New York Tribune, July 15, 1886.

2. The present time; especially, with the definite article, the precise instant of opportunity.

The *moment* should be improved; if suffered to pass away, it may never return.

Washington, in Bancroft's Hist. Const., I. 21.

3. Momentum; impetus; moving cause; impelling force or occasion.

Each on himself relied,
As only in his arm the moment lay
Of victory. *Milton, P. L., vi. 239.*

4. Notable purport; weight or value; importance; consequence: as, his opinions are of little moment to us.

Being for many respects of greater moment, to have them [princes] good and virtuous then any inferior sort of men. *Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 28.*

Capital criminals, or matters of moment, before the Chan himself, or Friule Counsellors, of whom they are always heard, and speedily discharged.

Capt. John Smith, True Travels, I. 36.

5t. A forcible or convincing plea.

He . . . pressed the former arguments, refuted the cavils, . . . and added . . . many moments and weights to his discourse. *Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 77.*

6. An essential or constituent element; an important factor.

It is a complete mistake historically to assume that the moment of Cartesianism is consciousness.

Veitch, Intro. to Descartes's Method, p. lxxix.

7. In math., an increment or decrement; an infinitesimal change in a varying quantity.—8. In mech., in general, effect; avail. The phrases in which it appears have exact meanings, though the precise sense in which the word itself is taken in these phrases is not always clear.—Bending-moment. Same as moment of flexure.—Equation of moments. See equation.—Logical moments. See logical.—Moment-axia of a couple, the line which represents in direction the direction of a couple, and by its length the moment.—Moment of a couple, the product of the force by the length of the arm.—Moment of a force. (a) With regard to a point, the product of a force by its distance from the point. (b) With reference to a line or axis, the product of the component of the force in the plane perpendicular to the line by the distance of that component from that line.—Moment of a magnet, or magnetic moment, the product of the numerical strength of either pole of the magnet by the distance between the poles.

The total moment of a magnet is the moment when it is at right angles to the lines of force.

J. E. H. Gordon, Elect. and Mag., I. 151.

Moment of deviation or distortion. Same as product of inertia (which see, under inertia).—Moment of flexure. See flexure.—Moment of inertia. See inertia.—Moment of rupture, the moment of flexure of a beam calculated for a predetermined or assumed breaking load and leverage. Its formula is $M = \frac{1}{2} f b h^2$, in which b = breadth, h = depth, n a factor varying with shape of cross-section, and f a factor depending on the nature of the material. Both factors n and f are determined and tabulated for different materials from experimental data.—Moment of stability of a body or structure supported at a given plane joint, the moment of the couple of forces which must be applied in a given vertical plane to that body or structure in addition to its own weight, in order to transfer the center of resistance of the joint to the limiting position consistent with stability. Rankine.—Virtual moment of a force, the product of the force by the virtual velocity of the point of application. = *Syn. 1. Moment, Minute, Instant, twinkling, second, rise, flash. A moment has duration, an instant has not; as, wait a moment; come this instant. Practically, however, the two are often the same. A minute is just sixty seconds; a moment is a short but less definite period.*

Moments make the year. *Young, Love of Fame, vi. 205.*

There are minutes that fix the fate
Of battles and of nations.

H. H. Brownell, The Bay-Fight.

The duke does greet you, general,
And he requires your haste-post-haste appearance,
Even on the instant. *Shak., Othello, I. 2. 38.*

moment (mō'ment), *v. t.* [*moment, n.*] To order or arrange to a moment.

All accidents are minuted and momented by Divine Providence. *Fuller, Worthies, Suffolk, II. 334. (Davies.)*

momenta, *n.* Plural of momentum.
momental (mō'men-tal or mō-men'tal), *a.* [*OF. momental, < LL. *momentalis (in adv. momentaliter), of a moment, < momentum, moment: see moment.*] 1t. Pertaining to a moment.—2t. Lasting but a moment; very brief.

Not one momental minute doth she swerve.
Bretton, Sir P. Sidney's Orania (1606).

3t. Momentous.—4. Of or pertaining to momentum.—Momenta ellipsoid. See ellipsoid.

momentally† (mō'men-tal-i), *adv.* 1. For a moment.

Air but momentally remaining in our bodies hath no proportionable space for its conversion, only of length enough to refrigerate the heart. *Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err.*

2. From moment to moment.

Momentally the corporeal spirits are dissolved and consumed, as also, in like manner, the humours, and solide parts. *Benvenuto, Passengers' Dialogues (1612). (Nares.)*

momentanet, *a.* [*OF. momentaine, < LL. momentaneus, of a moment: see momentaneous.*] Momentaneous; momentary.

You will remember how transitoria this present life is, and how short and momentane the pleasure of this fifthle flesh is. *Stor, Chronicles, The Mercians, an. 749.*

momentaneous† (mō'men-tā'nē-us), *a.* [= *F. momentanée, OF. momentaine (see momentane) = Sp. momentáneo = Pg. It. momentaneo, < LL. momentaneus, < L. momentum, a moment: see moment.*] 1. Lasting for a moment; momentary. *Johnson.*—2. Pertaining to instants of time; instantaneous.

momentaninesst (mō'men-tā-ni-nes), *n.* [*momentany + -ness.*] Momentariness. *Bp. Hall, Character of Man.*

momentany† (mō'men-tā-ni), *a.* [*< LL. momentaneus: see momentaneous.*] Lasting for a moment; momentary.

Making it momentany as a sound,
Swift as a shadow, short as any dream.
Shak., M. N. D., I. 1. 143.

Other momentany delights only supple the forehead, not unburthen and solace the heart. *Ford, Line of Life.*

momentarily (mō'men-tā-ri-li), *adv.* 1. So as to be momentary; for a moment.

I repeatedly watched the flowers, and only once saw a humble-bee momentarily alight on one, and then fly away. *Darwin, Different Forms of Flowers, p. 84.*

2. From moment to moment: as, he is momentarily expected.

Why endow the vegetable bird with wings, which nature has made momentarily dependent upon the soil?
Shenstone. (Latham.)

momentariness (mō'men-tā-ri-nes), *n.* The state of being momentary.

momentary (mō'men-tā-ri), *a.* [*< LL. momentarius, of a moment, brief, < L. momentum, a moment: see moment.*] 1. Lasting but a moment or for a very short time; of short duration: as, a momentary pang.

Jove's lightning, the precursors
Of the dreadful thunder-claps, more momentary
And slight-outrunning were not.

Shak., Tempest, I. 2. 202.

With wings more momentary-swift than thought.
Shak., T. and C., iv. 2. 14.

Upon serious consideration of the frailty and uncertainty of this momentary life, . . . I . . . do make and declare . . . my last will and testament.

Winthrop, Hist. New England, II. 436.

His griefs are momentary and his joys immortal.
Steele, Spectator, No. 75.

2. Short-lived; likely to die soon or at any moment. [Obsolete or archaic.]

Men are the subjects of fortune, and therefore momentary. *Greene, Penelope's Web (1587).*

Only give it [this paper] leave to tell you that that lord whom perchance the kug may be pleased to hear in it is an old and momentary man. *Donne, Letters, cxxix.*

That hour perhaps
Is not so far when momentary man
Shall seem no more a something to himself.

Tennyson, Lucretius.

3. Occurring every moment: as, momentary interruptions.

The due clock swinging slow with sweepy sway,
Measuring time's flight with momentary sound.

Warton, Inscriptions.

momently (mō'ment-li), *adv.* From moment to moment; every moment.

Of tuneful Caves and playful Waterfalls—
Of Mountains varying momentarily their crests—
Proud be this Land!

Wordsworth, Glen of Loch Etive.

Momently the martyr's iron throat
Roared from the trenches.

Whittier, Dream of Pie Nono.

momentous (mō'men'tus), *a.* [*< LL. momentosus, of a moment, < L. momentum, a moment: see moment.*] Of moment or consequence; of surpassing importance; critical.

We ought constantly to bear in our mind this momentous truth, that in the hands of the Deity time is nothing, that he has eternity to act in. *Paley, Sermons, xxii.*

The emigration of the fathers of these twelve commonwealths . . . was the most momentous event of the seventeenth century. *Bancroft, Hist. U. S., II. 450.*

= *Syn. Grave, serious.*
momentously (mō'men'tus-li), *adv.* To a momentous degree; with important effect or influence: as, this engagement bore momentously on the course of the war.

momentousness (mō'men'tus-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being momentous or of grave importance.

These and many other difficulties beset Dr. M— in the course of his study; nor is he unaware of their variety or momentousness. *Amer. Jour. Philol., VIII. 225.*

momentum (mō'men'tum), *n.*; pl. momenta (-tā). [*< L. momentum, balance, alteration, cause, etc., orig. 'a movement': see moment.*] 1. In mech., the product of the mass and velocity of a body; the quantity of motion of a body. In all relations between bodies, such as impacts, the algebraic sum of the momenta is preserved constant. See energy.

When the velocity is the same, . . . the momentum, or moving force, of bodies is directly proportional to their mass or quantity of matter. . . . When the momenta of two bodies are equal, their velocities will be in the inverse proportion of their quantities of matter.

Lardner, Handbook of Nat. Philos., §§ 195, 199.

The rate of mass displacement is momentum, just as the rate of displacement is velocity.

Clerk Maxwell, Matter and Motion, art. lxvii.

2. An impulse; an impelling force; impetus.

This preponderating weight . . . completed that momentum of ignorance, rashness, presumption, and lust of plunder which nothing has been able to resist.

Burke, Rev. in France.

He never asks whether the political momentum set up by his measure, in some cases decreasing but in other cases greatly increasing, will or will not have the same general direction with other like momenta.

H. Spencer, Man vs. State, p. 26.

3. Constituent or essential element. Compare moment, 6.

I shall state the several momenta of the distinction in separate propositions. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

4. In musical notation, an eighth-rest.

momie, *n.* A variant of mummy.

momie-cloth, *n.* See mummy-cloth.

Momier (mō'mi-er), *n.* [*F., lit. a mummer: see mummer.*] A term of reproach applied to those Swiss Calvinists who, about 1818, separated from the state church and maintained a strict Calvinistic theology and Methodist discipline.

momish† (mō'mish), *a.* [*< momel + -ish.*] Foolish; dull. *Lerins.*

Thy pleasant framed style
Discovered lies to momish mouths.
Verses prefixed to Googe's Eglogs. (Davies.)

momism† (mō'mizm), *n.* [*< Momus, 1, + -ism.*] Carping; faultfinding. *Minshew.*

momist† (mō'mist), *n.* [*< Momus, 1, + -ist.*] A faultfinder.

As for the crabbed & critical interpretation of many, . . . I weigh it little, and lesse the detraacting speeches of barking Momists. *Times's Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 111.*

mommeryt, *n.* An obsolete form of mummery.

momnick†, *n.* [*Var. of mammoek, n.*] A scarecrow. [*Prov. Eng.*]

momnick (mō'm'ik), *v. t.* [*Var. of mammoek, v.*] To eat awkwardly; mess or make a mess of: as, he momnicks his food. [Obsolete or prov.]

mommy (mō'mi), *n.*; pl. mommies (-iz). [*A var. of mummy; cf. old-wife, old-squaw, old-granny, etc.*] A duck. *Harelda glacialis*, the old-wife or south-southerly. [*Cape May, New Jersey.*]

Momordica (mō-mōr'di-ki), *n.* [*NL. (Tournefort, 1700), so called in allusion to the seeds, which have the appearance of being bitten; < L. mordere (perf. momordi), bite: see mordant.*] A genus of plants of the natural order Cucurbitaceae and the tribe Cucurmerineae, characterized by the stamens being inserted below the mouth of the calyx, by the calyx being provided with two or three scales, and by having a campanulate corolla and simple tendrils. They are climbing herbs, either annual or perennial, having entire lobed or compound leaves and rather small white or yellowish flowers, which are monocious or dioecious. The fruit is oblong or cylindrical, berry-like or opening into three valves, having few or many seeds. Twenty-five species are known, natives chiefly of Africa, but also of tropical Asia and Australia. They are plain plants except for their fruit, which in some species is red or orange-yellow, and which bursts when fully ripe, disclosing the red-seeded seeds. Such are the species *M. balsamina*, the balsam-apple, and *M. charantia*, sometimes called balsam-pear, the best-known cultivated species. The squarling cucumber, which grows in the south of Europe, was formerly placed in this genus, under the name *M. elaterium*, but is now regarded as the type of a distinct genus, *Ebelium*.

momot (mō'mot), *n.* Same as motmot.

Momota (mō-mō'tā), *n.* [*NL.*] Same as Momotus. *Shair, 1809.*

Momotidae (mō-mot'i-dē), *n. pl.* [*NL., < Momotus + -idae.*] An American family of serratorostrated picarian birds, typified by the genus *Momotus*; the motmots or sawbills. They are related to the kingfishers. The tail is long and graduated, of 10 or 12 rectrices, of which the middle pair are usually long-exserted and spatulated, forming a pair of rackets; the plumage is attershafted, the bill serrated, and the sternum doubly fenestrated; there are no caeca nor spinal apterium; and there are two carotids. The *Momotidae* are confined to the warmer parts of America. There are only about 15 species, of the genera *Momotus*, *Crybelus*, *Eurypthengus*, *Eumomota*, *Prionorhynchus*, and *Hylomanes*. The family is also called *Primitidae*. See motmot.

Momotinae (mō-mō-ti-nē), *n. pl.* [*NL., < Momotus + -inae.*] 1. The only subfamily of *Momotidae*. Also called *Primitinae*.—2. The *Momotidae* as a subfamily of some other family.

Momotus (mō-mō'tus), *n.* [*NL.: see motmot, motmot.*] The typical genus of *Momotidae*, established by Brisson in 1760. It was formerly coextensive with the family, but is now restricted to such species as *M. brantienis*, *M. coralliceps*, the blue-headed sawbill, is the only member of its genus or family found



Blue-headed Sawbill (*Momotus caruleiceps*).

so far north as the Mexican border of the United States. Also *Momotus*, *Baryphonus*, and *Prionites*. See *motmot*. **Momus** (mō'mus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *Mōmos*, a personification of *mōmos*, blame, ridicule.] 1. In classical myth., a son of Night, the god of railery and censure. He is said to have complained that the man made by Vulcan had not a window in his breast to let his thoughts be seen. 2. In ornith., a genus of humming-birds, of the family *Trochilidae*, the type of which is *M. idalia* of Brazil. *Mulsant and Verreaux*, 1866.—A disciple or a son (or daughter) of *Momus*, a facetious or funny person; a wag; a clown in a circus.

"I do not think that Wickam is a person of very cheerful spirits, or what one would call a —" "A daughter of *Momus*," Miss Tox softly suggested.

Dickens, *Domhey* and *Son*, viii.

mon¹, *n.* An obsolete form of *moon¹*. **mon²** (mon), *n.* A dialectal (especially Scotch) form of *man*. See *man*, and compare *mun⁴*.

mon³, *v. i.* Same as *moon*.

mon⁴ (mon), *n.* [Jap.] A personal crest, badge, or cognizance used in Japan and introduced into decoration of all sorts. For examples, see *kiku-mon* and *kirimon*.

mon-. See *mono-*.

mona (mō'nā), *n.* [NL., < Sp. Pg. It. *mona*, a female monkey; see *monkey*.] An African monkey, *Cercopithecus mona*, of highly variegated coloration and docile disposition, often kept in captivity. See *ent* under *Cercopithecus*.



Tokugawa Mon—that is, the mon of the Tokugawa family.

monacal¹, *a.* An obsolete spelling of *monachal*. **monacanthid** (mon-a-kan'thid), *a.* [Gr. *μονάκανθος*, with one spine (see *monacanthous*) + *-id²*.] Having uniserial adambulacral spines, as a starfish: distinguished from *diplocanthid* and *polyacanthid*.

Monacanthinae (mon'a-kan-thi'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Monacanthus* + *-inae*.] A subfamily of balistoid fishes, typified by the genus *Monacanthus*. They have the anterior dorsal fin reduced to a single spine upon the head (whence the name), and have from 18 to 21 vertebrae (7 abdominal and 11 to 14 caudal). The subfamily includes a number of tropical and subtropical marine fishes, some of which are known as *leather-jackets*, on account of their villous coriaceous integuments.

monacanthine (mon-a-kan'thin), *a. and n.* 1. *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Monacanthinae*.

2. *n.* A fish of the subfamily *Monacanthinae*. **monacanthous** (mon-a-kan'thus), *a.* [Gr. *μονάκανθος*, with one spine or prickle, < *μόνος*, single, + *ἀκανθα*, a spine or prickle: see *acantha*.] Having but one spine; monacanthine.

Monacanthus (mon-a-kan'thus), *n.* [NL.: see *monacanthous*.] The typical genus of *Monacanthinae*, having a spine for a first dorsal fin. *Cuvier*, 1817. They are numerous in warm seas; *M. occidentalis* is West Indian, and is occasionally found on the southern coast of the United States.

Monacha (mon'a-kā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μοναχός*, single, solitary, < *μόνος*, single: see *monk*.] 1. A genus of mollusks.—2. In ornith., same as *Monasa*. *P. L. Slater*, 1882.

Monasa of Vieillot I have ventured to correct into *Monacha*. *Slater*, *Monog. Puffbirds*, p. xi.

monachal (mon'a-kal), *a.* [Formerly also *monacal*; < OF. *monachal*, *monacal*, F. *monacal* = Sp. Pg. *monacal* = It. *monacale*, < ML. *monachalis*, of a monk, < LL. *monachus*, a monk: see *monk*.]

Of or pertaining to monks or nuns; belonging to or characteristic of monastic life, especially with reference to external relations or personal conduct; monastic; monkish: as, *monachal* morals; *monachal* austerity.

Robert de Brunne, to illustrate *monachal* morals, interspersed domestic stories; and . . . that rhyming monk affords the most ancient specimens of English tales in verse. *I. D'Israeli*, *Amen. of Lit.*, i. 208.

monachism (mon'a-kizm), *n.* [= F. *monachisme* = Sp. *monaquismo* = Pg. It. *monachismo*, < ML. *monachismus*, < LGr. *μοναχισμός*, monkery, < *μοναχός*, a monk: see *monk*.] 1. The principle of living in the manner of monks; the system or course of life pursued by monks and nuns; primarily, the practice of living alone in religious retirement from the world; religious seclusion; secondarily, the corporate life of religious communities under vows of poverty, celibacy, and obedience to a superior. See *monk*.

The root-idea of *monachism* is . . . retirement from society in search of some ideal of life which society cannot supply, but which is thought attainable by abnegation of self and withdrawal from the world. This definition applies to all forms of *monachism*, . . . whether amongst Brahmins, Buddhists, Jews, Christians, Moslems, or the communitarian societies of the present day, even when theoretically anti-theological. This broad general conception of *monachism* is differenced in the following ways:—It may take the form of absolute separation, so far as practicable, from all human intercourse, so as to give the whole life to solitary contemplation—the anchoritic type; or it may seek fellowship with kindred spirits in a new association for the same common end—the cenobitic type; it may abandon society as incurably corrupt, as a City of Destruction out of which the fugitive must flee absolutely—the Oriental view, for the most part; or it may consider itself as having a mission to influence and regenerate society—which has been, on the whole, and with minor exceptions, the Western theory of the monastic life. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 698.

2. A monastic characteristic or peculiarity; also, such characteristics collectively.

Florence of Worcester, Hunningdon, Simeon of Durham, Hoveden, Mathew of Westminster, and many others of obscurer note, with all their *monachisms*. *Milton*, *Hist. Eng.*, iv.

Monachus (mon'a-kus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μοναχός*, single, solitary, LGr. a monk: see *monk*.] 1. In mammal., a genus of *Phocidae*, having four incisors above and below; the monk-seals. There are 2 species. *M. albiventer* is the seal of the Mediterranean and Black Sea. *M. tropicalis* is the West Indian seal. Also called *Pelagius* and *Heliphocia*.

2. In ornith., a genus of warblers containing such as the common blackcap, *Sylvia atricapilla*. *J. J. Kaup*, 1829.—3. In entom., a large and important genus of leaf-beetles, erected by Suffrian in 1852. It is composed of small bluish beetles with or without red spots, and with the body very convex. There are about 100 species, all American, of which 6 belong to North America and the rest to more tropical regions.

monacid (mon-as'id), *a.* [Gr. *μόνος*, single, + *E. acid*.] Capable of saturating a single molecule of a monobasic acid: applied to hydroxids and basic oxids.

monact (mon-akt'), *a. and n.* [Gr. *μόνος*, single, + *ἄκτις*, a ray.] 1. *a.* Having only one ray; monactinal.

2. *n.* A monactinal sponge-spicule.

monactinal (mo-nak'ti-nal), *a.* [Gr. *μονακτίνος*, single-rayed, < *μόνος*, single, + *ἄκτις*, a ray.] Single-rayed; uniradiate, as a sponge-spicule.

monactine (mo-nak'tin), *a.* [Gr. *μόνος*, single, + *ἄκτις* (aktiv-), a ray.] Same as *monactinal*. *Sollas*.

Monactinellinae (mo-nak'ti-ne-lī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *μόνος*, single, + *ἄκτις* (aktiv-), a ray, + *dim. -ella* + *-inae*.] A group, subordinal or other, of fibrosilicious or ceratosilicoid sponges, having comparatively little ceratode, the skeleton being mostly composed of single straight silicious spicules, whence the name. The bread-crumb sponge, *Halichondria panicea*, is a characteristic example. See *Monaxonida*.

monactinelline (mo-nak'ti-nel'in), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Monactinellinae*.

monad (mon'ad), *n. and a.* [= F. *monade* = Sp. *monada* = Pg. *monada* = It. *monade*, < LL. *monas* (monad-), < Gr. *μόνας* (monad-), a unit, unity, as adj. solitary, single, < *μόνος* (Ionic *μοῖνος*, Doric *μόνος*, orig. **μῶνος*), alone, solitary, single, sole, only; appar. akin to *μία*, fem. of *εἷς* (ev-), one.] 1. *n.* 1. In metaph., an individual and indivisible substance. The word was introduced into philosophy by Giordano Bruno to denote the minimum parts of substances supposed by him to be at once psychical and material. In the philosophy of Leibnitz the conception of the monad is that of an absolutely unextended substance existing in space, its existence consisting in its activities, which are ideas; and the universe was conceived by him as made up of such existences. The history of each

monad follows an internal law, and all interaction between the monads is excluded; but there is a preestablished harmony between these laws for the different monads. (See *Leibnitzian*.) The Leibnitzian theory of the monad was, in many particulars, revived by Hermann Lotze.

Pythagoras his *monads*, so much talked of, were nothing else but corporeal atoms.

Cudworth, *Intellectual System*, p. 13.

The soul is a *monad* (according to Bruno). It is never entirely without a body. God is the *monad of monads*; he is the minimum, because all things are external to him, and at the same time the maximum, since all things are in him. . . . The atoms of the ancients differed from one another in magnitude, figure, and position, but not qualitatively or in internal character. The *monads* of Leibnitz, on the contrary, are qualitatively differentiated by their ideas. All *monads* have ideas, but the ideas of the different *monads* are of different degrees of clearness. . . . God is the primitive *monad*; all other *monads* are his fulgurations. *Ueberweg*, *Hist. Philos.* (tr. by Morris), II. 27.

2. In *biol.*: (*a*) Any simple single-celled organism. The name covers a great many similar but not necessarily related unicellular organisms, some of which are monads in sense (*b*), others being plants; others again are free flagellate cells representing an embryonic condition of some other organism or of wholly indeterminate character.

We are warranted in considering the body as a commonwealth of *monads*, each of which has independent powers of life, growth, and reproduction.

H. Spencer, *Social Statics*, p. 493.

(*b*) In *zool.*, specifically, a flagellate infusorian; one of the *Infusoria flagellata*, characterized by the possession of one or two long whip-like flagella, and generally exhibiting an endoplast and a contractile vacuole. The word in this sense is derived from the name of the genus *Monas*.—3. In *chem.*, an element whose atoms have the lowest valence or atomicity, which valence is therefore taken as unity.

II. *a.* In *chem. and biol.*, of or pertaining to monads; of the nature of a monad; monadiform.

Many *monad* metals give us their line spectra at a low degree of heat. *J. N. Lockyer*, *Spect. Anal.*, p. 124.

There is reason to think that certain organisms which pass through a *monad* stage of existence, such as the Myxomycetes, are, at one time of their lives, dependent upon external sources for their protein matter, or are animals; and, at another period, manufacture it, or are plants.

Huxley, *Animal and Vegetable Kingdoms*.

monad-deme (mon'ad-dēm), *n.* [Gr. *μόνας*, single, + *δῆμος*, a deme.] A colony or aggregate of undifferentiated monads.

Starting from the unit of the first order, the plastid or monad, and terming any undifferentiated aggregate a deme, we have a *monad-deme*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 843.

monadelph¹ (mon'a-delf), *n.* [Gr. *μόνος*, single, + *ἄδελφος*, brother: see *adelph¹*.] In *bot.*, a plant whose stamens are united in one body or set by the filaments.

monadelph² (mon'a-delf), *n.* [Gr. *μόνος*, single, + *ἄδελφος*, brother: see *adelph¹*.] In *zool.*, a member of that division of mammals in which the uterus is single.

Monadelphia¹ (mon-a-del'fi-ā), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *μόνος*, alone, + *ἀδελφία*, < *ἀδελφός*, brother: see *adelph¹*.] The name given by Linnaeus to his sixteenth class of plants, comprising those that have their stamens united into one set by their filaments.



Monadelphous Flower.

Monadelphia² (mon-a-del'fi-ā), *n. pl.* An erroneous form for *Monodelphia*.

monadelphian (mon-a-del'fi-an), *a.* [Gr. *μόνος*, single, + *ἄδελφος*, brother: see *adelph¹*.] Same as *monadelphous*.

monadelphic (mon-a-del'fik), *a.* [As *Monadelphia¹* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to a family consisting of a single individual.—**Monadelphic form**, in *math.*, a form belonging to a monadelphic type.—**Monadelphic type**, in *math.*, a type containing a single numerical parameter.

monadelphon (mon-a-del'fon), *n.* [NL.: see *Monadelphia¹*.] In *bot.*, an androecium of which the filaments are combined into a single column.

monadelphous (mon-a-del'fus), *a.* [As *monadelph¹* + *-ous*.] In *bot.*, having the stamens united into one set by their filaments; belonging or relating to the class *Monadelphia*.

monadial (mō-nad'i-ā-ri), *n.*; pl. *monadialies* (-riz). [Gr. *μόναδιον*, < LL. *monas* (monad-), a monad: see *monad*.] The common envelop of a colony of monads or monadiform infusorians.

monadic (mō-nad'ik), *a.* [Gr. *μοναδικός*, single, < *μόνος* (monad-), a unit: see *monad*.] 1. Pertaining to monads; having the nature or character of a monad.—2. Single; not occurring in pairs. [Rare.]

So, too, we have the seven openings of the head, the three twin pairs of eyes, ears, and nostrils, with the *monadic* mouth to make the seventh. *J. Hadley*, *Essays*, p. 342.

monadical (mō-nad'i-kal), *a.* [*< monadic + -al.*] Same as *monadic*. *Dr. H. More, Def. of Philosophie Cabbala, App. ix.*

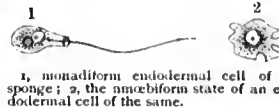
monadically (mō-nad'i-kal-i), *adv.* As a monad or unit; by oneness.

Every number subsists monadically in unity.

T. Taylor, Trans. of Plotinus (1794), Int., p. xxxix.

Monadidae (mō-nad'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., *< LL. monas (monad-) + -idae.*] The monads proper, a family of flagellate infusorians. These animalcules are naked or filiculate, and entirely free-swimming, with the flagellum single and terminal, no distinct oral aperture, an endoplast or nucleus, and usually one or more contractile vacuoles. Also *Monadella*.

monadiform (mō-nad'i-form), *a.* [*< LL. monas (monad-) + L. forma, form.*] In *biol.*, having the form or character of a monad; resembling a monad. *Huxley, Anat. Invert., p. 96.*



1, monadiform endodermal cell of a sponge; 2, the monadiform state of an endodermal cell of the same.

monadigerous (mon-a-dij'e-rus), *a.* [*< LL. monas (monad-) + L. gerere, carry: see -ger-, -gerous.*] In *zool.*, bearing or composed of monads or monadiform cells; as, the *monadigerous* layer of a sponge, which is the layer of cells lining the walls of the flagellated chambers of sponges. *H. James Clark.*

Monadina (mon-a-di-nā), *n. pl.* [NL., *< LL. monas (monad-) + -ina.*] Ehrenberg's name of the monads or flagellate infusorians now called *Monadidae*.

monadine (mon'a-din), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Monadina* or *Monadidae*; having the character of a monad. *Carpenter, Micros., § 418.*

Monadineæ (mon-a-din'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Cienkowski), *< Gr. monas (monad-), a unit, + in- + -eæ.*] An order of fungi of the class *Myxomycetes*. They are slimy plants growing in moist places, frequently parasitic, and produce zoospores, sporocysts, plasmodia, zoospores, and indurating spores, the zoospores emitting at maturity one to many zoospores or amoeba-like bodies.

monadism (mon'a-diz-m), *n.* [= *F. monadisme* = *Sp. monadismo*; as *monad + -ism.*] 1. A philosophical system which accepts, in some form, the theory of monads; also, a theory of monads.

Not unfrequently he [Leibnitz] introduces his theory of *monadism* by the argument that there must be simple substances since there are composite things, for the composite is only an aggregate of simple units.

E. Caird, Philos. of Kant, p. 86.

2. The application of the conception of the monad to the solution of the problems of chemistry and physics; atomism.

Of the different forms of the atomic theory, that of Bosovich may be taken as an example of the purest *monadism*. *Encyc. Brit., III. 37.*

monadology (mon-a-dol'ō-jī), *n.* [= *F. monadologie*, *< Gr. monas (monad-), a unit (see monad), + -logia, < lōgōn, speak: see -ology.*] In the philosophy of Leibnitz, the doctrine of monads; also, any similar metaphysical theory, as that of Lotze. See *monad*, 1.

Leibnitz's *monadology* may be a true system; but also it may not; and our faculties do not enable us to say whether it is or is not. *Leslie Stephen, Eng. Thought, i. § 35.*

Lotze, however, saves himself from a materialistic dualism through his *monadology*. *Mind, XII. 589.*

monal (mō-nāl'), *n.* Same as *monad*.

monamine (mon'am-in), *n.* [*< Gr. monos, single, + E. amine.*] One of a class of chemical compounds formed by substituting one or more alcohol radicals for the hydrogen in a single ammonia molecule. Monamines are *primary, secondary, or tertiary*, according as one, two, or three atoms of hydrogen are replaced.

monanapestic (mon-an-a-pes'tik), *a.* [*< Gr. monos, single, + anapestos, anapest: see anapestic.*] In *anc. pros.*, containing but one anapest: noting certain logaædic meters. See *monodactylic*.

monander (mō-nan'dēr), *n.* [*< Gr. monos, single, + andrōn (andrōn-), man, male (in mod. bot. stamen).*] Cf. *monandrous*.] In *bot.*, a plant having one stamen only.

Monandria (mō-nan'dri-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Gr. monos, single, + andrōn (andrōn-), man, male (in mod. bot. stamen).*] The first class in Linnæus's system of plants, comprehending all genera with perfect flowers having only one stamen.

monandrian (mō-nan'dri-an), *a.* [*< Monandria + -an.*] Same as *monandrous*.

monandrous (mō-nan'drus), *a.* [*< Gr. monos, single, + andrōn (andrōn-), man, male. In def. 2, cf. Monandria.*] 1. In *zool.* and *anthrop.*: (a) Having one male or husband; living in monandry; monogamous,

as a female. (h) Relating to monandry: as, a *monandrous* system or custom.—2. In *bot.*, having a single stamen; belonging to or having the characters of the class *Monandria*.

monandry (mō-nan'dri), *n.* [*< Gr. monandria, the having but one husband, < monos, single, + andrōn, man, male (in mod. bot. stamen): see monandrous.*] The monandrous state; the practice of having only one husband.

Once introduced, *monandry* must necessarily spread in proportion as life becomes easier; for a man to have a wife to himself must be the respectable thing, and with this there will go a corresponding progress towards civilized ideas of conjugal fidelity. *W. H. Smith, Kinship and Marriage, p. 141.*

monanthous (mō-nan'thus), *a.* [*< Gr. monos, single, + anthos, flower.*] In *bot.*, producing but one flower: said of a plant or peduncle.

monarch (mon'ärk), *n.* [Early mod. *E. monarke*; *< OE. (and F.) monarque* = *Sp. monarca* = *Pg. monarcha* = *It. monarca*, *< LL. monarcha*, *< Gr. monárchēs, monárchos, ruling alone, a monarch, dictator, a sovereign (cf. monárchēs, rule alone), < monos, alone, + árchein, rule.*] 1. The chief of a monarchy; a supreme governor for life, entitled variously emperor (or empress), king (or queen), czar (or czarina), sultan, shah, etc.; primarily, a sole or autocratic ruler of a state, but in modern times generally a hereditary sovereign with more or less limited powers. See *monarchy*.

It [mercy] becomes
The throned monarch better than his crown.

Shak., M. of V., iv. 1. 189.

The Sovereign, if a single person, is or should be called a *Monarch*. *Maine, Early Hist. of Institutions, p. 350.*

2. Any possessor of absolute power or superiority; one who or that which holds a dominating or preëminent position, literally or figuratively: as, the oak is the *monarch* of the forest.

Come, thou monarch of the vine,
Plumply Bacchus with pink eyne!

Shak., A. and C., ii. 7 (song).

I am monarch of all I survey.

My right there is none to dispute.

Cowper, Alexander Selkirk.

= *Syn.* 1. King, etc. (see *prince*), potentate, autocrat, despot.

Monarcha (mō-när'kä), *n.* [NL., *< LL. monarcha, a monarch: see monarch.*] An extensive genus of true flycatchers, of the family *Muscicapidae*, founded by Vigors and Horsfield in 1826. It contains about 25 species, especially characteristic of Australia, New Guinea, the Moluccas, and Polynesia. They are birds of brilliant and variegated coloration.

monarchal (mō-när'kal), *a.* [= *It. monarchale*; as *monarch + -al.*] Of or pertaining to a monarch; befitting a monarch; sovereign.

The princes' persons being in all *monarchal* governments the very knot of the people's welfare.

Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, v.

Satan, whom new transcendent glory raised

Above his fellows, with *monarchal* pride,

Conscious of highest worth, unmoved thus spake.

Milton, P. L., ii. 428.

monarchess (mon'är-kes), *n.* [*< monarch + -ess.*] A female monarch; a queen or empress.

The *monarchess* of the four-corner'd earth.

Middleton, Solomon Paraphrased, viii.

Rome, what made her such a *Monarchess*, but only the adventures of her youth, not in riots at home, but in dangers abroad?

Capt. John Smith, Works, II. 197.

monarchia (mō-när'ki-ä), *n.* [LL.: see *monarchy*.] In *theol.*, same as *monarchy*, 5.

monarchial (mō-när'ki-äl), *a.* [*< LL. monarchia, monarchy (see monarchy), + -al.*] Same as *monarchical*.

If all the evils which can arise among us from the republican form of our government, from this day to the day of judgment, could be put into a scale against what this country suffers from its *monarchial* form in a week, . . . the latter would be preponderate.

Jefferson, Correspondence, II. 205.

Monarchian (mō-när'ki-an), *n.* [= *F. monarchien* = *Pg. monarchiano*; *< Gr. monárchēs, monarch, monárchia, monarchy: see monarchy and -an.*] One of a body of Antitrinitarian Christians in the latter part of the second and the third century. They were divided into two groups—the *dynamic (dynamistic)* or *rationalistic Monarchians*, who regarded Christ as filled with a divine power and denied his divinity, and the *Patristians*, who regarded the Father and the Son as the same; the latter were called *Modalistic Monarchians*, from their advocacy of a threefold mode or manifestation of the deity.

By *monarchians* of the former [dynamic] class Christ was held to be a mere man, miraculously conceived indeed, but constituted the Son of God simply by the infinitely

high degree in which he had been filled with Divine wisdom and power. *Encyc. Brit., XVI. 719.*

Monarchianism (mō-när'ki-an-izm), *n.* [*< Monarchian + -ism.*] The theological doctrine respecting the Godhead maintained by the Monarchians.

Modalistic *monarchianism*, conceiving that the whole fulness of the Godhead dwelt in Christ, took exception to the "subordinationism" of some church writers, and maintained that the names Father and Son were only two different designations of the same subject, the one God, who "with reference to the relations in which He had previously stood to the world is called the Father, but in reference to His appearance in humanity is called the Son." *Encyc. Brit., XVI. 719.*

monarchianistic (mō-när'ki-an-istik), *a.* [*< Monarchian + -istic.*] Relating to or resembling the theory of the Monarchians.

Monarchianistic comparisons of Augustine.

Ueberwey, Hist. Philos. (trans.), i.

monarchic (mō-när'kik), *a.* [*< F. monarchique* = *Sp. monárquico* = *Pg. monarchico* = *It. monarchico*, *< Gr. monárchikos*, of a monarch or monarchial, *< monárchos, a monarch: see monarch, monarchy.*] Relating or pertaining to a monarch or to monarchy; monarchial.

The *monarchic* and aristocratical and popular partisans have been jointly laying their roots to the root of all government.

Burke, Wind. of Nat. Society.

Without justice all forms, democratic or monarchic, are tyrannical alike.

Froude, Caesar, p. 190.

monarchical (mō-när'ki-kal), *a.* [*< F. monarchic + -al.*] 1. Pertaining to a monarch or to monarchy; characteristic of or subject to a monarch; of the nature of monarchy: as, *monarchical* rule or methods; a *monarchical* country or government.

Monarchical their State,

But prudently confined, and mingled wise
Of each harmonious power. *Thomson, Liberty, iv.*

In a *monarchical* state in which the constitution is strong, the laws may be relaxed without danger.

Goldsmith, Citizen of the World, i.

It is not impossible that the political movements of our time, which seem on the surface to have a tendency to democracy, may have in reality a *monarchical* bias.

Disraeli.

2. Of or pertaining to government by a monarch.

It was not the *Monarchical* way of Government that was so displeasing to God or Samuel; for their Government was of that Form already. *Stillingfleet, Sermons, II. iv.*

3. Regarding monarchy as the best form of government; adhering to the principles of monarchy. The name *Monarchical party* was often applied to the Federalists of the United States by their opponents. Also *monarchical*.

= *Syn.* See *prince* and *royal*.

monarchically (mō-när'ki-kal-i), *adv.* In the form of a monarchy, or in accordance with the principles or methods of monarchical government.

monarchise, monarchiser. See *monarchize, monarchizer*.

monarchism (mon'är-kizm), *n.* [*< F. monarchisme* = *Sp. monarchismo*; as *monarch + -ism.*] The principles of monarchy: love of or preference for monarchy.

monarchist (mon'är-kist), *n.* [*< F. monarchiste* = *Sp. monarchista* = *Pg. It. monarchista*; as *monarch + -ist.*] An advocate of or believer in monarchy; one who holds or maintains monarchical principles.

I proceed to examine the next supposition of the church *monarchists*, which is, That Saint Peter's primacy with its rights and prerogatives was not personal but derivable to his successors.

Barrow, On the Pope's Supremacy.

There is no Frenchman, be he Republican or *Monarchist*,

who does not feel this insult. *Lucas, Bismarck, II. 141.*

monarchize (mon'är-kiz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *monarchized*, pp. *monarchizing*. [= *F. monarchiser*; as *monarch + -ize.*] 1. *Intrans.* To play the king; act as a monarch.

Allowing him a breath, a little scene

To *monarchize*, be fear'd, and kill with looks.

Shak., Rich. II., iii. 2. 165.

II. *trans.* 1. To rule over as a monarch.

By whom three sever'd Realms in one shall firmly stand,
As Britain-founding Brute first *monarchized* the Land.

Dryden, Polyolbion, v. 68.

2. To convert into a monarchy.

So far we shall be from mending our condition by *monarchizing* our Government, whatever new Concept now possesses us.

Milton, Free Commonwealth.

[In all senses obsolete or unusual.]

Also spelled *monarchise*.

monarchizer (mon'är-kiz-er), *n.* One who plays the monarch, or upholds monarchy; a monarchist. Also spelled *monarchiser*. [Rare.]

Let the pride

Of these our irreligious *monarchizers*

Be crown'd in blood.

Heywood, Rape of Locrine, iii.

monarchy (mon'är-ki), *n.*; pl. *monarchies* (-kiz). [*< ME. monarchie = F. monarchie = Sp. monarquía = Pg. It. monarchia, < LL. monarchia, < Gr. μοναρχία, absolute rule, sole power, monarchy, < μόναρχος, a sovereign, monarch: see monarch.*] 1. Supreme power wielded by a single person; absolute personal authority.

They imagined that he [Jesus] . . . should subdue the rest of the world, and make Jerusalem the seat of an universal monarchy. *Hooker, Eccles. Polity, vii. 16.*

But let us not deceive our selves, the pretensions are as high and as great at Rome to this Monarchy as ever they were. *Stillingfleet, Sermons, II. ii.*

2. The principle of government by a monarch; the monarchical system.

The first, the most ancient, most general, and most approved, was the government of one ruling by just laws, called monarchy. *Raleigh, Hist. World, I. ix. 2.*

I hear there are people among you who think the experience of our governments has already proved that republican governments will not answer. Send those gentlemen here, to count the blessings of monarchy. *Jefferson, Correspondence, II. 221.*

3. A government in which the supreme power is either actually or nominally lodged in the hands of a monarch or sole ruler, who holds his position for life, generally with hereditary succession. There have been *elective monarchies*, in which the successor to a deceased sovereign was chosen without obligatory regard to the hereditary principle; but this principle has finally prevailed, to the exclusion of choice, in all existing civilized monarchies. The former kingdom of Poland was a purely elective monarchy. The German-Roman empire was originally, and always nominally, elective; but for many centuries the chosen successor was almost invariably the heir of the former emperor. An *absolute or despotic monarchy* is one in which the will of the monarch or sovereign is supreme over all other authority or powers of government; a *limited or constitutional monarchy*, one in which the sovereign is limited to the exercise of particular powers or functions by the laws or constitution of the realm. More or less limited monarchies have nearly always existed. About the fifteenth century a noteworthy increase of the power of the sovereign took place (as in England under Edward IV., in France under Louis XI., in Spain under Ferdinand and the Catholic and Charles V.). Till the close of the eighteenth century the prevalent theory and practice on the continent constituted nearly unrestricted absolutism; this has now almost disappeared from Europe, while still maintaining a foothold in Asia. But whether absolute or limited, the monarch is theoretically regarded as the source of all power, and all acts of government are done in his name.

The obvious definition of a *monarchy* seems to be that of a state in which a single person, by whatsoever name he may be distinguished, is intrusted with the execution of the laws, the management of the revenue, and the command of the army. But, unless public liberty is protected by intrepid and vigilant guardians, the authority of so formidable a magistrate will soon degenerate into despotism. *Gibbon.*

It has often indeed been noticed that a Feudal Monarchy was an exact counterpart of a Feudal Manor, but the reason of the correspondence is only now beginning to dawn upon us. *Maine, Early Hist. of Institutions, p. 77.*

4. The territory ruled over by a monarch; a kingdom; an empire.

What *seurge* for perjury
Can this dark *monarchy* afford false Clarence?
Shak., Rich. III., i. 4. 51.

5. In *theol.*, the doctrine that there is in the Godhead only one principle (*ἀρχή*), cause (*αἰτία*), source or fountain (*πηγή*) of deity, namely God the Father, from whom the Son and the Holy Ghost derive their divinity. Also *monarchia*.—*Fifth Monarchy Men.* See *fifth*.

Monarda (mō-när'dä), *n.* [*NL. (Linnaeus, 1737), named after N. Monardes, a Spanish physician and botanist of the 16th century.*] A genus of labiate plants, type of the tribe *Monardeae*, characterized by the anthers hav-

ing fifteen nerves, which is almost equally five-toothed. They are odoriferous erect herbs with entire or toothed leaves, and quite large flowers arranged in a few terminal or whorled heads, surrounded by many bracts, and varying in color, being bright-red, purple, white, and in one species pale-yellow. About 7 species are known, all natives of North America. *M. punctata*, the American horsemint, is stimulant and carminative. *M. didyma*, the Oswego tea, or bee-balm, has bright-scarlet flowers and is handsome in gardens.

Monardæ (mō-när'dē-ē), *n. pl.* [*NL. (Bentham, 1833), < Monarda + -æ.*] A tribe of plants of the natural order *Labiate*, characterized by having two perfect ascending stamens, in which one cell of each anther is either wanting or separated from the other. It embraces 11 genera, *Monarda* being the type, and about 490 species, the majority of which are widely scattered throughout the temperate and warmer regions of the earth.

monardin (mō-när'din), *n.* [*< Monarda + -in2.*] A crystalline solid which separates from the oil of horsemint, *Monarda punctata*. It is isomeric with thymol.

monarsenus (mon-är'se-nus), *a.* [*< Gr. μόνος, single, + ἀρσεν, male.*] In *zool.*, having but one male for several females.

monarticular (mon-är'tik'ū-lär), *a.* [*< Gr. μόνος, single, + L. articulus, a joint: see articular.*] In *pathol.*, affecting a single joint.

monas (mon'as), *n.* [*NL., < LL. monas, a unit: see monad.*] 1. A monad; a monadiform infusorian.—2. [*cap.*] The typical genus of *Monadidae*. *M. lens* is an example.—**Monas prodigiosa**, *Bacillus prodigiosus*. This microscopic organism forms short rods; it is not pathogenic, but is found on starchy substances, such as bread, rice, and potatoes, also on milk. It produces a red pigment, and it or the substances which it discolors are sometimes called *blood-rain*, *bleeding bread*, *bleeding host*, and *red milk*.

Monasa (mon'a-sä), *n.* [*NL. (Vieillot, 1816), an error for Monacha: see Monacha.*] A genus of South American barbets or puff-birds, of the family *Bucconidae*; the nun-birds or monases. There are seven species, of comparatively large size, with somber blackish plumage usually relieved with white on the face or wings, and coral-red bills, as *M. nigra*, *M. morphus*, and *M. nigritrons*. Also *Monasta*, *Monastes*, *Monacha*, *Lyporizis*, and *Scotocharis*. See *cut* at *nun-bird*.

Monascidae (mon-a-sid'i-ē), *n. pl.* [*NL., < Gr. μόνος, alone, + NL. Ascidia.*] A superfamily group of tunicates, the *Ascidia simplices*; the sea-squirts; simple and either solitary or social ascidians.

monascidian (mon-a-sid'i-an), *a. and n.* [*< Gr. μόνος, single, + E. ascidian.*] 1. *a.* Simple, as an ascidian; not composite or compound, as many ascidians are; of or pertaining to the *Monascidae*.

2. *n.* A member of the *Monascidae*; an ordinary sea-squirt.

monase (mon'äs), *n.* [*< F. monase, NL. Monasa: see Monasa.*] A fissirostral barbet of the genus *Monasa*; a nun-bird.

monaster (mon-as'ter), *n.* [*< Gr. μόνος, single, + ἀστήρ, star.*] In *embryol.*, the original aster or single-star figure which occurs in the process of eurycinesis; the mother-star of the nuclein; distinguished from *diaster* or *dyaster*.

monasterial (mon-as-tēr'i-al), *a.* [= *Sp. monasterial = It. monasteriale, < LL. monasterialis, of a monastery, < monasterium, a monastery: see monastery.*] Of or pertaining to a monastery.

One of the bishops had been in solitary confinement in this monasterial prison 17 years.

The Century, XXXV. 56, note.

monasterially (mon-as-tēr'i-al-i), *adv.* Monasterially.

It is not the habit that makes the monk, many being monasterially accoutred who inwardly are nothing less than monachal.

Urquhart, tr. of Rabelais, I, Author's Prol. (Davies.)

monastery (mon'as-te-ri), *n.*; pl. *monasteries* (-riz). [*In early form münster, q. v.; = F. monastère = Sp. monasterio = Pg. mosteiro = It. monasterio = Obulg. monastyrī, monostyrī = Serv. manastir = Pol. monasterz = Hung. monostor (< Slav.), < LL. monasterium, < Gr. μοναστήριον, a solitary dwelling, in LGr. a monastery, cf. LGr. μοναστήριος, adj., Gr. μοναστής, a solitary, LGr. a monk, < μονάζειν, be alone, dwell alone, < μόνος, alone: see monad. Cf. monk, from the same ult. source.*] A house or other place of residence occupied in common by persons seeking religious seclusion from the world: commonly applied to such a house exclusively used by monks. The term, however, strictly includes the abbey, the priory, the nunnery, and the friary, and in this broad use is synonymous with *convent*. Monasteries in the Christian church were probably first established in the fourth century. St. Benedict of Nursia in the sixth century established a monastic rule which has been the foundation of nearly all the rules which govern monastic vows. Vows under different rules were made from the beginning of Christianity. The

number of monasteries in Europe was much diminished at the Reformation, when their rich estates were in part appropriated by sovereigns to their own use, and in part transferred to universities and other educational institutions, etc. We owe to the monasteries the first definite beginnings or revival of civilization in many countries, especially Germany and France, almost all the missionary work of the early middle ages, and the preservation of nearly all ancient classical and early medieval literature. The monastic life has been practised from pre-Christian times among the Buddhists. See *rule*.

The hypocrites bathed their more than princely habitations, their monasteries, convents, hospitalities, prebendaries and chantries, with their fatte fedyng and warme couches, for yf gotten good wyl home agayne.

Bp. Bale, Image of the Two Churches, i.

Abbenille is a goodly faire Citie, . . . wherein . . . are many Monasteries of men and women.

Coryat, Crudities, I. 13.

The ancient Monastery's halls,
A solemn, huge, and dark red pile
Placed on the margin of the Isle.

Scott, Marmion, II. 9.

The eastern monasteries, with the important exception of a vow of obedience, differed little from a collection of hermitages. They were in the deserts; the monks commonly lived in separate cells; they kept silence at their repasts; they rivaled one another in the extravagance of their penances. *Lecky, Europ. Morals, II. 121.*

Mitered monastery. See *miter*.—**Monasteries' Dissolution Acts**, English statutes of 1536 and 1539, vesting in the king certain monasteries and other religious houses, and the rights and property belonging to them.

monastic (mō-nas'tik), *a. and n.* [*< F. monastique = Sp. monástico = Pg. It. monastico, < LGr. μοναστικός, living in solitude, pertaining to a monk, < μοναστής, a monk: see monastery.*] 1. *a.* 1. Pertaining to or characteristic of monks or nuns; ascetic: as, *monastic life*, *vows*, or *practices*.

The clergy, and the monastic orders especially, had been good farmers. *Stubbs Const. Hist., § 464.*

2. Adapted to or suitable for monks or nuns; of ascetic character or use: as, *monastic buildings* or *architecture*; *monastic seclusion*.

To forswear the full stream of the world, and to live in a nook merely monastic. *Shak., As you Like it, III. 2. 442.*

The grounds of the villa, raised on the ancient walls of the monastic precinct, look down at once on the waves of Hadria. *E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 298.*

3. An epithet noting a style of book-decoration in which medieval forms of compact ornament are strongly stamped on the sides or back of the book without any use of gold-leaf.—**Monastic bishop**, in the ancient Celtic churches of Ireland and Scotland, and sometimes in other countries in the earlier middle ages—(a) an abbot who was also a bishop; or (b) a monk consecrated bishop, resident in a monastery, and exercising his office in confirmations, ordinations, etc., but without jurisdiction.—**Monastic vows**, the vows imposed under monastic rule. They are three in number, poverty, chastity, and obedience.

II. *n.* A monk; a religious recluse.

An art . . . preserved amongst the monastics. *Sir T. Herbert, Travels in Africa, p. 143.*

It seems plain that the treble value was intended specially to protect the new monastics in their titles by heightening the peril of dismission.

R. W. Dixon, Hist. Church of Eng., xv.

monastical (mō-nas'ti-kal), *a.* [*< monastic + -al.*] Same as *monastic*.

monastically (mō-nas'ti-kal-i), *adv.* In a monastic manner; in a retired manner; after the manner of monks. *Swift.*

monasticism (mō-nas'ti-sizm), *n.* [*< monastic + -ism.*] 1. The corporate life of religious communities under the vows of poverty, celibacy, and obedience to a superior; the monastic system or condition.

It may be questioned whether anything but monasticism could have kept the church and clergy free from the political combinations and dangers of the early time.

Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 84.

2. The condition or state of living like a monk, in religious retirement from the world.

In older Anglo-Saxon Britain monasticism itself had but seldom aspired either to the dreamy quietude of the East or the passionate and excessive austerity of the West: it was a religious profession, no more.

Milman, Latin Christianity, vii. 1.

monasticon (mō-nas'ti-kon), *n.* [*< LGr. μοναστικόν, neut. of μοναστικός, monastic: see monastic.*] A book relating to or describing monasteries.

monatomic (mon-a-tom'ik), *a.* [*< Gr. μόνος, single, + ἄτομος, atom: see atomic.*] Having the same valence or atomicity as hydrogen, represented by unity.

monaul (mō-nāl'), *n.* [Also *monal*, *manaul*, *minaul*; *E. Ind.*] A pheasant; specifically, an impeyan, or pheasant of the genus *Lophophorus*, and especially *L. impeyanus*. See *cut* under *Impeyan pheasant*.

The magnificent *Monauls*, *Lophophorus*.
A. Newton, Encyc. Brit., XVIII. 733.



Branch of Oswego Tea (*Monarda didyma*), with flowers.

ing a very small connective, the cells confluent into one, and by having a tubular calyx with

monanlos (mō-nā'los), *n.*; pl. *monauli* (-li). [*L.*, also *monaulus*, < Gr. *μόναυλος*, a single flute, < *μόνος*, single, + *αὐλός*, pipe, flute.] A Greek flute or flageolet consisting of a single pipe or reed, as opposed to the *dioulos*, or double flute.

Monaulus (mō-nā'lus), *n.* [*N.L.* (Vieillot, 1816), < *monaul*.] A genus of *Phasianidae*; the monauls: same as *Lophophorus*.

monaural (mon-ā'ral), *a.* [*< Gr. μόνος*, single, + *L. auris* = *E. ear*: see *aural*.] 1. Having only one ear.—2. Referring to or involving the use of a single ear.

Direction cannot be appreciated by *monaural* observation. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXXIII, 87.

monaxial (mon-ak'si-al), *a.* [*< Gr. μόνος*, single, + *L. axis*, axis: see *axial*.] Having but one axis; uniaxial.

monaxon (mon-ak'son), *a.* and *n.* [*< Gr. μόνος*, single, + *ἄξων*, axis: see *axon*.] 1. *a.* Having one axis, as a sponge-spicule; monaxial. Also *monaxonal*.

II. *n.* A sponge-spicule of the group *Monaxononia*.

Monaxononia (men-ak-sō'ni-ŏ), *n.*, pl. [*N.L.*, < Gr. *μόνος*, single, + *ἄξων*, axis.] Monaxon or uniaxial sponge-spicules, having one straight or curved axis.

monaxonal (mon-ak-sō'ni-al), *a.* [*< monaxon* + *-ial*.] Same as *monaxon*.

monaxonic (mon-ak-sō'nik), *a.* [*< monaxon* + *-ic*.] Having but one axis; uniaxial.

A spherical (homaxonic) or cone-shaped (*monaxonic*) perforated shell of membranous consistency known as the central capsule. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIX, 849.

Monaxonida (mon-ak-sō'ni-dā), *n.*, pl. [*N.L.*, < *Monaxononia* + *-ida*.] A suborder of sponges, of the order *Chondrospongia*, having monaxon spicules or being without supporting skeleton, the spicules stylolite and usually situated radially. It includes such families as *Tethyidae*, *Sollasellidae*, *Spirastricellidae*, *Suberamatidae*, and *Suberitidae*. Lendenfeld.

monazite (mon-ā-zīt), *n.* [*Irreg.* < Gr. *μονάζειν*, be solitary: see *monastery*.] A phosphate of the cerium metals, usually containing some thorium silicate. It is a rare mineral, occurring in small brownish-red or yellowish-brown monoclinic crystals, also massive with resinous luster, and is found at Norwich in Connecticut, in North Carolina, among the Urala, and elsewhere. It is a prominent accessory constituent of granitic rocks in some localities, and when these rocks have been disintegrated by natural causes it has been (as in North Carolina and Brazil) obtained, by washing the gravels, in very large quantities.

monchet, *v.* An obsolete form of *munch*.

monckit, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *monk*.

Monckieff gun-carriage. See *gun-carriage*.

Monday (mun dā), *n.* [*< ME. Mōnday, Mōnede*, < *AS. mōnandæg*, rarely *monday* (= *OFries. mōnendei, mōnatei* = *D. maandag* = *MLG. māndach, manendach* = *OHG. māntac, MHG. māntac, G. montag* = *Ice. mānadagr* = *Sw. måndag* = *Dan. mandag*), Monday, lit. 'moon's day,' < *mōnan*, gen. of *mōna*, moon, + *dag*, day: see *moon* and *day*.] The day was so called after its name in *L. dies lunae, luna dies* (> *F. lundi*), tr. Gr. *ἡ τῆς Σελήνης ἡμέρα*, 'the moon's day.' See *week*.] The second day of the week.

The next according to the course of the dayes of the week was the idoll of the moone, whereof we yet retain the name of *Monday* instead of *Moonday*.

Verstegan, Restitution of Decayed Intelligence, iii.

Black Monday. (a) Easter Monday, the 14th of April, 1360. See the quotation.

The 14 day of April and the morrow after Easter day, King Edward [III.] with his host lay before the city of Paris, which day was full darke of mist and haile and so bitter cold that many men dyed on their horses with cold; wherefore vnto this day it hath bene called the *Blacke Monday*. *Stor.*, Annals, p. 264.

Hence—(b) Any Easter Monday.

Then it was not for nothing that my nose fell a-bleeding on *Black-Monday* last. *Shak.*, M. of V., II, 5, 25.

(c) The first Monday after schoolboys' holidays.—**Blue Monday**, the Monday before Lent: so called in Bavaria, from the color with which churches are ornamented on that day.—**Cobbler's Monday**, **Collop Monday**, **Hand-sel Monday**. See the qualifying words.

Mondayish (mun dā-ish), *a.* [*< Monday* + *-ish*.] Tired; worn out; weary: said of elergy-men who suffer from fatigue after their Sunday services. [Colloq.]

mondayer, *a.* An obsolete form of *mundane*.
monde (mond), *n.* [*< F. monde* = *Sp. Pg. mundo* = *It. mondo*, < *L. mundus*, the world: see *mound*.] 1. The world: generally used in phrases adopted from the French: as, the *beau monde*, the world of fashion.—2. A globe used as an ensign of royalty: usually *mound*. See *mound*.

mondialit, *a.* [*ME.*, < *OF. mondial, mundial*, of the world, < *monde*, the world: see *monde*, *mound*.] Worldly; mundane.

A gret man this was, And of noble fame,
And wel at ease of gooden *mondial*.

Rom. of Parthenay (E. E. T. S.), I, 18.

moner, *n.* A Middle English form of *moon*.
moner, *v.* and *n.* A Middle English form of *moon*.

moner, *v. t.* [*< ME. monien*, < *AS. manian*, *monian*, bring to mind, exhort, advise, instruct, tell, elaim, = *OS. manōn* = *OFries. monia* = *OHG. manōn*, *manēn*, admonish, suggest; akin to *mean*, *mind*, *mine*, etc.] To admonish; advise; explain.

What may this mene, quod these mene;
Mone it na mare.

MS. Lincoln A. 17, t. 233. (Halliwell.)

By a tale y shal gou mone

That fyl betwix the fadyr and the sone.

MS. Harl. 1701, f. 8. (Halliwell.)

moner, *n.* [*ME.*; appar. a var. of *mine*, affected by *moner*.] Mind; preference.

Knights and squier

Alle drunken of the ber.

But Horn alone

Nadde therof no mone.

King Horn (E. E. T. S.), I, 1114.

moner, *n.* [*ME.*, < *AS. gemāna*, society, *gemēne*, common: see *mean*.] A companion.

Noide he nozt go one [alone],

Althaf was his mone.

King Horn (E. E. T. S.), I, 528.

moner, *n.* A Middle English form of *money*.
moner, *v. i.* Same as *moon*.

monerian, **monerious**, etc. See *monerian*, etc.
moner, *n.* A Middle English form of *monk*.

monemaker, *n.* A Middle English form of *money-maker*. *York Plays*, I, p. xxi.

monembryary (mon-em'bri-ā-ri), *a.* [*< Gr. μόνος*, single, + *ἐμβρυον*, an embryo: see *embryo* and *-ary*.] Having a single embryo.

moner-pinst, *n.*, pl. An obsolete variant of *mun-pins*.

moner (mō-nēr), *n.* [*< N.L. moneron*, q. v.] An organism having the form of a non-nucleated protoplasmic body, in which no definite structure can be discerned. The moners consist of indifferently protoplasm containing no nucleus or endoplast, and thus are conveniently, if not naturally, distinguished from the higher series of protozoans known as *Endoplastica*.

Monera (mō-nē-rā), *n.*, pl. [*N.L.*, pl. of *moneron*.] 1. Haeckel's name of a class of protozoans of the simplest possible characters. The *Monera* are apparently structureless particles of protoplasm, agreeing with other rhizopods in protruding pseudopods, but differing from the normal amoeboids in lacking any recognizable nucleus. Unlike foraminifers, they form no shell. The group is provisional, and perhaps hypothetical. The name is that of a legitimate biological conception; but since it is by no means certain that every moner is not a stage or state of a somewhat more definitely organized rhizopod, the group so named has no assured zoological standing. The *Monera* are sometimes nominally divided into *Gymnomonera* and *Lepidomonera*, the former of which are always naked, while the latter may acquire a cell-wall. Also *Monerozoa*.

2. [*l. c.*] Plural of *moneron*.

moneral (mō-nē-rāl), *a.* [*< Monera* + *-al*.] Same as *moneran*.

moneran (mō-nē-rān), *a.* and *n.* [*< Monera* + *-an*.] 1. *a.* Of or pertaining to a moner, or to the *Monera*. Also *moneric*, *moneral*.

II. *n.* A moner or moneron.

monergism (mon-ēr-jizm), *n.* [*< Gr. μόνος*, single, + *ἐργον* = *E. work* (see *erg*), + *-ism*.] In *theol.*, the doctrine that the Holy Spirit is the only efficient agent in regeneration—that the human will possesses no inclination to holiness until regenerated, and therefore cannot cooperate in regeneration.

moneric (mō-nē-rīk), *a.* [*< Monera* + *-ic*.] Same as *moneran*. *W. B. Carpenter*, *Mieros*, § 394.

moneron (mō-nē-rōn), *n.*; pl. *monera* (-rā). [*N.L.*, irreg. < Gr. *μόνηρος*, single, solitary, < *μόνος*, single (see *monad*), + *ἀπαρίσκειν* (√ *ap*), join, fit (cf. *διήρη*, doubly fitted).] A moner.

Each individual living particle of this structureless mass [protoplasm] is called a *Moneron*.

Haeckel, *Evolution of Man* (trans.), II, 31.

To put his [Haeckel's] views into a few words, he conceives that all forms of life originally commenced as *monera*, or simple particles of protoplasm, and that these *monera* originated from not-living matter. *Huxley*.

Monerozoa (mō-nē-rō-zō-ā), *n.*, pl. [*N.L.*, < Gr. *μόνηρος*, single, solitary (see *moneron*), + *ζῷον*, an animal.] Same as *Monera*. *Haeckel*.

monerozoan (mō-nē-rō-zō-ān), *a.* and *n.* [*< Monerozoa* + *-an*.] 1. *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Monera* or *Monerozoa*.

II. *n.* A moner or moneron.

monerozoic (mō-nē-rō-zō-īk), *a.* [*< Monerozoa* + *-ic*.] Same as *monerozoan*. *W. B. Carpenter*, *Mieros*, § 473.

monerula (mō-nēr'ŏ-lā), *n.*; pl. *monerula* (-lē). [*N.L.*, dim., < Gr. *μόνηρος*, single, solitary: see *moneron*.] In *embryol.*, a name given by Haeckel to a supposed non-nucleated stage of an impregnated ovum, when it has the form-value

of a simple cytode, or moner. It is supposed that the nucleated ovum, immediately upon fecundation by spermatozoa, undergoes retrogressive metamorphosis, loses its nucleus, and becomes a mere mass of protoplasm; that then a new nucleus is formed, in the formation of which the spermatic protoplasm takes part; and that thereupon the ovum resumes its form-value of a nucleated cell as a cytula, having been a monerula in the interval between the loss of the original nucleus and the acquisition of the new one. The word is one of a series, other members of which are *cytula*, *morula*, *blastula*, and *gastrula*.

Moneses (mō-nē'sēz), *n.* [*N.L.* (Salisbury, 1821), prob. so named on account of the pretty and solitary flower; < Gr. *μόνος*, alone, + *ῥαίς*, delight.] A genus of plants of the natural order *Eriaceae* and the tribe *Pyroleae*, characterized by spreading petals, by the capsule opening upward from the base, and by solitary flowers. There is but a single species, *M. uniflora*, the one-flowered pyrola, which is a small perennial with rounded and velvety serrate leaves and a scape bearing a white or rose-colored flower. It is a native of middle and northern Europe, the colder parts of America, and Japan.

monesia (mō-nē'siā), *n.* [Origin uncertain.] A vegetable extract thought to be derived from the bark of *Chrysophyllum glycyphallum*, exported from Brazil in hard thick cakes. It seems to have some stomacheic, alterative, and astringent properties.—**Monesia bark**. See *Chrysophyllum*.

monesin (mō-nē'sin), *n.* [*< monesia* + *-in*.] An aerid principle obtained from monesia, and considered identical with saponin.

monestet, *v. t.* A Middle English form of *monish*.

monetage (mon-e-tā'jē-um), *n.* [*ML.*] Same as *moneyage*, 2.

monetarily (mon'- or mun'-e-tā-ri-li), *adv.* As regards monetary affairs; from a monetary point of view; financially.

monetary (mon'- or mun'-e-tā-ri), *a.* [= *F. monétaire* = *Sp. monetario* = *Pg. monetario*, *moedeiro* = *It. monetario*, pertaining to money, < *L. monetarius*, pertaining to the mint; as a noun, a mint-master, a minter; < *moneta*, mint, money: see *money*. Cf. *minter*, ult. < *L. monetarius*.] 1. Pertaining to money; consisting of money.—2. Financial.—**Monetary chain**, a chain of precious metal each link of which is of definite weight or value: such links were formerly used as money.—**Monetary unit**, the unit of currency. In the United States this is the gold dollar, having a standard weight of 25.8 grains. The unit is the pound in the British empire, the franc in France, the mark in Germany.

moneth, **monethly**. Obsolete forms of *month*, *monthly*.

monetization (mon'- or mun'-e-ti-zā'shon), *n.* [= *F. monétisation*; as *monetize* + *-ation*.] The act of monetizing; the act or process of giving something the character of money or of coining it into money: as, the monetization of silver.

monetize (mon'- or mun'-e-tiz), *v. t.*: pret. and pp. *monetized*, ppr. *monetizing*. [*< L. moneta*, money (see *money*), + *-ize*.] To give the character of money to; legalize as money; coin into money.

money (mun'i), *n.* [Formerly also *mony*, *monie*; < *ME. monye*, *monc*, *monoyc*, < *OF. monie*, *monie*, *monnoye*, *F. monnaie* = *Pr. Sp. moneda* = *Pg. moeda* = *It. moneta*, < *L. moneta*, a mint, money: see *mint*, which is also ult. from *L. moneta*, and thus a doublet of *money*.] 1. Coin, or, more strictly, current coin; stamped metal that may be given in exchange for commodities; gold, silver, or other metal, stamped by public authority and used as the medium of exchange: in this sense used only collectively.

Forthe thei went alle thre

To pay the scheperde his monie.

MS. Cantab. Fl. v. 48, f. 53. (Halliwell.)

Every man also gave him a piece of money. *Job* xlii. 11.

2. In a wider sense, any article of value which is generally accepted as a medium of exchange; also, by extension, something which, though possessing little or no intrinsic value, is recognized and accepted as a substitute for money as above defined, such as paper money; any circulating medium of exchange. Money is adopted for the sake of convenience to facilitate the exchange of one kind of wealth for another and as a standard of value. Its common form is that of a stamped metallic currency; but in primitive times, among uncivilized peoples, and under special conditions by civilized people, many other articles have been used as money. Bank-notes, greenbacks, gold and silver certificates of the United States government, etc., all representing coin, are called *paper money*, and are used for convenience instead of the coin

itself. *Money* in this sense is not often used in the plural, unless to indicate sums of money or different systems of money or coinage. See *def.* 4.

Importune him for my *moneys*. *Shak.*, *T. of A.*, II. i. 16.

Every lady should meet her lord,
When he is newly come frae sea;
Some wi' hawks, and some wi' bounds,
And other some wi' gay *monie*.
The Knight's Ghost (Child's Ballads, I. 210).

What *moneys* I have is at your disposing; and upon twelve I will meet you at the palace with it.
Beau. and Fl., *Honest Man's Fortune*, II. 2.

There are several different sorts of paper *money*; but the circulating notes of banks and bankers are the species which is best known, which seems best adapted for this purpose.
Adam Smith, *Wealth of Nations*, II. ii.

Money is bought and sold like other things, whenever other things are bought and sold for *money*. Whoever sells corn, or tallow, or cotton, buys *money*.
J. S. Mill, *Pol. Econ.*, III. viii. § 2.

Our ancestors in Maryland and Virginia, before the revolutionary war, and for some time after, in default of gold and silver, used tobacco as *money*, made it *money* by law, reckoned the fees and salaries of government officers in tobacco, and collected the public taxes in that article.
Cyc. of Pol. Sci., II. 879.

Money is the medium of exchange. Whatever performs this function, does this work, is *money*, no matter what it is made of, and no matter how it came to be a medium at first, or why it continues to be such.
Walker, *Pol. Econ.*, III. iii. 144.

With the aid of *money* all the difficulties of barter disappear; for *money* consists of some commodity which all people in the country are willing to receive in exchange, and which can be divided into quantities of any amount. Almost any commodity might be used as *money* in the absence of a better material. In agricultural countries corn was so used in former times.
Jevons, *Pol. Econ.*, p. 104.

3. Property, in whatever form, which is readily convertible into or serves the same purposes as *money* as above defined; available assets; wealth: as, a man of *money*.

The *monies* on this molde that men so faste holden,
Tel me to whom that treasure appendeth?
Piers Plowman (A), I. 43.

Money can neither open new avenues to pleasure, nor block up the passages of anguish.
Johnson.

Money, taken in the largest sense, as the representative of all kinds of property, is one of the greatest means of human education.
J. P. Clarke, *Self-Culture*, p. 260.

4. The currency of any country or nation; a denomination or designation of value, whether represented in the coinage or not: in this sense also used in the plural: as, English *money*; the weights and *monies* of different nations; a *money* of account.

For right als thai boght ihesu fre
For thirty penis of thaire moné,
So war thai sold to thaire enemy
Euer thirty iews for a peny.
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 89.

Words are the tokens current and accepted for conceits, as *monies* are for values.
Bacon, *Advancement of Learning*, II. 235.

5. A way or line of investing money. [Colloq. or vulgar.]

I sell dry fruit, sir, in February and March, because I must be doing something, and green fruit's not my *money* then.
Mayhew, *London Labour and London Poor*, I. 95.

Acknowledgment money. See *acknowledgment*.—**Added money.** See *add*.—**Bent money, bowed money,** a coin purposely bent and given as a love-token, or in certain cases used as a votive offering. Such coins seem to have been bent to prevent their use as money.

I bequeathe him my rope of *bowed nobles* that I hang my great whistle containing CCC angels.
Will of Sir Edward Howard, 1512, in *Archæologia*, [XXXVIII. 370.]

Cargo money or Guinea money, a peculiar species of porcelain shell used as money in Guinea.—**China money,** the name given (in the provincial form *chany* or "*chainé*" *money*) to tokens of porcelain issued by the Pincton China Works in East Derbyshire. They were oval, plano-convex in section, and bore on the convex side their value in large figures, as 5s., 7s. See *china-tokens*.—**Coat-and-conduct money.** See *coat*.—**Conscience money.** See *conscience*.—**Covered money,** a technical phrase used in United States legislation and administration for money which has been deposited in the Treasury in the usual manner, and which can be drawn out only to pay an appropriation made by Congress.—**Creation money, effective money, fairy money.** See the qualifying words.—**Fiat money,** paper currency issued by a government as money, but not based on coin or bullion; paper currency containing no promise to pay coin, and therefore not convertible into coin. [Colloq.]

This overflowing deluge of *fiat money* alarmed and dissipated the old-fashioned gold and silver coins of our progenitors.
The Century, XXXVI. 763.

Fiddler's money. See *fiddler*.—**For love or money.** See *love*.—**For money,** for cash: on the stock exchange, in the case of a contract for *money*, the securities sold are transferred immediately to a designated name, and the broker for the buyer pays for them: distinguished from *for the account* (which see, under *account*).—**For my money**†, to my mind; what I prefer.

A horn for my *money*. *Shak.*, *Much Ado*, II. 3. 63.

Guinea money. See *cargo money*.—**Hammered money.** See *hammer*.—**Hard money,** metallic money; coin. [U. S.]

I du believe hard coin the stuff

For 'lectioners to spout on;

The people's ollers soft enough

To make hard *money* out on.

Lowell, *Biglow Papers*, 1st ser., vi.

Imprest money. See *imprest*.—**Kimmeridge-coal money**, small circular pieces of shale two or three inches in diameter and a quarter of an inch thick, bearing the marks of having been turned in a lathe, found near Smedmore in the parish of Great Kimmeridge, in Dorset, England, in the soil, two or three feet from the surface.

It is considered probable that the *Kimmeridge coal-money* may be simply theretofore which rings or armlets have been turned in a lathe, or they may be the bases of vases or bowls.

H. B. Woodward, *Geol. of Eng. and Wales*, 2d ed., p. 336.

Lawful, lucky, maundy, milled money. See the qualifying words.—**Money makes the mare go.** See *mare*.

—**Money of account.** See *account*.—**Money of necessity.** See *necessity*.—**Money on call.** See *call*.—**Paper money.** See *def.* 2.—**Pot of money,** a large amount of money; a heavy sum. [Colloq.]—**Present money.** Same as *ready money*.

I am not furnish'd with the *present money*.

Shak., *C. of E.*, IV. 1. 34.

Ready money, money paid or ready to be paid at the time a transaction is completed; cash: also used adjectively: as, a *ready-money* purchase.

Hee is your slave while you pay him *ready Money*, but if hee once befriend you, your Tyrant, and you had better deserve his hate then his trust.

Ep. Earle, *Micro-cosmographie*, A Shop-keeper.

Let's e'en compound, and for the Present Live,

'Tis all the *Ready Money* Fate can give.

Cowley, *Pindaric Odes*, viii. 6.

Right money†, money paid as the condition or consideration of acquiring a right to the purchase of lands.

As no *right money* is to be paid for these lands, and quit-rent of two shillings sterling a hundred, demandable some years hence only, it is highly presumable that they will always be held upon a more desirable footing than where both these are laid on with a very heavy hand.

Washington, quoted in *H. B. Adams*, *Washington's Interest in Western Lands*.

Soft money, paper money. [Slang, U. S.]—**To coin money.** See *coin*.—**Token money.** See *token*.—**To make money,** to gain or procure money; become rich.—**To take eggs for money.** See *egg*.—**Value of money.** See the quotation.

It will be well to deal with a use of the phrase *value of money* which has led to much confusion. In mercantile phraseology the *value of money* means the interest charged for the use of loanable capital. Thus, when the market rate of interest is high, money is said to be dear, when it is low, money is regarded as cheap. Whatever may be the force of the reasons in favour of this use, it is only mentioned here for the purpose of excluding it. For our present subject, the value of a thing is what it will exchange for; the *value of money* is what money will exchange for, or its purchasing power. If prices are low, money will buy much of other things, and is of high value. The *value of money* is inversely as general prices, falling as they rise and rising as they fall.

Encyc. Brit., XVI. 721.

White money, silver coin; also, coin of base metal imitating silver.

Here's a seal'd bag of a hundred; which indeed

Are counters all, only some sixteen groats

Of *white money* I the mouth on't.

Beau. and Fl., *Wit at Several Weapons*, II. 1.

(See also *earnest-money*, *head-money*, *light-money*, *pin-money*, *ship-money*).—**Syn.** 1 and 2. **Money, Cash.** *Money* was primarily minted metal, as copper, brass, silver, gold, but later any circulating medium that took the place of such coins: as, wampum was used as *money* in trade with the Indians; paper *money*. *Cash* is ready money, primarily coin, but now also anything that is accepted as money: it is opposed to *credit*.

Money (mun'î), *v. t.* [*< money, n.*] 1. To supply with money.

Knaves have friends, especially when they are well *monied*.

Greene, *Comy-Catching*, II.

I know, Melitus, he out of his own store

Hath *monied* Casselane the general.

Beau. and Fl., *Laws of Candy*, I. 1.

2. To convert into money; exchange for money. [Rare.]

Our prey was rich and great,

. . . a hundred fiftie mares,

All sorrell, . . . and these soone-*monied* wares,

We draue into Neleius' towne, faire Pylos, all by night.

Chapman, *Iliad*, xl. 590.

moneyage (mun'î-âj), *n.* [*< OF. moneage, monneage, monaage, monetage, F. monnayage = Sp. monedaje, minting, = Pg. moedagem = It. mone-taggio, < ML. *monetatiu(m), also monetagium* (after *OF.*), a land-tax, mint, *< L. moneta*, mint, money: see *money*.] 1. A mintage; the right of coining or minting money. *Cowell*.—2. A tribute formerly paid in England by tenants to their lord, in return for his undertaking not to debase the money which he had the right to coin. Also *monetagium*.

Moneyage was also a general land-tax of the same nature, levied by the two first Norman kings, and abolished by the charter of Henry I.

Hume, *Hist. Eng.*, App. 2.

money-bag (mun'î-bag), *n.* 1. A bag for money; a purse.—2. A large purse.

moneybags (mun'î-bagz), *n.* A wealthy person. [Slang.]

money-bill (mun'î-bil), *n.* 1. A bill for raising or granting money. (a) In the British Parliament, a

bill for granting aids and supplies to the crown. Such bills originate in the House of Commons, and are rarely altered substantially in the House of Lords. *Sir E. May*. (b) In the United States Congress, a bill or project of law for raising revenue and making grants or appropriations of the public money. The Constitution of the United States, Article I, Section VII, provides that "All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives; but the Senate may propose or concur with amendments, as on other bills."

money-box (mun'î-boks), *n.* A box for holding money or for receiving contributions of money.

money-broker (mun'î-brô'kér), *n.* A broker who deals in money.

money-changer (mun'î-chân'jér), *n.* A changer of money; a money-broker.

money-corn (mun'î-körn), *n.* Same as *mang-corn*.

money-cowry (mun'î-kou'ri), *n.* A shell, *Cypræa moneta*, extensively used as money or currency in parts of Asia, Africa, Polynesia, etc. See *cut* under *cowry*.

money-dealer (mun'î-dê'lér), *n.* A dealer in money; a money-changer.

money-drawer (mun'î-drâ'ér), *n.* A shop-keeper's drawer for the keeping of money received or used in the course of business; a till.

money-dropper (mun'î-drop'ér), *n.* A sharper who drops a piece of money on the street and pretends to have found it, in order to dupe the person to whom he addresses himself.

A rascally *money-dropper*.

Smollett, *Roderick Random*, xv.

moneyed (mun'îd), *a.* [Also *monied*; *< money + -ed*.] 1. Supplied with money; rich in money; having money; able to command money; wealthy; affluent.

A means to invite *monied* men to lend to the merchants, for the continuing and quickening of trade.

Bacon, *Usury* (ed. 1887).

When I think of the host of pleasant, *monied*, well-bred young gentlemen, who do a little learning and much boasting by Cam and Isis, the vision is a pleasant one.

Huxley, *Universities*.

2. Consisting of money; in the form of money: as, *moneyed* capital.

If exportation will not balance importation, away must your silver go again, whether *moneyed* or not *moneyed*.

Locke.

Moneyed corporation. See *corporation*.

moneyer (mun'î-ér), *n.* [Formerly also *monier*; *< ME. monyour, < OF. monier, monnier, monioier, monnoyeur, F. monnayeur = Sp. monedero = Pg. moedeiro = It. monetario, monetiére, < LL. monetarius*, a mint-master, minter: see *monetary*, and cf. *minter*, ult. a doublet of *moneyer*.] 1. One who coins money; a minter; a mint-master.

Impairment in alloy can only happen either by the dishonesty of the *moneyers* or minters or by counterfeiting the coin. *Sir M. Hale*, *Hist. Pleas of the Crown*, xviii.

They [Greek coins] bear magistrates' names on both sides; that on the obverse, in the nominative case, is the *moneyer's* name. *B. V. Head*, *Historia Numorum*, p. 265.

2. A banker; one who deals in money. *Johnson*.

But se what gold hau vsersers,
And silver eke in her garners,
Taylagiers, and these *monyours*.

Rom. of the Rose, I. 6811.

Company of moneyers, certain officers of the British mint, under whose responsibility and superintendence the various monies of the realm were manufactured. Their duties were transferred in 1837 to other officers under the more immediate appointment of the master of the mint. *Imp. Diet.*

money-flower (mun'î-flou'ér), *n.* The common honesty, *Lunaria annua* (*L. biennis*).

money-grubber (mun'î-grub'ér), *n.* An avaricious or rapacious person. *Lamb*. [Colloq.]

money-jobber (mun'î-job'ér), *n.* A dealer in money or coin.

A public bank by this expedient might cut off much of the dealings of private bankers and *money-jobbers*.

Hume, *Essays*, II. 3.

money-land (mun'î-land), *n.* In law: (a) Land article or devised to be sold and turned into money, in equity reputed as money. (b) Money article or bequeathed to be invested in land, in equity having many of the qualities of real estate. [Rare in both senses.]

money-lender (mun'î-len'dér), *n.* One who lends money on interest.

moneyless (mun'î-less), *a.* [Formerly *moniless*; *< ME. moneyless, monlees*; *< money + -less*.] 1. Without money; poor; impecunious.

Metetes and *moneyless* on Maluerne hulles.

Piers Plowman (C), x. 295.

Poore thou art, and knowne to be

Even as *monlees* as he.

Herrick, To his Saviour, a Child, a Present by a Child.

His hope was to unite the rich of both classes in defence against the landless and *moneyless* multitudes.

Froude, *Cæsar*, p. 142.

2. Acting or operating otherwise than through money; beyond the range of money influence.

Bribery and corruption solicits, paltring the free and mondesse power of discipline with a carnal satisfaction by the purse. *Milton*, Church-Government, li. 3.

money-maker (mun'i-mā'kēr), *n.* 1. A coiner of counterfeit money. *Hallivell*.—2. One who accumulates money.

money-making (mun'i-mā'king), *n.* The act or process of accumulating money or acquiring wealth.

The Jews were the first; their strange obstinacy in money-making made them his perpetual victims.

Milman, Latin Christianity, xi. 8.

money-making (mun'i-mā'king), *a.* Lucrative; profitable: as, a money-making business.

money-market (mun'i-mār'ket), *n.* The market or field for the investment or employment of money; the sphere within which financial operations are carried on.

money-matter (mun'i-mat'ēr), *n.* A matter or affair involving the relationship of debtor and creditor; something in which money is concerned.

What if you and I, Nick, should inquire how money-matters stand between us? *Arbutnot*, *Ilfat*, John Bull.

money-monger (mun'i-mung'gēr), *n.* A dealer in money; a usurer. *Davies*.

Thievery needs no more than the name to prove it a water of stealth, . . . a sin which usurers and money-mongers do bitterly rail at. *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, I. 185.

money-mongering (mun'i-mung'gēr-ing), *n.* Dealing with money (in a grasping way). *Davies*.

The last place in which he will look for the cause of his misery is in that very money-mongering to which he now elings as frantically as ever. *Kingsley*, *Yeast*, xv.

money-order (mun'i-ōr'dēr), *n.* An order, payable at sight, granted, upon payment of the sum and a small commission, by one post-office, and payable at another.—**Money-order office**. (a) In the United States, a division of the post-office department of the government, the office of the superintendent of the money-order system. (b) A money-order post-office.—**Money-order post-office**, in the United States, a post-office designated by the Postmaster-General to issue and pay money-orders.

money-pot (mun'i-pōt), *n.* A money-box, especially of earthenware, from which coins can be taken only by breaking the vessel.

money-scrivener (mun'i-skriv'nēr), *n.* A person who raises money for others; a money-broker.

Suppose a young unexperienced man in the hands of money-scriveners; such fellows are like your wire-drawing mill; if they get hold of a man's finger, they will pull in his whole body at last. *Arbutnot*, *Ilfat*, John Bull.

money-spider (mun'i-spī'dēr), *n.* A small spider of the family *Atidae*, *Epilebium scicium*, of common occurrence in North America, supposed to prognosticate good luck or the receipt of money to the person it crawls on.

money-spinner (mun'i-spin'ēr), *n.* Same as money-spider.

money's-worth (mun'iz-wērth), *n.* 1. Something as good as money, or that will bring money.

There is either money or money's-worth in all the controversies of life. *Sir R. L'Estrange*.

2. Full value; something that is worth what one pays for it.

money-taker (mun'i-tā'kēr), *n.* 1. One whose office it is to receive payments of money; especially, a doorkeeper at some public place who receives the money for admissions.—2. One who is open to bribery.

Sayth master money-taker, greadad i' th' fiat.
"And if th' (n) comst in danger, for a noble
I'll stand thy friend."

Times's Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 48.

moneywort (mun'i-wērt), *n.* The creeping herb *Lysimachia Nummularia*: so called from its round leaves. See *Lysimachia*, creeping-jenny, and herb-tuopenne. The name is given also to several other plants, as *Thymus chamædrys*, *Anagallis tenella*, etc.—**Cornish moneywort**, *Sibthorpea Europæa*.

mong (mung), *n.* [Also *mang*: < ME. *mong*, *mang*, < AS. *gemang*, *gemong*, a mingled throng, erowd, assembly, esp. in the phrase *on gemang*, *on gemong*, or simply *gemang*, *gemong* (= OS. *on gemange*), among: see *among* and *ming¹. Cf. *mong².] 1. Mixture; association.**

Ich nabbe no mong . . . with the world.

Old Eng. Hom. (ed. Morris), I. 185.

2. A mixture of grain; a mixture of barley ground up with husks for feeding swine; a mash of bran and malt. Also *mang*. [Prov. Eng.]

mong², *v.* [*ME. mongen, mangen*, < AS. *mangian, gemangian* (= Icel. *mangu*), trade, traffic

(cf. Icel. *mang*, trade, business); appar. < L. *mango*, a trader, slave-dealer, but in form at least associated with *gemang*, *gemong*, a mingled throng, erowd: see *mong¹.] *I. intrans.* To trade; traffic. *Aneren Riele*.*

II. trans. To trade in; traffic in; deal in.

Repent you, marchantes, your atrange marchandises Of personages, prebends, avowsons, of benefices, Of landes, of leases, of office, of fees, Your *monging* of vitayles, corne, butter, and cheese. *The Funerall of King Edward the Sixt* (1500). (*Nares*.)

mong³ (mung), *prep.* An abbreviated form of *among*: usually written *'mong*.

mongan (mong'gan), *n.* [A native name.] A phalanger, *Phalangista herbertensis*, of the Herbert river country, Queensland.

mongcorn, *n.* [Also *muncorn*; < ME. *mong-corn*; < *mong¹ + *corn¹.] Same as *mangcorn*.**

monger (mung'gēr), *n.* [*ME. monger, mongere, mangere*, < AS. *mangere* (= MD. *mangher, mengher*, D. *mangelaar* = MLG. *menger, mangher*, LG. *monger, menger, manger* = OHG. *mangari, mengari*, MHG. *mangere, mengere* = Icel. *mangari*), a trader, dealer, merchant, < *mangian, gemangian*, trade: see *mong².] 1. A trader; a dealer: now used only or chiefly in composition: as, *fishmonger*, *ironmonger*. It is often used allusively, implying a petty or discreditable traffic or activity, as in *scandal-monger*, *mutton-monger*, *whoremonger*.*

Godefray the garlick-monger.

Piers Plowman (C), vii. 373.

This chanon has a brave pate of his owne!

A shaven pate! A right monger, y'vaith!

This was his plot. *B. Jonson*, *Tale of a Tub*, li. 3.

2. A small kind of trading-vessel. *Blount*.

monger (mung'gēr), *v. t.* [*monger*, *n.*] To traffic in; deal in; make merchandise of: chiefly used in composition with its object, and often implying a petty and discreditable traffic.

The folly of all native-mongering.

Coleridge.

Monge's equation. See *equation*.

Mongol (mong'gol), *n.* and *a.* [= F. *Mongol* = Ar. Pers. Hind. *Mughal* (> E. *Mogul*), < Mongolian *Mongol*. Said to be ult. < *mong*, brave.]

I. n. One of an Asiatic race now chiefly resident in Mongolia, a vast region north of China proper and south of Siberia, forming a possession of China. Mongols are also found elsewhere in the Chinese empire and in Siberia, etc. The Mongols in the thirteenth century conquered a large part of Asia and overran eastern Europe. See *Mogul*.

II. a. Of or pertaining to Mongolia or the Mongols.

Mongolian (mong-gō'li-an), *a.* and *n.* [*Mongol + -ian*.] *I. a.* Same as *Mongol*.—**Mongolian race**, the second in Blumenbach's classification of the races of mankind. The chief characteristics are—an oblong skull flattened at the sides, broad cheek-bones, low retreating forehead, short and broad nose, and yellowish complexion. It included the Chinese, Turks, Tartars, Indo-Chinese, Lapps, Eskimos, etc.—**Mongolian subregion**, in zoogeog., a subdivision of the great Palearctic region, stretching eastward from the Caspian Sea to include most if not all of Japan, and lying south of the Siberian subregion; but its boundaries are not well defined. In ornithology this subregion has more peculiar genera than any other one of the Palearctic subdivisions.

II. n. 1. Same as *Mongol*.—2. By extension, a Chinese, or member of the Mongolian race (according to Blumenbach's classification).—

3. The language of the Mongols, a branch of the Ural-Altaic family. It has three principal dialects—Kalmuck, East Mongolian, and Buriatic.

Mongolic (mong-gol'ik), *a.* [= It. *Mongolico*; as *Mongol + -ic*.] Of or pertaining to the Mongols; Mongolian.

Mongolidæ (mong-gol'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Mongol + -idæ*.] The Mongols and races regarded as akin to them, according to the classification of certain authorities.

Mongolioid (mong-gō'li-oid), *a.* and *n.* [*Mongol (Mongolian) + -oid*.] *I. a.* Resembling the Mongols; having Mongolian characteristics.

II. n. One having physical characteristics like those of the typical Mongols (including Chinese, Japanese, etc.). *Huxley*.

Mongoloid (mong-gō'loid), *a.* and *n.* [*Mongol + -oid*.] Same as *Mongolioid*.

mongoos, mungoos (mong'-, mung'gōs), *n.* [Also written *mongoose*, *mongoos*, *mongouz*, *mongoz*, *monguz*, *moongus*, *mungoose*, etc.; < F. *mongouz*, NL. specific name *mongoz*; < Telugu *mangisu*, Marathi *wangus*, a mongoos.] 1. A common ichneumon of India, *Herpestes griseus*. Being easily domesticated, it is kept in many houses in Hindustan to rid them of reptiles and other vermin, as rats, mice, etc. It has been said that it neutralizes the poison of snakes, which it fearlessly attacks, by eating, during its contests with them, the *Ophiokhiza Mungos*, but its immunity is really due to the extreme celerity of its movements. It is of a gray color, flecked with black, and about the

size of a cat. The name is commonly extended to all the related ichneumons of the subfamily *Herpestinae*, of which there are several genera and many species; and also to some of the *Viverrinae*. All these belong to one family, *Viverridae*. See *Herpestes*, and *cut* at *ichneumon*.

2. A species of lemur or maki, *Lemur mongoz*, having a white color and the tail not ringed: also called *mongoos lemur*. See *maki*.

mongrel (mung'grel), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. also *mongrel*, *mongril*, *mongrill*, *mongrel*; < late ME. *mongrell* for **mengerel*, **mongerel*, < *mang*, *mong*, a mixture (see *mong¹), + *-erel*, a double dim. (-er⁴, -el²), as in *cockerel*, *pickarel*, etc.] *I. n.* 1. An individual or a breed of animals resulting from repeated crossing or mixture of several different varieties; the progeny of varieties, and especially of artificial varieties, as distinguished from the *hybrid*, or cross between two different species (but the distinction is not always observed).*

This greater variability in *mongrels* than in *hybrids* does not seem at all surprising. For the parents of *mongrels* are varieties, and mostly domestic varieties, . . . and this implies that there has been recent variability, which would often continue and be added to that arising from the act of crossing. *Darwin*, *Origin of Species*, p. 261.

2. Specifically, a dog of mixed breed.

Hounds and greyhounds, *mongrels*, spaniels, curs, Shoughs, water-rugs, and demi-wolves are clept All by the name of dogs. *Shak.*, *Macbeth*, iii. 1. 93.

The Ounce or wild Cat is as big as a *Mungrel*.

S. Clarke, *Four Plantations in America* (1670), p. 33.

3. Anything of mixed breed; anything that is a mixture of incongruous elements.

They say they are gentlemen,

But they shew *mongrels*.

Fletcher (and another), *Sea Voyage*, iv. 1.

Dioclesian the Emperor bestowed Elephantina and the parties adjoyning on the Blemi and Nobate, whose Religion was a *mongrell* of the Greekish, Egyptian, and their own. *Purchas*, *Pilgrimage*, p. 556.

His two faculties of serving-man and solicitor should compound into one *mongrel*. *Milton*, *Colasterion*.

II. a. Of a mixed or impure breed; begotten or made up of different kinds: usually in a disreputable sense.

There is a *mongrel* dialect, composed of Italian and French, and some Spanish words are also in it; which they call *Franceo*. *Howell*, *Forreine Travell*, p. 53.

It was hard to imagine Richard Jekyll . . . partaking of amorous dalliance from the same dish with a *mongrel* gipsy. *J. W. Palmer*, *After his Kind*, p. 224.

mongrelt, *v. t.* [Formerly also *mongrel*, *mongrelt*; < *mongrel*, *n.*] To make mongrel; mongrelize.

Shal our blood be *mongrelt* with the corruption of a stragling French? *Marston*, *What you Will*, I. 1.

mongrelism (mung'grel-izm), *n.* [*Mongrel + -ism*.] Mixture of different breeds; the being of mixed breeds.

He [F. Galton] continued his experiments [of transfusion of blood in rabbits] on a still larger scale for two more generations, without any sign of *mongrelism* showing itself in the very numerous offspring.

Darwin, *Var. of Animals and Plants*, p. 350.

mongrelize (mung'grel-iz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *mongrelized*, pp. *mongrelizing*. [*Mongrel + -ize*.] To make mongrel; give a mongrel nature or character to.

How . . . comes it that such a vast number of the seedlings are *mongrelized*? I suspect that it must arise from the pollen of a distinct variety having a prepotent effect over a flower's own pollen, and that this is part of the general law of good being derived from the intercrossing of distinct individuals of the same species.

Darwin, *Origin of Species*, p. 101.

mongrel-skate (mung'grel-skāt), *n.* The angel-fish, *Squatina angelus*. [Local, Eng.]

monial¹, *n.* [ME., < OF. *moniale*, a nun, fem. of *monial*, monastic, < *moine*, a monk: see *monk*.] A nun.

Monkes and *moniales*, that mendinauns sholden fynde, Han mad here kyn knyghtes. *Piers Plowman* (C), vi. 75.

monial², *n.* Same as *mullion*.

monicon, *n.* Same as *damonico*.

monied, *a.* See *moneyed*.

monieri, *n.* An obsolete form of *moneyer*.

monies, *n.* An erroneous plural of *money*, sometimes used.

monilated (mon'i-lā-ted), *a.* [*L. monile*, a necklace, + *-ate*¹ + *-ed*².] Having alternate swellings and contractions, like a string of beads; moniliform.

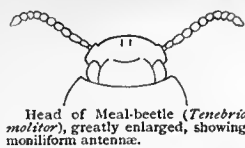
There is an accessory gland composed of dichotomous *monilated* tubes. *Huxley*, *Anat. Invert.*, p. 359.

monilicorn (mō-nīl'i-kōrn), *a.* and *n.* [*L. monile*, necklace, + *cornu* = E. *horn*.] *I. a.* Having monilated or moniliform antennæ, as an insect; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Monilicornes*. See *cut* under *moniliform*.

II. n. A monilicorn beetle.

Monilicornes (mō-nīl-i-kōr'nēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < *L. monile*, a necklace, + *cornu* = *E. horn*.] A group of monilicorn beetles; the fourth of five tribes into which Swainson divided the order *Coleoptera*, composed of five families, *Cassidae*, *Chrysomelidae*, *Clytridae*, *Erotylidae*, and *Hispidae*. [Not in use.]

moniliform (mō-nīl'-i-fōrm), *a.* [< *L. monile*, necklace, + *forma*, form.] Resembling a string of beads: applied in zoölogy and botany to organs, vessels, stems, roots,



Head of Meal-beetle (*Tenebrio molitor*), greatly enlarged, showing moniliform antennae.



Moniliform Parts of Plants.

1. Tuberiferous rhizome of *Equisetum fluviatile*. 2. Fruits of *Sophora Japonica*.

pod, etc., which have a series of beady swellings alternating with constrictions. Also *moniloid*.

In most Polycheta the intestine acquires . . . merely a *moniliform* appearance. *Huxley*, *Anat. Invert.*, p. 207.

moniliformly (mō-nīl'-i-fōrm-li), *adv.* In a moniliform manner; in the form of a string of beads.

moniloid (mō-nīl'-i-oid), *a.* [< *L. monile*, a necklace, + *Gr. εἶδος*, form.] Same as *moniliform*.

moniment, *n.* An obsolete variant of *monument*.

Monimia (mō-nīm'-i-ä), *n.* [NL. (Du Petit-Thouars, 1804), suggested by its affinity to a genus previously named *Mithridatea*, < *L. Montina*, < *Gr. Μονίμη*, wife of Mithridates.] A genus of dicotyledonous apetalous plants, type of the natural order *Monimiaceae* and of the tribe *Monimieae*. It is characterized by globose dioecious flowers, the staminate becoming split into four to six lobes, by numerous stamens, each bearing two glands at its base, and by the fruit, which consists of several very small one-seeded drupes inclosed within the enlarged perianth. Three species are known, natives of the Mascarene Islands. They are shrubs with rigid opposite leaves, and very small flowers, closely clustered in the axils. Fossil plants of this genus occur in the Tertiary formations of Europe and of Australia, and closely allied forms, called *Monimiopsis*, at the very base of that formation in France and in the Fort Union group on the Yellowstone river in Montana.

Monimiaceae (mō-nīm-i-ä'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Endlicher, 1836), < *Monimia* + *-aceae*.] A natural order of dicotyledonous plants of the apetalous series *Micrembyceae*, typified by the genus *Monimia*. It is characterized by a globose or cup-shaped perianth, toothed or deeply divided at the border, by numerous stamens covering the perianth, and by having several or many distinct ovaries, each with a single ovule, a minute embryo, and copious fleshy albumen. The order includes about 22 genera and 150 species, natives of the warmer parts of South America, Asia, and the South Pacific Islands. They are trees, shrubs, or rarely climbers, generally aromatic, with rigid opposite leaves and small flowers, in axillary or sometimes terminal clusters, which are shorter than the leaves. Several furnish wood for building and cabinet-work, or leaves used as a tonic or an aromatic seasoning.

Monimieae (mon-i-mī'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (A. L. de Jussieu, 1809), < *Monimia* + *-eae*.] A tribe of plants of the natural order *Monimiaceae*, of which *Monimia* is the type. It is characterized by having pendulous ovules, and anthers opening by a longitudinal fissure (instead of uplifting valves as in the other tribe of the order, *Atheropsema*). It includes 8 genera, natives of tropical America, Australia, and adjacent islands, with one genus in Africa.

monimostylic (mon-i-mō-stī'lik), *a.* [< *Gr. μόνιμος*, lasting, stable, + *στυλος*, pillar.] Having the quadrate bone fixed, as a skull: correlated with *autostylic* and *hyostylic*.

monieur, *n.* A Middle English form of *moneyer*. **moniplies** (mon-i-plīz), *n. sing. and pl.* Same as *manyplices*. [Scotch.]

monish (mon'ish), *v. t.* [< ME. *monyschen*, *monyschen*, also *monesten*, < OF. *monester*, < ML. **monistare*, for LL. *monitare*, freq. of *L. monere*, warn, admonish, akin to *meminisse*, remember. Cf. *admonish*, *monition*, etc.] To admonish; warn.

For I yow pray and eke *moneste*
Nought to refusen our requeste.

Rom. of the Rose, l. 3579.
Of father Anchises thee goast and grisly resemblance . . .
In sleep mee *monisheth*, with visadge buggish he feareth.
Stanhurst, *Æneid*, iv. 372.

I write not to hurte any, but to profit som; to accuse none, but to *monish* soch.

Ascham, *The Scholemaster*, p. 55.

monisher (mon'ish-ēr), *n.* [< ME. *monyschere*; < *monish* + *-er*.] An admonisher. *Johnson*.

monishment (mon'ish-ment), *n.* [< *monish* + *-ment*.] Admonition. *Sherwood*.

monism (mon'izm), *n.* [< *Gr. μόνος*, single, + *-ism*.] 1. Any system of thought which seeks to deduce all the varied phenomena of both the physical and spiritual worlds from a single principle; specifically, the metaphysical doctrine that there is but one substance, either mind (idealism) or matter (materialism), or a substance that is neither mind nor matter, but is the substantial ground of both: opposed to *dualism*. The term was applied by Wolf, its inventor, to the forms of the doctrine which were then known, namely, to the denial of the substantiality either of mind or of matter; but it is now extended to the doctrine that the distinction between physical and mental facts is only phenomenal, and that in themselves they are not distinguished. Many special modifications of monistic speculation, especially on its materialistic side, have accompanied the recent developments of physical science, particularly the doctrine of evolution. (See quotation from *Ilacckel* under *monistic*.) Such doctrines as that energy, electricity, etc., are categories of substance different from matter are not taken account of by those who use the term, so that it is not easy to say whether they would be considered as denials of monism or not. Also called *unitism* and *unitarianism*.

Monism led a miserable existence in philosophical dictionaries, until, as a denotation of the Hegelian philosophy, it obtained a very wide use. It had again in some measure fallen out of use when it was taken up by modern natural philosophy, and made the watchword of a doctrine which considers mind and matter neither as separated nor as derived from each other, but as standing in an essential and inseparable connection.

M. S. Phelps, tr. of Eucken's *Fundamental Concepts*, p. 114.

If the essence of the materialist hypothesis be to start with matter on its lowest terms, and work it thence up into its highest, I did it no wrong in taking "homogeneous extended solids" as its specified datum and its only one; so that it constituted a system of *monism*.

J. Martineau, *Materialism* (1874), p. 108.

2. Any theory or system which attempts to explain many heterogeneous phenomena by a single principle.

The solution offered by Psychophysical *Monism*, that functional brain-motion and feeling are two aspects of one and the same fact in nature—this solution, when closely examined, turns out to be an altogether dualistic and unthinkable assertion. *E. Montgomery*, *Mind*, ix. 366.

3. In *biol.*, same as *monogenesis* (c).—**Hylozoistic monism**. Same as *hylozoism*.—**Idealistic monism**, the monism which regards the single principle of the universe as mind or spirit, of which matter is the product.—**Materialistic monism**, the monism which regards the single principle as matter, of which mind or spirit is the product.

monist (mon'ist), *n. and a.* [< *mon(ism)* + *-ist*.] 1. *n.* An adherent of the metaphysical doctrine of monism in some one of its forms.

The philosophical unitarians or *monists* reject the testimony of consciousness to the ultimate duality of the subject and object in perception, but they arrive at the unity of these in different ways. Some admit the testimony of consciousness to the equipose of the mental and material phenomena, and do not attempt to reduce either mind to matter, or matter to mind. They reject, however, the evidence of consciousness to their antithesis in existence, and maintain that mind and matter are only phenomenal modifications of the same common substance. This is the doctrine of absolute identity—a doctrine of which the most illustrious representatives among recent philosophers are Schelling, Hegel, and Cousin. Others again deny the evidence of consciousness to the equipose of subject and object as coordinate and original elements; and, as the balance is inclined in favor of the one relative or the other, two opposite schemes of psychology are determined. If the subject be taken as the original and genetic, and the object be evolved from it as its product, the theory of idealism is established. On the other hand, if the object be assumed as the original and genetic, and the subject be evolved from it as its product, the theory of materialism is established. *Sir W. Hamilton*, *Metaph.*, xvi.

II. *a.* Same as *monistic*.

monistic (mō-nis'tik), *a.* [< *Gr. μόνος*, single, + *-istic*.] Of or pertaining to monism; of the nature of monism. See *monism* and *monist*.

Idealism is *monistic* in its whole conception of the universe. It claims to be a "one-substance" theory, although it should in consistency call itself a "no-substance" theory instead. *Bibliotheca Sacra*, XLV. 103.

The opponents of the doctrine of evolution are very fond of branding the *monistic* philosophy grounded upon it as "materialism," by confusing philosophical materialism with the wholly different and censurable moral materialism. Strictly, however, our monism might, as accurately or as inaccurately, be called spiritualism as materialism. The real materialistic philosophy asserts that the vital phenomena of motion, like all other phenomena of motion, are effects or products of matter. The other, opposite extreme, spiritualistic philosophy, asserts, on the contrary, that matter is the product of motive force, and that all ma-

terial forms are produced by free forces entirely independent of the matter itself. Thus, according to the materialistic conception of the universe, matter or substance precedes motion or active force. According to the spiritualistic conception of the universe, on the contrary, active force precedes matter. Both views are dualistic, and we hold both of them to be equally false. A contrast to both views is presented in the *monistic* philosophy, which can as little believe in force without matter as in matter without force. *Ilacckel*, *Evol. of Man* (trans.), II. 456.

monistical (mō-nis'ti-kal), *a.* Same as *monistic*.

monite (mō'nit), *n.* [< *Mona* (see def.) + *-ite*.] A hydrous calcium phosphate occurring in loosely coherent massive forms of a snow-white color, found with monitite in the guano-formation of the islands of Mona and Monita, West Indies.

monition (mō-nish'ōn), *n.* [< ME. *monicion*, < OF. (F.) *monition* = Pr. *monition* = Sp. *monicion* = It. *monizione*, < *L. monitio*(n-), a reminding, < *monere*, pp. *monitus*, remind, admonish: see *monish*.] 1. Admonition; warning; instruction given by way of caution: as, the *monitions* of a friend.

And after, by *monycion* of the Archangell Gabryell, they made a Church or oratory of our Lady.

Joseph of Arimathea (E. E. T. S.), p. 34.

Unruly ambition is deaf, not only to the advice of friends, but to the counsels and *monitions* of reason itself.

Sir R. L'Estrange.

2. Indication; intimation.

We have no visible *monition* of the returns of any other periods, such as we have of the day by successive light and darkness. *Holder*, *On Time*.

3. (a) In *civil* and *admiralty law*, a summons or citation, especially used to commence a suit, or in a proceeding to confirm a title acquired under a judicial sale and to silence all adverse claims. *General monitions* are used in suits in rem, where the object is to bind all the world; a *special monition* directs that specified persons be summoned and admonished.

They appere in the yeld halle, at the day and houre limited by the seild Bailiis, vpon *monition* to them yeven by eny seriant. *English Glás* (E. E. T. S.), p. 406.

(b) In *eccles. law*, a formal notice, sent by a bishop to one of the subordinate clergy, to require the amendment of some ecclesiastical offense; a *monitory letter*. *Monitions* are of two classes—in *specie*, where the name of the offender is distinctly mentioned, and in *genere*, where it is not.

A bull of Innocent VIII., . . . followed by a severe *monition* from Archbishop Morton to the abbot of St. Albans. *Hallam*, *Const. Hist.*, I. 84, note.

=**Syn.** 1. *Admonition*, *Monition*, *Reprehension*, etc. See *admonition*.

monitite (mo-nī'tit), *n.* [< *Monita* (see def.) + *-ite*.] An acid calcium phosphate occurring in minute white or yellowish triclinic crystals, found in the guano-formation of the islands of Monita and Mona, West Indies.

monitive (mon'i-tiv), *a.* [< *L.* as if **monitivus*, < *monitus*, pp. of *monere*, admonish.] Admonitory; conveying admonition. *Barrow*, *Works*, II. xii.

monitor (mon'i-tor), *n.* [= F. *moniteur* = Sp. *monitor* = It. *monitore*, < *L. monitor*, one who reminds or admonishes, < *monere*, pp. *monitus*, remind, admonish: see *monish*.] 1. One who warns of faults or informs of duty; an admonisher; one who gives advice and instruction by way of reproof or caution; an admonisher.

You need not be a *monitor* to the king. *Bacon*.

2. A senior pupil in a school appointed to instruct and look after a junior division or class; a pupil appointed to superintend other pupils; in some American colleges, a student appointed to keep a record of the attendance of the other students upon certain exercises, as morning prayers.—3. A constable or officer of the law.

If they will pay what they owe, . . . they will save me the trouble of sending and themselves of paying a *Monitor*. *Adv't in Boston Gazette*, September, 1767.

4. A backboard.

Posterity will ask . . .

What was a *monitor* in George's days.

A *monitor* is wood-plank shaven thin;

We wear it at our backs, . . .

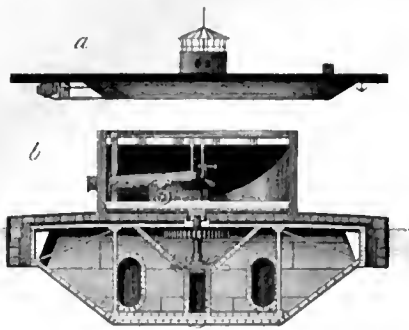
But, thus admonish'd, we can walk erect.

Cowper, *Task*, II. 530.

5. [cap.] In *herpet.*, the typical genus of *Monitioridae*, so called because one of the species was fabled to admonish man of the presence of the crocodile of the Nile. Also called *Varanus*.—

6. A lizard of the genus *Monitor* or family *Monitioridae*. See cut under *Hydrosaurus*.—7. A heavily armored iron-clad steam-vessel with a very low free-board, of a type invented by Ericsson, carrying on deck one or more revolving turrets, each containing one or more great guns, and designed to combine the maximum

of gun-power with the minimum of exposure; so called from the name of the first vessel of the



Ericsson's Monitor.
a, side elevation; b, transverse section through the center of the turret.

type, which was built during the American civil war, and in 1862 arrested the destructive course of the Confederate iron-clad ram Merrimac.

I now submit for your approbation a name for the floating battery at Green Point. The Impregnable and aggressive character of this structure will admonish the leaders of the Southern Rebellion that the batteries on the banks of their rivers will no longer present barriers to the entrance of the Union forces. The iron-clad intruder will thus prove a severe monitor to those leaders. . . . "Downing Street" will hardly view with indifference this last "Yankee notion," this monitor. . . . On these and many similar grounds I propose to name the new battery *Monitor*.

Ericsson, to Assist. Sec. of Navy, Jan. 20, 1862.

8. A raised part of a roof, usually fitted with openings for light and ventilation, as in a passenger-car or omnibus. See *monitor-roof*.—*Teguxin monitor*. See *Ameivida*.

monitorial (mon-i-tō'ri-āl), *a.* [= F. Pg. *monitorial* = It. *monitoriale*; as *monitorial* + *-al*.]

1. Monitorial; admonitory.—2. Pertaining to or connected with a monitor or monitors, especially in the scholastic sense; conducted or carried on by monitors; proceeding from or performed by monitors; hence, in a general sense, educational; disciplinary: as, a *monitorial* school; a *monitorial* system; *monitorial* instruction; *monitorial* duties.

Astonishing incidents which preceded, accompanied, or have followed the settlement of America . . . plainly indicate a general tendency and cooperation of things towards the erection, in this country, of the great *monitorial* school of political freedom.

Everett, Orations, I. 152.

monitorially (mon-i-tō'ri-āl-i), *adv.* In a monitorial manner; by monitorial; after the manner of a monitor.

Monitoridæ (mon-i-tor'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Monitor*, 5, + *-idæ*.] A family of *Lacertilia*, typified by the genus *Monitor*; monitorial or varanoid lizards. See cut under *Hydrosaurus*. Also called *Varanidæ*.

monitor-lizard (mon'i-tor-liz'jrd), *n.* Same as *monitor*, 6.

monitor-roof (mon'i-tor-rōf), *n.* In a railroad-car, a central longitudinal elevation rising above the rest of the roof, with openings in the sides for light and ventilation. Also called *monitor-top*. [U. S.]

monitorial (mon'i-tō-ri), *a. and n.* [= F. *monitorial* = Pr. *monitori* = Sp. *monitorio* = Pg. *monitorio*, *n.*, = It. *monitorio*, < L. *monitorius*, serving to remind, < *monitor*, a reminder, monitor: see *monitor*.] I. *a.* Giving monitorial or admonition; admonitory; spoken by way of warning; instructing by way of caution.

Losses, miscarriages, and disappointments are *monitorial* and instructive. Sir R. L'Ettrange.

It is remarkable that, even in the two States which seem to have meditated an interdiction of military establishments in time of peace, the mode of expression made use of is rather *monitorial* than prohibitory.

A. Hamilton, The Federalist, No. 26.

Monitorial letter, in *eccl. law*, a monition.—**Monitorial lizard**, a monitor.

II. *n.*; pl. *monitories* (-riz). Admonition; warning.

I see not why they should deny God that liberty to impose, or man that necessity to need such *monitories*.

Purehas, Pilgrimage, p. 24.

monitress (mon'i-tres), *n.* [*<* *monitor* + fem. -ess. Cf. *monitrix*.] A female monitor.

Thus far our pretty and ingenious *monitress*; were I to say any thing after her, my case would be that of the tiresome actor.

The Student, II. 367. (Latham.)

monitrix (mon'i-triks), *n.* [*<* L. as if "*monitrix*, fem. of *monitor*, monitor: see *monitor*.] Same as *monitress*.

monjourou (mon-jō-rō'), *n.* [E. Ind.] The Indian musk-shrew. See *musk-shrew*.

monk (mung), *n.* [Formerly also *munk*, *monck*, *munk*; < ME. *monk*, *monke*, *munk*, *monck*, *munk*, *munc*, < AS. *munc*, *munc* = OS. *munc*, *monck* = OFries. *munc*, *munk*, *monik* = MD. *monick*, *munk*, D. *monnik* = MLG. *monnik*, *monnek*, *monk*, *monnik* = OHG. *münich*, MHG. *münech*, *münich*, G. *mönch* = Icel. *munkr* = Sw. Dan. *munk* = It. *monaco*, < L.L. *monachus*, < LGr. *μοναχός*, a monk, < *μοναχός*, living alone, solitary (cf. OF. *moigne*, F. *moine* = Pr. *monge* = Cat. *monjo* = Sp. *monje* = Pg. *monge*, a monk, < L.L. as if "*monius*, < Gr. *μονιός*, solitary), < *μόνος*, alone, single: see *monad*. Cf. *monastery* and *minster*, from the same source.] 1. Originally, a man who retired from the world for religious meditation and the practice of religious duties in solitude; a religious hermit; in later use, a member of a community or fraternity of men formed for the practice of religious devoutness and duties, and bound by the vows of poverty, celibacy, and obedience to a superior; specifically, a regular male denizen of a monastery. Communities of a more or less monastic character in Palestine and Egypt before the diffusion of Christianity were the Essenes and Therapeutæ (which see). The ordinary Christian life of the first three centuries, even when not celibate, was largely ascetic and in communities. Christian monasticism in a definite form originated in Upper Egypt in the third or fourth century (perhaps with St. Anthony; according to other accounts it is traced to the ascetic Paul, about A. D. 250). The first monks were anchorites, living in solitude. The collection of anchorites in a monastery (*laura* or *cenobium*) is ascribed to Pachomius, in the fourth century. The institution spread rapidly, and was greatly helped in the West by the establishment of the Benedictine order in the sixth century. Various developments of the monastic system are to be found in the middle ages, as the military orders, friars (often distinguished from monks proper), etc. Since the Reformation, and especially since the French revolution, monachism has declined in Western countries, or has been overshadowed by the society of Jesuits, but still continues to flourish in Eastern churches.

When of his brother Fromont hudd declare
That he *monke* was shorn, dole had and gret care.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), I. 3211.

A *monk*, when he is recheles,
Is likned to a flasch that is waterles;
This is to seyn, a *monk* out of his cleystre.
Chaucer, Gen. Prolog. to C. T., I. 179.

The civil death commenced, if any man was banished or abjured the realm by the process of the common law, or entered into religion; that is, went into a monastery, and became there a *monk* professed: in which cases he was absolutely dead in law, and his next heir should have his estate.

Blackstone, Com., I. 1.

I envy them, those *monks* of old,
Their books they read, and their beads they told.
G. P. R. James, The Monks of Old.

2. A name of various animals. (a) The bullfinch, *Pyrrhula vulgaris*. (b) A variety of domestic pigeon with a white crest. (c) A monk-bird, monk-seal, monk-fish, etc.: see the compounds. (d) Any noctuid moth of the subfamily *Cucullinæ*: so called in Great Britain from the erect collar, like a monk's hood or cowl.

3. In printing, an over-inked spot or blotch in print, usually made by imperfect distribution of ink. Compare *frier*, 2.—4. *Milit.*, a fuse for firing mines.

The most common methods of firing mines are by the use of the *monk* and the box-trap. . . . The *monk* is a bit of agaric 1½ inches in length. Farrow, Mil. Encyc., II. 376.

Black monk, a black-robed monk.

Also in the Abbey of Seynt Justine virgynne, a place of *blake monkys*, right delectable and also solitary.

Torkington, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 9.

Cloister monk, a monk who lives within a monastery.—**Extern monk**, a monk who lives outside a monastery, but serves the church connected with it.—**Grazing monks**, the Boskoi.

Companies like the *βοσκοί*, or "*grazing monks*," of Mesopotamia and Palestine, who roved about, shelterless and nearly naked, as Sozomen and Evagrius tell us, in the mountains and deserts, grovelling on the earth, and browsing like cattle on the herbs they casually found.

Eneyce. Brd., XVI. 701.

Monk professed. See *profess*.—Syn. 1. *Hermit*, etc. See *anchorit*.

monk-bat (mung'bat), *n.* A molossoid bat of Jamaica, *Molossus nasutus* or *fumarius*, the smoky mastiff-bat: so called because the males are often found in great numbers together. P. H. Gosse.

monk-bird (mung'berd), *n.* The leatherhead or friar-bird. See *leatherhead*, 2, and cut under *frier-bird*.

monkery (mung'kér-i), *n.*; pl. *monkeries* (-iz). [Early mod. E. *monkryc*; < *monk* + *-ery*.] 1. Monastieism, or the practices of monks: generally opprobrious.

It toucheth not *monkery*, nor maketh any thing at all for any such matter.

Lutiner, Sermon of the Plough.

Monkery and the neglect of rational agriculture conspired to turn garden-lands into deserts and freemen into serfs.

Pop. Sci. Mo., XXIX. 223.

2. A monastery, or the inhabitants of a monastery.

Anon after ther arose oule of it a certain of *monkery*, not in apparel, but in appearance of a more sober life.

Ep. Bole, English Votaries, I.

Coeval with the conquest, it [the Benedictine St. Mary's] was one of the richest and strongest *monkeries* in the realm.

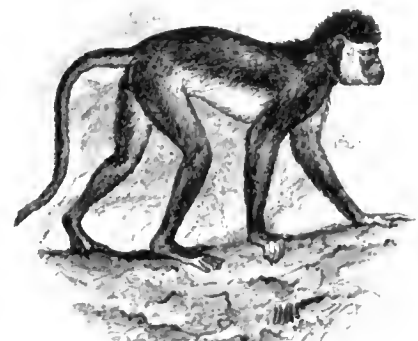
Harper's Mag., LXXIX. 836.

3. The country or rural districts; also, in a collective sense, tramps or vagrants. [Slang.]

I don't know what this 'ere *monkry* will come to, after a bit.

Mayhe, London Labour and London Poor, I. 266.

monkey (mung'ki), *n.* [Formerly also *monkie*, *munkie*, *munkye* (not found in ME., where only *ape*, the general Tent. word, appears); prob., with double dim. -*k-ey*, -*k-ic* (as also later in *donkey*), < OF. *monne* = Sp. Pg. *mona*, < It. *monna*, OIt. *mona*, a female ape, a monkey (whence OIt. dim. *moniechio* (a form supposed by some, erroneously, to be the immediate source of the E. word; the term. -*iechio*, < L. -*ieulus*; also OF. *monnine*, *monine*, a monkey; see also *mona*, *monno*), appar. a particular use (as if 'old woman'), in allusion to the resemblance of a monkey's face to the weazen face of an old crone, of *monna*, a woman, in familiar use (like E. *dame*), 'goody', 'gammer' (hence 'old woman'), a colloq. contraction of *madonna*, lady, mistress, lit. 'my lady', 'madam': see *madam* and *madonna*, of which *monkey* is thus ult. a contracted form, with an added suffix.] 1. A quadrumanous mammal of the order *Primates* and suborder *Anthropoidea*; a catarrhine or platyrrhine



Green, or Common Green Monkey (*Cercopithecus sabanus*).

simian; any one of the *Primates* except man and the lemurs; an ape, baboon, marmoset, etc. The term is very vague, and has no technical or fixed restriction. Those monkeys which have very short tails and faces are commonly called *apes*, most of them belonging to the higher family *Simiidae*. The monkeys with long faces like dogs are usually termed *baboons*; they are at the bottom of the series of Old World simians, in the family *Cynopithecidae*. The small bushy-tailed monkeys of America are usually known as *marmosets*. Excluding these, the name *monkey* applies mainly to long-tailed simians of either hemisphere. All the Old World monkeys, in any sense of the word, are catarrhine, and have 32 teeth, as in man. They constitute two families, *Simiidae* and *Cynopithecidae*. (See cuts under *Cercopithecus*, *Catarrhina*, and *Diana*, 2.) All the New World monkeys are platyrrhine: there are two families, *Cebidae*, with 36 teeth and mostly prehensile tails, and *Mididae* or *marmosets*, with 32 teeth and bushy non-prehensile tails. (See cuts under *Cebina*, *Eriodina*, and *Lagothrix*.) The genera of monkeys are about 35 in number, including several that are fossil. The species are particularly numerous in Africa and South America, especially in the tropical parts. There are many, however, in the warmer parts of Asia, and even up to the snow-line; a single one is found in Europe, the Barbary ape, *Insus caudatus*. (See cut at *ape*.) Almost all the leading species have specific names in the vernacular as well as their technical scientific designations.

The strain of man's bred out
Into baboon and monkey.

Shak., T. of A., I. 1. 260.

2. An epithet applied to any one, especially to a boy or girl, in either real or pretended disapproval: sometimes expressing endearment.

Now God help thee, poor *monkey*! But how wilt thou do for a father?

Shak., Macbeth, IV. 1. 69.

Help your companions, but don't talk religious sentiment to them; and serve the poor, but, for your lives, you little *monkeys*, don't preach to them.

Ruskin, Letter to Young Girls.

3. A pile-driving instrument with two handles, raised by pulleys, and guided in its descent so as to cause it to fall on the head of a pile and drive it into the ground; a fistula; a beetle-head.—4. A sort of power-hammer used in ship-building for driving bolts, composed of a long pig of iron traversing in a groove, which

is raised by pulleys, and let fall on the spot required.—5. A small crucible used in glass-making.—6. A certain sum of money: in the United States, \$500; in Great Britain, £500: used especially in betting. [Slang.]

A monkey at least to the credit side of your own book landed in about a minute and a half.

Whyte Melville, Good for Nothing.

The Grand Hurdle Handicap, the added money to which is a monkey. *Daily Chronicle*, Feb. 3, 1885. (*Encyc. Diet.*)

7†. A kind of bustle formerly worn by women. See the quotation.

The monkey was a small "bustle," which in the days of very short waists was worn just below the shoulder blades. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., VII. 498.

8. Same as *water-monkey*.

In the front room a monkey and two tumblers stood on the center table.

Olive Schreiner, Story of an African Farm, II. 8.

9. A fluid composed of two parts of chlorhydric acid (generally called *spirits of salt* by workmen) and one part of zinc, used in soldering. It is applied to the joints to be soldered, and acts both to prevent oxidation when heat is applied and to dissolve any oxide which may have already formed, and which would otherwise prevent the adherence of the solder.—**Gibraltar monkey.** Same as *Barbary ape* (which see, under *ape*).—**Leonine monkey, masked monkey,** etc. See the adjectives.—**Monkey's allowance.** See the quotation. [Humorous.]

You fellows worked like bricks, spent money, and got midshipman's half-pay (nothing a day, and find yourself) and monkey's allowance (more kicks than half-pence).

Kingsley, Letter, May, 1856. (*Davies*.)

Monkey's dinner-bell. See *Hura*.—**Mustache monkey, negro monkey,** etc. See the qualifying words.—**Silky monkey.** Same as *marikina*.—**To have or get one's monkey up,** to have one's temper roused; get angry. [Slang].—**To suck the monkey.** (a) To suck wine or spirits from a cask through an inserted tube or straw. (b) To drink rum or other liquor. [Nautical slang.]

Jack will suck the monkey, in whatever form or wherever he presents himself.

Macy.

"Do you know what sucking the monkey means?" "No, sir." "Well then, I'll tell you; it is a term used among seamen for drinking rum out of coconuts, the milk having been poured out and the liquor substituted."

Marryat, Peter Simple, xxx.

monkey (mung'ki), *v.* [*< monkey, n.*] **I. intrans.** To act in an idle or meddlesome manner; trifle; fool: as, don't monkey with that gun. [Colloq.]

I hope he'll fetch money. I've had enough o' monkeying long o' checks.

II. trans. To imitate as a monkey does; ape. [Rare.]

All cursed the doer for an evil
Called here enlarging on the Devil,
There monkeying the Lord.

Mrs. Browning, Tale of Villafranca, st. 8.

monkey-apple (mung'ki-ap'l), *n.* The West Indian tree *Clusia flava*.

monkey-bag (mung'ki-bag), *n.* A small bag used by sailors for holding money, hung round the neck by a string.

monkey-block (mung'ki-blok), *n.* Naut., a small swivel-block used as a leader for running rigging.

monkey-board (mung'ki-börd), *n.* The conductor's footboard on an omnibus. *Hoppe*. [Slang, Eng.]

monkey-boat (mung'ki-böt), *n.* A half-decked narrow boat used in docks and on rivers. [Eng.]

monkey-bread (mung'ki-bred), *n.* The fruit of the baobab-tree; also, the tree itself. The fruit is an oblong indehiscent capsule, 8 to 12 inches long, containing numerous seeds embedded in a pulp, which is slightly acid, and edible by man as well as by the monkey. See *baobab* and *Adansonia*.

monkey-cup (mung'ki-kup), *n.* A plant of the genus *Nepenthes*.

monkey-engine (mung'ki-en'jin), *n.* A form of pile-driver having a ram or monkey working in a wooden frame. The monkey is held by a staple in a pair of tongs which seize it automatically, and is raised by means of a winch. The tongs open and drop the monkey when their handles come in contact with a couple of inclined planes at the top of the lift.

monkey-flower (mung'ki-flou'er), *n.* A plant of the genus *Mimulus*.

monkey-gaff (mung'ki-gaf), *n.* A small gaff placed on some large merchant ships above the spanker-gaff, for displaying the flag.



a, Monkey-gaff.

monkey-grass (mung'ki-gräs), *n.* A coarse stiff fiber afforded by the leaf-stalks of *Attalea funifera*: used largely on the Amazon for cordage and brooms, and in London and Paris for the brushes of street-sweeping machines.

monkey-hammer (mung'ki-ham'er), *n.* A drop-press in which the weight, sliding in guides, is suspended from a cord by which it is raised and let fall. Also called *monkey-press*.

monkeyism (mung'ki-izm), *n.* [*< monkey + -ism.*] An action or behavior like that of a monkey. [Rare.]

Numerous passages . . . might be quoted from comedies and satirical journals, attacking the monkeyism and parrotism of those who indiscriminately adopted foreign manners and customs. *D. M. Wallace*, Russia, p. 413.

monkey-jacket (mung'ki-jak'et), *n.* A short close-fitting coat or jacket, generally made of stout material, as pilot-cloth, much worn by sailors in cold weather; a Guernsey frock.

monkey-pot (mung'ki-pot), *n.* See *Lecythis*.—**Monkey-pot tree,** the tree bearing the monkey-pot fruit.

monkey-press (mung'ki-pres), *n.* Same as *monkey-hammer*.

monkey-pump (mung'ki-pump), *n.* Naut., a straw or quill introduced through a gimlet-hole into a wine- or spirit-cask, for the purpose of sucking the liquor.

monkey-puzzle (mung'ki-puz'l), *n.* The Chili pine, *Araucaria imbricata*.

monkey-rail (mung'ki-räl), *n.* Naut., a light rail raised about half a foot above the quarter-rail of a ship.

monkey's-face (mung'kiz-fäs), *n.* A plant of the genus *Mimusops*.

monkey-shine (mung'ki-shin), *n.* A trick or prank like a monkey's; buffoonery; tomfoolery; monkeyism. [Slang, U. S.]

You may have noticed barefooted boys cutting up monkey-shines on trees with entire safety to themselves. *A. R. Grote*, Pop. Sci. Mo., XIII. 435.

monkey-spar (mung'ki-spär), *n.* Naut., a reduced mast or yard for a vessel used for the training and exercise of boys.

monkey-tail (mung'ki-täl), *n.* Naut.: (a) A short round lever formerly used for training caronades and for like purposes. (b) A piece of rope with a knot at the end, seized to the back of a hook, used as a handle in attaching the hook, to prevent the hand from being jammed.

monkey-wheel (mung'ki-hwël), *n.* A tackle-block over which runs a hoisting-rope; a whip-gin, gin-block, or rubbish-pulley.

monkey-wrench (mung'ki-rench), *n.* In mech., a screw-key with a movable jaw, which can be adjusted, by a screw or wedge, to the size of the nut which it is required to turn. *Weale*.

monk-fish (mung'fish), *n.* 1. The angel-fish, *Squatina angelus*.—2. The angler, *Lophius piscatorius*. [Maine.]

monkhood (mung'k'hood), *n.* [*< monk + -hood.*] 1. The character or condition of a monk.

He had left off his monkhood too, and was no longer obliged to them. *Ep. Atterbury*.

2. Monks collectively.

I think the name of Martin Luther alone sufficient to relieve all monkhood from the reproach of laziness. *Longfellow*.

monking† (mung'king), *a.* [*< monk + -ing².*] Monkish: a term of contempt.

Monasteries and other monking receptacles. *Coleridge*.

monkish (mung'kish), *a.* [*< monk + -ish¹.*] Like a monk; pertaining to monks or to the monastic system; monastic: often a term of contempt: as, *monkish* manners; *monkish* solitude.

monkishness (mung'kish-nes), *n.* The quality of being monkish: a term of contempt.

monkly (mung'li), *a.* [*< monk + -ly¹.*] Relating to a monk; monkish. [Rare.]

monk-monger† (mung'kung'gér), *n.* A fosterer of monasticism.

Never age afforded more pluralist bishops. . . . Oswald (a great monk-monger, of whom hereafter) held York and Worcester. *Fuller*, Ch. Hist., II. v. 24.

monk-seal (mung'k'sēl), *n.* A seal of the genus *Monachus*.

monk-seam (mung'k'sēm), *n.* Same as *monk's-seam*.

monk's-gun (mungks'gun), *n.* The wheel-lock gun of the beginning of the sixteenth century: so called from the legend that it had been invented by the monk Schwarz, the supposed discoverer of gunpowder.

monk's-harquebus (mungks'här'kwe-bus), *n.* Same as *monk's-gun*.

monk's-hood (mungks'hüd), *n.* A plant of the genus *Aconitum*, especially *A. Napellus*. Also called *fiar's-cap*, *foxbane*, *helmet-flower*, *Jacob's-chariot*, and *wolf's-bane*. See *Aconitum* and *aconite*.

monk's-rhubarb (mungks'rö'bärb), *n.* A European species of dock, *Rumex Patientia*. See *dock¹*.

monk's-seam (mungks'sēm), *n.* 1. Naut., a seam formed by stitching through the center of a joining made by laying the selvages of two cloths of canvas one over the other and stitching them on both sides. Also called *middle stitching*.—2. The mark left on a bullet by the mold at the junction of its two halves. [Eng.] Also *monk-seam*.

monmouth (mon'muth), *n.* A flat cap originally made at Monmouth, England, formerly much worn by seamen.

Caps which the Dutch seamen buy, called *monmouth caps*. *Defoe*, Tour through Great Britain, II. 339. (*Davies*.)

Monmouth cock. A fashion of wearing the flap-hat imitated from the Duke of Monmouth, son of Charles II., and still prevailing in the early part of the eighteenth century.

The smartest of the country Squires appear still in the *Monmouth Cock*, and when they go a wooing, whether they have any post in the militia or not, they generally put on a red coat. *Spectator*, No. 129.

Monmouth hat. A hat worn with a Monmouth cock.

monnet† (mon'et), *n.* See the quotation.

Little ears denote a good understanding, but they must not be of those ears which, being little, are withal deformed, which happens to men as well as cattle, which for this reason they call *monnets*; for such ears signify nothing but mischief and malice. *Saunders*, Physiognomie (1653). (*Nares*.)

mono (mō'nō), *n.* [*Sp. mono, m., a monkey; cf. mona.*] The black howler or howling monkey, *Myetes villosus*.

mono- [*L., etc., mono-, < Gr. μωνο-, stem of μωνος, single, only: see monad.*] A prefix in many words of Greek origin or formation, meaning 'single,' 'one.'

monoaxal (mon-ō-ak'sal), *a.* [*< Gr. μωνος, single, + L. axis, axis: see axal.*] Pertaining to a single axis.—**Monooxal isotropy**, the case in which the homotatic coefficients are completely isotropic round one axis only.

monobasic (mon-ō-bā'sik), *a.* [*< Gr. μωνος, single, + βασικ, base.*] Having one base: applied in chemistry to an acid which enters into combination with a univalent basic radical to form a neutral salt, or a salt containing one equivalent of a base.

monoblastic (mon-ō-blas'tik), *a.* [*< Gr. μωνος, single, + βλαστικός, germ.*] Relating to that condition of the metazoic ovum or embryo which immediately succeeds segmentation, in which a single germinal layer is alone represented: correlated with *diploblastic* and *triploblastic*.

Monoblepharidæ (mon-ō-blef-a-rīd'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [*NL., < Monoblepharis (-id-) + -æ.*] A monotypic order of oömycetous fungi, closely related to the *Peronosporæ*. The thallus-hyphæ bear both terminal and interstitial oögones, in which the whole protoplasm contracts and forms the oöspore. Propagation takes place by the formation of unilocular zoöspores in zoösporangia, as in the well-known genus *Phytophthora*.

Monoblepharis (mon-ō-blef'a-ris), *n.* [*NL. (Cornu), < Gr. μωνος, single, + βλεφαρον, eyelid.*] A genus of fungi, typical of the order *Monoblepharidæ*.

monoblepsis (mon-ō-blep'sis), *n.* [*NL., < Gr. μωνος, single, + βλέπω, sight, < βλέπειν, see, look on.*] In *pathol.*, a condition of vision in which it is more distinct when one eye only is used.

monobrachius (mon-ō-brā'ki-us), *n.*; pl. *monobrachii* (-i). [NL., < Gr. *μόνος*, single, + *L. brachium*, the arm.] In *teratol.*, a monster having a single arm.

monobromated (mon-ō-brō'mā-ted), *a.* [*Gr. μόνος*, single, + *E. bromine* + *-ate*¹ + *-ed*².] Containing one bromine atom: used only of organic compounds in which one atom of bromine has been introduced into each molecule by substitution or addition.—**Monobromated camphor.** See *camphora monobromata*, under *camphor*.

monobromized (mon-ō-brō'mīz-d), *a.* [*Gr. μόνος*, single, + *bromine* + *-ize* + *-ed*².] Same as *monobromated*. *Nature*, XL, 539.

monocarbonate (mon-ō-kār'bō-nāt), *n.* [*Gr. μόνος*, single, + *E. carbonate*.] A carbonate in which both hydrogen atoms of the acid are replaced by basic elements or radicals: distinguished from *bicarbonates*, in which only one hydrogen atom is so replaced. More appropriately called *normal carbonate*.

monocarp (mon-ō-kārp), *n.* [*Gr. μόνος*, single, + *καρπός*, fruit.] In *bot.*, a plant that perishes after having once borne fruit; an annual plant.

monocarpellary (mon-ō-kār'pō-lā-rī), *a.* [*Gr. μόνος*, single, + *E. carpel* + *-ary*¹.] Composed of one carpel. Compare *polycarpellary*.

monocarpic (mon-ō-kār'pik), *a.* [*Gr. monocarp* + *-ic*.] Same as *monocarpous* (*a*).

monocarpous (mon-ō-kār'pus), *a.* [*Gr. monocarp* + *-ous*.] In *bot.*: (a) Producing fruit but once in its life: said of annual plants. (b) Noting a flower in which the gynoecium forms only a single ovary, whether simple or compound.

Monocaulidae (mon-ō-kā'li-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Monocaulis* + *-idae*.] A family of tubularian hydroids or gymnoblastic *Hydroida*, typified by the genus *Monocaulis*, having a simple hydrosoma with a single fixed hydranth.

Monocaulis, **Monocaulus** (mon-ō-kā'lis, -lus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μόνος*, single, + *καυτός*, a stalk, stem: see *caulis*.] The typical genus of *Monocaulidae*. *M. pendula* is a simple tubular hydromedusa with a single hydranth pendulous upon the nodding or everted stem, and bearing two circlets of tentacles. It is of very soft, delicate structure and pink color, attaining a length of 4 inches. Also *Monocaulus*.

monocellular (mon-ō-sel'ū-lār), *a.* [*Gr. μονοκύτταλος* + *-ar*³.] Same as *unicellular*. *Nature*, XLI, 148.

monocellule (mon-ō-sel'ūl), *n.* [*Gr. μόνος*, single, + *E. cellule*.] A unicellular organism; an animal or a plant which consists of a single cell.

monocentric (mon-ō-sen'trik), *a.* [*Gr. μόνος*, single, + *κέντρον*, center: see *centric*.] 1. Having or proceeding from a single center.—2. In *anat.*, unipolar: applied to a rete mirabile which is not gathered again into a single trunk: opposed to *umphycentric*.

Monocentridae (mon-ō-ser'tri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Monocentris* + *-idae*.] A family of acanthopterygian fishes, typified by the genus *Monocentris*. They have the body covered with large angular bone-like scales, the head rounded and cavernous, a spinous dorsal fin separate from the soft dorsal and composed of 5 large spines divaricated and not completely connected by membrane, and the ventrals represented only by many large spines. There is but one species, *Monocentris japonicus* of the Japanese seas.

Monocentris (mon-ō-sen'tris), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μόνος*, single, + *κέντρον*, point, center: see *center*¹.] The typical genus of *Monocentridae*, characterized by the great development of the ventral spines. *Bloch and Schneider*, 1801. Also *Monocentrus*.

monocephalous (mon-ō-sef'a-lus), *a.* [*Gr. NL. monocephalus*, < Gr. *μονοκέφαλος*, one-headed, < *μόνος*, single, + *κεφαλή*, head.] 1. Having only one head; in *bot.*, bearing a single capitulum or head.—2. Specifically, having the character of a monocephalous.

monocephalus (mon-ō-sef'a-lus), *n.*; pl. *monocephali* (-li). [NL.: see *monocephalous*.] In *teratol.*, a double monster having only one head but two bodies. Also called *syncephalus*.

monocercous (mon-ō-sēr'kus), *a.* [*Gr. μόνος*, single, + *κέρκος*, the tail of a beast: see *cercus*.] Having only one "tail," or flagellum; uniffagellate, as an infusorian.

monoceros (mō-nos'ē-ros), *n.* [*L. monoceros*, < Gr. *μονόκερως*, a unicorn, < *μόνος*, single, + *κέρας*, horn.] 1. A unicorn, or some other one-horned animal, real or imaginary.

Mighty *Monoceroses* with immeasured tangles. *Spenser*, F. Q., II. xli. 23.

2. [cap.] A constellation, the Unicorn, south of the Twins and the Crab, and between the two

Doga, introduced by Jacob Bartsch in 1624.—3. The narwhal, *Monodon monoceros*.—4. [cap.] In *zool.*: (a) A genus of prosobranchiates of the family *Muricidae*, so called from the large spine on the outer lip; the unicorn-shells. There are several species from the west coast of America. *Lamarck*, 1809. (b) A genus of balistoid fishes. *Bloch and Schneider*, 1801.

monoceros (mō-noa'ē-rus), *a.* [*Gr. μονόκερως*, one-horned: see *monoceros*.] Having one horn or horn-like part; unicorn.

monochasial (mon-ō-kā'si-al), *a.* [*Gr. monochasium* + *-al*.] In *bot.*, pertaining to or resembling a monochasium.

monochasium (mon-ō-kā'si-um), *n.*; pl. *monochasia* (-ā). [NL., < Gr. *μόνος*, single, + *χάσις*, separation, chasm, < *χαίνομαι*, gape: see *chasm*.] In *bot.*, a cyme with one main axis; a uniparous cyme: a term proposed by Eichler.

Monochitonida (mon'ō-kī-ton'i-dā), *n. pl.* [NL. (cf. Gr. *μονόχιτων*, wearing only a tunic), < Gr. *μόνος*, single, + *χιτών*, a tunic (see *chiton*), + *-ida*.] A division of tunicaries or *Tunicata*, containing those which have the inner and outer integuments united in a single tunic, such as the *Salpidae* and *Doliolidae*: opposed to *Dichitonida*. *Fleming*, 1828.

monochitonidan (mon'ō-kī-ton'i-dan), *a.* and *n.* 1. *a.* Having a single tunic; specifically, pertaining to the *Monochitonida*, or having their characters.

II. *n.* A member of the *Monochitonida*, as a salp or doliolid.

Monochlamydeae (mon'ō-kla-mīd'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (A. P. de Candolle, 1819), fem. pl. of *monochlamydeus*: see *monochlamydeous*.] A division of dicotyledonous plants, characterized by apetalous flowers—that is, flowers with a perianth of a single row of envelopes—and so distinguished from the divisions *Polypetalae* and *Gamopetalae*, which have two rows, or both calyx and corolla; the *Apetalae*. It includes 36 orders, among them the amaranth, chenopod, buckwheat, pepper, laurel, euphorbia, nettle, walnut, oak, and willow families.

monochlamydeous (mon'ō-kla-mīd'ē-us), *a.* [*Gr. NL. monochlamydeus*, < Gr. *μόνος*, single, + *χλαμύς* (χλαμύδ-), a cloak: see *chlamys*.] In *bot.*, having a single instead of a double perianth: applied to flowers. The missing set is considered to be the inner, or corolla. Compare *achlamydeous* and *dichlamydeous*. See *Monochlamydeae*.

monochord (mon'ō-kōrd), *n.* [= F. *monocorde* = Sp. *monocordio* = It. *monocordo*, < L. *monochordos*, < Gr. *μονόχορδος*, a monochord, neut. of *μόνος*, single, + *χορδή*, string.] An acoustical instrument, invented at a very early date in Egypt or Greece, consisting of a long resonance-box over which a single string of gut or wire is stretched, the vibrating length, and thus the pitch, of which is fixed by a movable bridge. The position of the bridge required to produce particular intervals may be mathematically determined, and marked on the body of the instrument. The monochord has been much used in acoustical demonstration and in teaching pure intonation. In the middle ages smaller instruments with several strings were made, and were often permanently tuned to give certain intervals. (See *heliocron* (a).) The notion of a primitive keyboard-instrument doubtless sprang from some such beginning.

monochord (mon-ō-kōrd), *a.* [*Gr. μονόχορδος*, of one color, < *μόνος*, single, + *χρῶμα*, color.] Having but one color; monochromatic.

monochromatic (mon'ō-krō-mat'ik), *a.* [= F. *monochromatique* = Pg. *monochromatico*, < Gr. *μονοχρόματος*, of one color, < *μόνος*, single, + *χρῶμα* (τ-), color: see *chromatic*.] Consisting of light of one wave-length, and in that sense of one color only, as the light produced by a Bunsen flame in which sodium is being volatilized. The light of the flame is almost entirely that due to the two sodium lines, the colors of which are barely distinguishable from one another, and the consequence is that objects viewed by this light are all yellow, and differ only in form and illumination. A monochromatic light gives a single bright line when viewed with the spectro-scope.

monochrome (mon'ō-krōm), *n.* [= F. *monochrome* = Pg. *monochroma*, < ML. *monochroma*.



Monoceros imbricata.

fem. of *L. monochromos*, < Gr. *μονόχρωμος*, also *μονοχρόματος*, of one color (see *monochromatic*), < *μόνος*, single, + *χρῶμα*, color.] Painting or a painting in one color, which may, however, be relieved by the use of lighter and darker shades. Compare *camaiën* and *grisaille*.

monochromal (mon-ō-krō'mi-kal), *a.* [As *monochrom(at)ic* + *-al*.] Of a single color: one-colored.

monochromy (mon'ō-krō-mi), *n.* [As *monochrome* + *-y*.] The art or practice of painting in monochrome, or in one or more shades of a single color.

Monochromy is advantageously employed when it is desired, on the one hand, to avoid the brilliancy attendant on the introduction of several distinct colours, and, on the other, the dullness consequent on the exclusive use of a single tone. O. N. Wood, *Modern Chromatics*, p. 310.

monochronic (mon-ō-kron'ik), *a.* [*Gr. NL. monochronos*, of the same time or measure, < Gr. *μονόχρονος*, of the same time or measure, consisting of one time or measure, temporary, < *μόνος*, single, + *χρόνος*, time.] Of one and the same time; existing or happening at the same time; contemporaneous; in *geol.*, deposited, or apparently deposited, at the same period: said of organic remains.

monochronous (mō-nok'rō-nus), *a.* [*Gr. μονόχρονος*, of the same time or measure: see *monochronic*.] In *anc. pros.*, consisting in or equal to one time or mora; monosemic.

monociliated (mon-ō-sil'i-ā-ted), *n.* [*Gr. μόνος*, single, + NL. *cilium* + *-at*¹ + *-ed*².] Having one cilium or flagellum; unieiliate or uniffagellate.

monocle (mon'ō-kl), *n.* [= OF. *monocle*, one-eyed, F. *monocle*, a single eye-glass, < L. *monoculus*, one-eyed: see *monoculus*.] 1. A monoculous or one-eyed animal; a monocule.—2. A glass for one eye; a single eye-glass.

Another [man], with a monocle in his eye, watched each new comer, his vacant and necessarily glassy stare expressing neither present pleasure nor anticipation. *The Century*, XXXIII. 208.

Monoclea (mon-ō-klē'fī), *n.* [NL. (W. J. Hooker, 1820), so called because the sporangia open only on one side; < Gr. *μόνος*, single, + *κλείω*, a key.] A monotypic genus of cryptogamous plants of the class *Hepaticae*, giving name to the order *Monocleaceae*. They are small plants with frondose thallus, and have much the appearance of *Marchantia*.

Monocleaceae (mon'ō-klē-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Nees von Esenbeck, 1833-8), < *Monoclea* + *-aceae*.] A small order of cryptogamous plants of the class *Hepaticae*, intermediate in position between the *Jungermanniaceae* and the *Anthocerotaceae*. The vegetative structure is either thalloid or foliose; the sporangium dehisces longitudinally, and contains elaters, but has no columella. The order contains the genera *Colobryum* and *Monoclea*.

monoclinial (mon'ō-klī-nal), *a.* and *n.* [*Gr. monocline* + *-al*.] I. *a.* In *geol.*, dipping in one direction: said of a zone of stratified rocks throughout which the strata all incline toward the same point of the compass. The term was introduced by H. D. Rogers (1812), and has taken the place of Darwin's hybrid word *unifacial*: thus, *monoclinial valley* (a valley bounded by ridges the strata of which all dip in the same direction); *monoclinial ridge*; *monoclinial flexure*, etc. A *monoclinial flexure* may be regarded as a half of an anticlinal fold, which would have been completed had the flexing action not been limited to one side of the axis, the strata resuming their horizontality on the other side.

The Echo-Cliff flexure, the Water-Pocket flexure, one of the grandest monoclinals of the west, and the San Rafael flexure, all *monoclinial* flexures of imposing dimensions and perfect form. Capt. Dutton considers go far back in Tertiary time, and possibly are pre-Tertiary.

Reade, *Origin of Mountain Ranges*, p. 250.

II. *n.* A monoclinial fold or flexure. See I. **monoclinat** (mon'ō-klī-nāt), *a.* [*Gr. μόνος*, single, + *κλίω*, incline, + *-ate*¹.] Same as *monoclinic*.

monocline (mon'ō-klīn), *n.* [*Gr. μόνος*, single, + *κλίω*, incline: see *cline*.] Same as *monoclinial*.

monoclinic (mon-ō-klīn'ik), *a.* [= F. *monoclinique*; < Gr. *μόνος*, single, + *κλίω*, incline.] In *mineral.*, an epithet noting that system of crystallization in which the crystals are referred to three unequal axes, two of which intersect each other at an oblique angle, while they are at right angles to the third. See *crystallography*. Also *monosymmetric*, *clinorhombic*, *hemiorthotype*, *monoclinometric*, and *monoclinohedric*.

monoclinohedric (mon-ō-klī-nō-hed'rik), *a.* [*Gr. μόνος*, single, + *κλίω*, incline, + *ἔδρα*, seat, base.] Same as *monoclinic*.

monoclinometric (mon-ō-kli-nō-met'rik), *a.* [*<* Gr. *μόνος*, single, + *κλίνειν*, incline, + *μέτρον*, measure.] Same as *monoclinic*: as, "monoclinometric prisms." *Frey.*

monoclinous (mon-ō-kli-nus), *a.* [*<* Gr. *μόνος*, single, + *κλινῆ*, bed, *<* *κλίνειν*, incline: see *clitic*.] 1. In *bot.*, hermaphrodite, or having both stamens and pistils in the same flower. —2. In *geol.*, monoclinial.

Monocelia (mon-ō-sē-li-ā), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, *<* Gr. *μόνος*, single, + *κοιλία*, a cavity, hollow: see *cælia*.] Animals whose encephalocæle is single, neuron epaxial only, and axon unsegmented. The lancelet (*Branchiostoma*) is the only example. Synonymous with *Acrania*, *Cephalochorda*, *Leptocardia*, and *Monobocellaria*. *Wilder, Amer. Nat.*, Oct., 1887, p. 914.

monocellian (mon-ō-sē-li-ān), *a.* [*<* *Monocelia* + *-an*.] Having the encephalocæle single; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Monocelia*. **mono-compound** (mon-ō-kom-pound), *n.* [*<* Gr. *μόνος*, single, + *Ε. compound*.] In *chem.*, a compound containing one atom of the element or one individual of the radical specified, as monochloroacetic acid, which contains one atom of chlorine, and monophenylamine, which contains one molecule of phenyl.

Monocondyla (mon-ō-kon-di-lā), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, *<* Gr. *μόνος*, single, + *κόνδυλος*, a knuckle, joint, knob: see *condyle*.] The *Reptilia* and *Aves* (reptiles and birds) collectively: so called from the single occipital condyle characteristic of these classes among the higher vertebrates. The term indicates a group exactly conterminous with *Sauropsida*. Opposed to *Amphicondyla*.

monocondylar (mon-ō-kon-di-lār), *a.* Same as *monocondylarian*.

monocondylarian (mon-ō-kon-dil'i-ān), *a.* [*As Monocondyla* + *-ian*.] Having one occipital condyle, as the skull of birds, reptiles, and some fishes: distinguished from *dicondylarian*.

monocotyledon (mon-ō-kot-i-lē-don), *n.* [*<* Gr. *μόνος*, single, + *κοτυλῶν*, a hollow, a sucker, etc.: see *cotyledon*.] A monocotyledonous plant; an endogen. See *endogen*, and cut under *cotyledon*.

Monocotyledones (mon-ō-kot-i-lē-don-ēs), *n. pl.* [*NL.* (Ray, 1703), *<* Gr. *μόνος*, single, + *κοτυλῶν*, a cup-shaped cavity: see *cotyledon*.] A natural class of flowering plants, having a single seed-leaf or cotyledon in the embryo. They have generally the parts of their flowers in threes (not in fives, as in dicotyledons), their earliest leaves alternate, and the veins parallel. From the structure of the stem, increasing by internal or endogenous growth, they are also called *endogens*. The wood of their stems occurs in longitudinal bundles of fibers, scattered, as in Indian corn, or becoming compact, as in palms. New bundles of fibers form between the old, not, as in dicotyledons or exogens, in an annual external layer enveloping the stem. The class is divided into 34 orders, among which are the lily, iris, amaryllis, orchid, banana, palm, pineapple, screw-pine, arum, rush, sedge, and grass families. By Bentham and Hooker these are classed in seven groups or series; by others in three, the spadicous, petaloidous, and glumaceous divisions. About 20,000 species are known, included in about 1,500 genera.

monocotyledonous (mon-ō-kot-i-lē-don-us), *a.* [*<* *monocotyledon* + *-ous*.] In *bot.*, having only one seed-lobe or seminal leaf.

monocracy (mō-nok-rā-si), *n.*; *pl.* *monocracies* (-siz). [*<* LGr.

μονοκρατία, sole dominion, *<* Gr. *μόνος*, single, + *κράτειν*, rule, *<* *κράτος*, strength.] Government or rule by a single person; autocracy.

A scene of wholesale bacchanalian fraud, a posse comitatus of lara, which would disgust any man with a free government, and make him sigh for the *monocracy* of Constantinople. *Sydney Smith, Ballot. (Latham.)*

monocrat (mon-ō-krat), *n.* [*<* MGr. *μονοκράτωρ*, a sole ruler; *<* Gr. *μόνος*, single, + *κράτειν*, rule, *<* *κράτος*, strength.] 1. One who governs alone; an autocrat. —2. In *U. S. hist.*, a name often applied by opponents to a member of the Federalist party, to which monarchical tendencies were imputed.

monocular (mo-nok'ū-lār), *a.* [= F. *monoculaire*, *<* LL. *monoculus*, one-eyed: see *monocu-*

lous.] 1. Having only one eye. Also *monoculate*. —2. Of or referring to one eye or vision with one eye; suited or intended for the use of one eye only. —**Monocular microscope**. See *microscope*.

monocularly (mo-nok'ū-lār-li), *adv.* By means of one eye; so as to be seen by one eye only.

No one who has only thus worked *monocularly* can appreciate the guidance derivable from binocular vision. *W. B. Carpenter, Micros.*, § 36.

monoculate (mo-nok'ū-lāt), *a.* [*As monoculus* (ar) + *-ate*.] Same as *monocular*, 1.

monocule (mon-ō-kūl), *n.* [*<* NL. *Monoculus*.] A member of the genus *Monoculus*.

monoculite (mo-nok'ū-lit), *n.* [*<* LL. *monoculus*, one-eyed (see *monoculus*), + *-ite*.] A fossil animal that appears to have but one eye.

monoculous (mo-nok'ū-lus), *a.* [= OF. *monocule*, *monocule* = Sp. *monoculo* = It. *monocolo*, *<* LL. *monoculus*, one-eyed, *<* Gr. *μόνος*, single, + *Λ. oculus*, eye: see *oculus*. Cf. *monocle*.] One-eyed; monocular.

Dr. Knox was the *monoculous* Waterloo surgeon, with whom I remember breakfasting. *O. W. Holmes, The Atlantic*, LIX, 638.

Monoculus (mo-nok'ū-lus), *n.* [*NL.*, *<* LL. *monoculus*, one-eyed: see *monoculous*.] 1. An old and disused genus of the Linnean class *Insecta* and order *Aptera*, having or seeming to have only one eye — that is, two eyes coalesced in one. These "apterous insects" were entomostrophic crustaceans. *Monoculus* and some other entomostrophic were afterward made by Latreille his first order of *Entomostropha*, called *Branchiopoda* and divided into two principal sections, *Lophypoda* and *Phyllophoda*.

2. [*l. c.*] A one-eyed animal; a monocule or monocle. —3. [*l. c.*] A bandage for one eye.

monocycle (mon-ō-si-kl), *n.* [*<* Gr. *μονόκυκλος*, having but one wheel or circle, *<* *μόνος*, single, + *κύκλος*, a circle, a wheel: see *cycle*.] A vehicle with one wheel: used figuratively in the quotation. [*Rare*.]

Nay, a not unfrequent "penance" consists in tying the hands to the ankles, and turning round and round like a cart-wheel. Near Gorkuckpoor the train of Lord Dalhousie met dozens of these animated *monocycles*. *Pap. Sci. Mo.*, XXII, 263.

Monocyclia (mon-ō-sik'li-ā), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, *<* Gr. *μόνος*, single, + *κύκλος*, a circle: see *cycle*.] A division of holothurians containing those in which the tentacles are in one circle or series: correlated with *Heterocyclia*.

monocyclic (mon-ō-sik'lik), *a.* [*<* Gr. *μονόκυκλος*, having but one circle: see *monocycle* and *-ic*.] 1. Disposed in a single whorl or circular series, as the stamens in many flowers. —2. Of or pertaining to the *Monocyclia*.

monocyst (mon-ō-sist), *n.* [*<* Gr. *μόνος*, single, + *κύστις*, a bag, pouch.] A tumor consisting of only one cyst. *Thomas, Med. Diet.*

Monocystaceæ (mon-ō-sis-tā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, *<* Gr. *μόνος*, single, + *κύστις*, a bladder, + *-acea*.] A family of fungi of the order *Monadineæ*. They are moisture-loving plants, occurring on living *Algae* and *Protozoa*, with the organs of reproduction reduced to the form of sporocysts. The family contains 3 genera.

monocysted (mon-ō-sis-ted), *a.* [*As monocyst* + *-ed*.] Having a single cyst; monocystidean.

The developmental history of the *monocysted* gregarines. *T. Gill, Smithsonian Report*, 1885.

monocystic (mon-ō-sis'tik), *a.* [*<* *monocyst* + *-ic*.] Consisting of a single cyst, as a gregarine. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIX, 853.

Monocystidea (mon-ō-sis-tid-ē-ā), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, *<* *Monocystis* + *-idea*.] A division of *Gregarinida*, containing those gregarines whose body consists of a single sac: contrasted with *Dicystidea*. Also *Monocystidae*, as a family.

monocystidean (mon-ō-sis-tid-ē-an), *a.* *Monocysted*; of or pertaining to the *Monocystidea*.

Monocystis (mon-ō-sis'tis), *n.* [*NL.*, *<* Gr. *μόνος*, single, + *κύστις*, a bag, pouch.] The typical genus of *Monocystidae*. *M. agilis* is found in the male organ of the earthworm.

Monocyttaria (mon-ō-si-tā-ri-ā), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, *<* Gr. *μόνος*, single, + *κύτταρον*, dim. of *κύτταρος*, a hollow, a cell, *<* *κύτος*, a hollow.] A division of *Radiolaria*, containing those radiolarians which have a single central capsule: distinguished from *Polycyttaria*. Most radiolarians are of this character. Also called *Monozoa*.

monocyttarian (mon-ō-si-tā-ri-an), *a.* and *n.* [*As Monocyttaria* + *-an*.] 1. *a.* Having a single central capsule, as a radiolarian; of or pertaining to the *Monocyttaria*. Also *monozoon*.

II. *n.* A radiolarian whose central capsule is single.

monodactyl, **monodactyle** (mon-ō-dak'til), *a.* Same as *monodactylous*. *Nature*, XXXVIII, 623.

monodactylic (mon-ō-dak-til'ik), *a.* [*<* Gr. *μόνος*, single, + *δάκτυλος*, a finger, a dactyl: see *dactylic*.] In *anc. pros.*, containing but one dactyl: noting certain logædæ meters. See *monanapestic*.

monodactylous (mon-ō-dak'ti-lus), *a.* [= F. *monodactyle* = Pg. *monodactylo*, *<* Gr. *μονοδάκτυλος*, one-fingered, *<* *μόνος*, single, + *δάκτυλος*, a finger or toe: see *dactyl*.] 1. Having but one finger or toe; unidigitate. —2. In *Crustacea*, subchelate: applied to the subcheliform limbs of crustaceans and arachnids, in which there is no opposable finger to convert the terminal hook into a pincer-like claw or chela proper.

monodelph (mon-ō-delf), *n.* [*<* Gr. *μόνος*, single, + *δελφίς*, womb.] A monodelphian mammal.

Monodelphia (mon-ō-del'fi-ā), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, *<* Gr. *μόνος*, single, + *δελφίς*, womb.] The highest of three primary divisions of mammals, or subclasses of the class *Mammalia* (the other two being *Didelphia* and *Ornithodelphia*); placental mammals, or *Placentalia*. The subclass contains all mammals except the marsupials and monotremes. The young are retained in the womb by means of placental attachment till they are well developed; the scrotum is never in front of the penis; and the uterus and vagina are never paired. The brain has a well-developed corpus callosum, and comparatively small anterior commissure. The *Monodelphia* are variously divided into an upper and a lower series, *Educabilia* or *Megasthena* and *Ineducabilia* or *Microsthenia*; or into *Archencephala* (man alone), *Gyrencephala*, and *Lisencephala*; or directly into a number of orders. The orders of living monodelphians now usually adopted are eleven: *Primates*, *Feres*, *Ungulata*, *Hyraeidea*, *Prothosidea*, *Sirenia*, and *Cete*, of the upper series; and *Chiroptera*, *Insectivora*, *Glires* (or *Rodentia*), and *Bruta* (or *Edentata*), of the lower series. The families are about 120 in number. *Eutheria* is a synonym. Also, wrongly, *Monadelphia*.

monodelphian (mon-ō-del'fi-an), *a.* and *n.* [*<* *Monodelphia* + *-an*.] 1. *a.* Having the female generative passages single; specifically, pertaining to the *Monodelphia*, or having their characters.

II. *n.* A monodelphian mammal.

monodelphic (mon-ō-del'fik), *a.* [*<* *monodelph* + *-ic*.] Same as *monodelphian*.

monodelphous (mon-ō-del'fus), *a.* Same as *monodelphian*.

monodia (mō-nō-di-ā), *n.* Same as *monody*.

monodic (mō-nod'ik), *a.* [= It. *monodico*, *<* Gr. *μονωδικός*, *<* *μονωδία*, a monody: see *monody*.] In *music*, pertaining to monody or homophony; homophonic. Also *monophonie*. —**Monodic school** or style, that style of composition which supplanted the purely polyphonic or contrapuntal about 1600.

monodical (mō-nod'ik-āl), *a.* [*<* *monodic* + *-al*.] Same as *monodic*.

monodically (mō-nod'ik-āl-i), *adv.* In a monodic manner.

monodichlamydeous (mon-ō-di-kla-mid'ē-us), *a.* [*<* Gr. *μόνος*, single, + *δι-*, two, + *χλαμύς* (*χλαμύς*), a cloak.] In *bot.*, having indifferently either a calyx only, or both calyx and corolla. *Lindley*. [*Not now in use*.]

monodimetric (mon-ō-dī-met'rik), *a.* [*<* Gr. *μόνος*, single, + *δις*, *di-*, twice, + *μέτρον*, measure: see *dimetric*.] In *crystal*, same as *dimetric* or *tetragonal*.

monodist (mon-ō-dist), *n.* [= Pg. *monodista*; as *monod-y* + *-ist*.] One who composes or sings in a monodic style, as opposed to the polyphonic style: opposed to *contrapuntist*.

Monodon (mon-ō-don), *n.* [*NL.*, *<* Gr. *μονόδοντος* (*μονόδοντ-*), having but one tooth: see *monodont*.] 1. A genus of delphinoid odontocete cetaceans, containing only the narwhal, *M. monoceros*, distinguished by its unique dentition. With the exception of some rudimentary and irregular teeth, the whole dentition consists of a pair of teeth lying



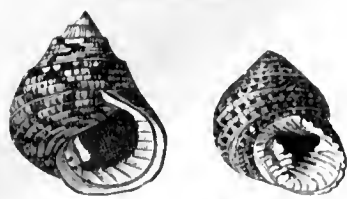
Skull and Tusk of Male Narwhal (*Monodon monoceros*).

horizontally in the jaw; in the female they remain embedded and cemented in their sockets, but in the male the left one grows into an enormous tusk, like a horn projecting from the forehead, sometimes half as long as the entire animal, straight, slender, cylindrical, but spirally grooved sinistrally, and thus resembling a rope. The vertebrae are 50 in number, the ribs 11; the cervicals are normally free, and there is no dorsal fin. See cut under *narwhal*.

2. In *conch.*, same as *Monodonta*. *Cuvier*, 1817.

monodont (mon-ō-dont), *a.* [*<* Gr. *μονόδοντος* (*μονόδοντ-*), having but one tooth, *<* *μόνος*, single, + *δοῦναι* = *E. tooth*.] Having only one tooth.

Monodonta (mon-ō-don'tā), *n.* [*NL.*, *<* Gr. *μονόδοντος* (*μονόδοντ-*), having but one tooth: see *monodont*.] A genus of top-shells of the family *Trochidae*, having a toothed columella: named



Monodonta labio.

Monodonta (Clanculus) pharaonis.

by Lamarek in 1799. There are a number of species, known as *rosary-shells*.

Monodontinae (mon-ō-don-tī-nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Monodon(t)* + *-inae*.] The narwhals as a subfamily of *Delphinidae*: now usually merged in the subfamily *Delphinapterinae*.

Monodora (mon-ō-dō-rī), *n.* [NL. (Dunal, 1817), so called in allusion to the solitary flowers; < Gr. *μόνος*, single, + *δῶρον*, gift.] A genus of dicotyledonous polypetalous plants of the order *Anonaceae* and the tribe *Mitrophoreae*, distinguished by a one-celled compound ovary with numerous seeds attached over the whole surface of the walls. They are trees with large solitary variegated flowers, hanging upon a long stalk which terminates the stem or is opposite the leaves. They have three sepals, six wavy petals, many short stamens, and a shield-shaped stigma; their large globose woody fruit contains numerous seeds in a resinous central pulp. There are 3 species, natives of central Africa, of which *M. Myrsine*, the calabash-nutmeg, furnishes in its seeds a nutmeg-like spice. It is cultivated in Jamaica, etc., and hence called *American*, *Jamaica*, and *Mexican nutmeg*. *M. Angolensis* yields a similar product.

monodrama (mon-ō-drā-mā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μόνος*, single, + *δράμα*, a drama.] A dramatic piece for a single performer or actor: sometimes used also for a piece for two performers.

monodramatic (mon-ō-dra-mat'ik), *a.* [< *monodrama* + *-atic*.] Pertaining to a monodrama.

monodramet, *n.* [< *monodrama*.] Same as *monodrama*.

monodromic (mon-ō-drom'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *μόνος*, single, + *δρόμος*, a course, running, race.] In *math.*, having a single sheet in the Riemann's surface; not having different values for one value of the variable. A *monodromic function* is one having the property that if, by a continuous change, the variable makes an excursion and returns to its original value, the function will also return to its original value. Also *monotropic*.

monody (mon-ō-dī), *n.*; *pl. monodies* (-diz). [Also *monodia*; = F. *monodie* = Sp. *monodia* = Pg. It. *monodia*, < ML. *monodia*, < LL. *monodia*, *monodion*, < Gr. *μονῳδία*, a solo, lament, < *μόνος*, single, + *ὄδῳ*, a song, ode: see *ode*.] 1. In *music*: (a) A style of composition in which one voice-part decidedly preponderates in interest over the others; homophony: opposed to *polyphony*, in which all the voice-parts are equally important. The term is specially applied to the modern style which arose somewhat before 1600 in Italy, and which led rapidly to the invention and great popularity of the opera, the oratorio, and the instrumental suite. The style itself had long before been known in popular songs and dances, but only then asserted itself as a controlling power in artistic music. (b) A piece written in monodie style; a melody, tune, or air, usually for the voice. (c) A composition written in one part only; a solo. Also *monophony*.

Funeral songs were called . . . *Monodia* if they were uttered by one alone, and this was used at the entombment of Princes and others of great account, and it was reckoned a great civility to vac such ceremonies.

Puttenham, *Arte of Eng. Poesie*, p. 39.

2. Monotonous sound; monotonousness of sound.

Near the tolling of the bells—
Iron bells!

What a world of solemn thought their *monody* compels!
Poe, *The Bells*, iv.

monodynamic (mon-ō-di-nam'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *μόνος*, single, + *δυναμς*, power: see *dynamic*.] Having but one power, capacity, or talent. [Rare.]

Monodynamic men, men of a single talent, are rarely misapprehended.
De Quincey.

Monœca (mō-nē-kā), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *μόνος*, single, + *οἶκος*, house.] In De Blainville's classification (1825), the second of three subclasses of his *Paracephalophora*, contrasted with *Dioica* and *Hermaphrodita*, named in the form *Monœica*.

Monœcia (mō-nē-shi-ā), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *μόνος*, single, + *οἶκος*, house.] The twenty-first class of plants in the artificial system of Linnaeus. In this class the stamens and pistils are in separate flowers on the same plant, as in the *Araceae*.

monœcian, monœcian (mō-nē-shi-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *monœci-ous* + *-an*.] 1. *a.* Same as *monœci-ous*.

II. *n.* A monœcious animal.

monœcious, monœcious (mō-nē'shus), *a.* [< Gr. *μόνος*, single, + *οἶκος*, house.] 1. In *bot.*: (a) In phanerogams, having the stamens and pistils in different flowers on the same plant. (b) In cryptogams, having both male and female organs on the same individual.—2. In *zool.*, having both male and female sexual organs; hermaphrodite; androgynous: applied according to the corresponding usage in botany: opposed to *dioecious*. In numberless lower invertebrates the male and female products of generation, or ova and spermatozoa, mature in the same individual without sexual intercourse. In many other cases, as those of worms and snails, every individual is both male and female, but there is sexual intercourse and reciprocal impregnation between two individuals.

monœciously, monœciously (mō-nē'shus-li), *adv.* In a monœcious manner; with a tendency to monœcism.—**Monœciously polygamous**, in *bot.* See *polygamous*.

monœcism, monœcism (mō-nē'sizm), *n.* [< *monœci-ous* + *-ism*.] The state or quality of being monœcious; hermaphroditism; androgyny.

monoembryony (mon-ō-em'bri-on-i), *n.* [< Gr. *μόνος*, single, + *ἐμβρυον*, embryo: see *embryo*.] In *bot.*, the condition of possessing only a single embryo, as the seeds of most angiosperms.

monoflagellate (mon-ō-flaj'e-lāt), *a.* [< Gr. *μόνος*, single, + *ἑλῆλατῆς*, a.] Monomastigote or uniflagellate, as an infusorian.

monogam (mon-ō-gam), *n.* [< LL. *monogamus*, < LGr. *μονῳγαμος*, married but once: see *monogamous*.] In *bot.*, a plant that has solitary flowers with the anthers united.

Monogamia (mon-ō-gā'mi-ā), *n. pl.* [NL., < LGr. *μονῳγάμος*, married but once: see *monogamous*.] In *bot.*, one of the six orders of the nineteenth class, the *Syngenesia*, in the Linnean system, in which the flowers are solitary and have united anthers.

monogamian (mon-ō-gā'mi-an), *a.* Same as *monogamous*.

monogamic (mon-ō-gam'ik), *a.* [< MGr. *μονῳγαμικός*, < *μονῳγαμος*, one married but once: see *monogam*.] Same as *monogamous*. H. Sidgwick, *Methods of Ethics*, p. 227.

monogamist (mō-nog'a-mist), *n.* [< *monogamy* + *-ist*.] 1. One who has been married only once; one who believes that a person should not marry oftener than once—that is, that a widower or widow should not remarry.

I maintained . . . that it was unlawful for a priest of the Church of England, after the death of his first wife, to take a second, or, to express it in one word, I valued myself upon being a strict *monogamist*.
Goldsmith, *Vicar*, II.

2. One who has but one (living and undivided) wife, as opposed to a *bigamist* or a *polygamist*.

monogamistic (mon-ō-ga-mis'tik), *a.* [< *monogamist* + *-ic*.] Same as *monogamous*.

monogamous (mō-nog'a-mus), *a.* [< F. *monogame* = Sp. *monógama* = Pg. It. *monogamo*, < LL. *monogamus*, < LGr. *μονῳγαμος*, married but once, < Gr. *μόνος*, single, + *γάμος*, marriage.] 1. Practising or supporting the principle of monogamy. (a) Marrying only once—that is, not remarrying after the death of the spouse: opposed to *digamous*. (b) Marrying only one at a time: opposed to *bigamous* or *polygamous*.

2. Of or pertaining to monogamy: as, *monogamous doctrines* or *customs*.—3. In *zool.*, having only one mate; living in pairs: as, a *monogamous family* of birds.—4. In *bot.*, having solitary flowers with united anthers, as in *Lobelia*.—**Doubly monogamous**, in *ornith.*, said of birds the male of which takes part in nest-building, incubation, and care of the young, as pigeons and many other birds.

monogamy (mō-nog'a-mi), *n.* [= F. *monogamie* = Sp. *monogamia* = Pg. It. *monogamia*, < LL. *monogamia*, < LGr. *μονῳγαμία*, single marriage, < *μονῳγαμος*, married but once: see *monogamous*.] 1. The practice of marrying only once, or the principle which upholds that practice; the principle that forbids remarriage after the death of a former husband or wife: opposed to *digamy*. See *bigamy*, 2.—2. The condition of being mar-

ried to only one person at one time: opposed to *bigamy* or *polygamy*. See *bigamy*, 1.

The *monogamy* of the modern and western world is, in fact, the *monogamy* of the Romans, from which the license of divorce has been expelled by Christian morality.

Maine, *Early Hist. of Institutions*, p. 60.

3. In *zool.*, the habit of having only one mate; the habit of living in pairs; the paired state.—**Double monogamy**, in *ornith.*, the state or habit of being doubly monogamous. See phrase under *monogamous*.

monoganglionic (mon-ō-gang-gli-on'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *μόνος*, single, + E. *ganglion* + *-ic*.] Having a single ganglion.

monogastric (mon-ō-gas'trik), *a.* [= F. *monogastrique*, < Gr. *μόνος*, single, + *γαστήρ*, stomach: see *gaster*, 2, *gastric*.] Having only one stomach or digestive cavity.—**Monogastric Diphyidae** or **Diphyidae**. See the quotation under *diphyzoid*.

Monogenea (mon-ō-jē-nē-ā), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *μονογενής*, only-begotten, single: see *monogenous*.] A division of fluke-worms or trematoids, containing those which undergo scarcely any change or comparatively little transformation in development: opposed to *Digenea*. There are several families and numerous genera.

monogeneous (mon-ō-jē-nē-us), *a.* [< Gr. *μόνος*, single, + *γενος*, kind.] 1. In *biol.*, generated in the same form as that of the parents; homogeneous as regards stages of development: specifically said of the *Monogenea*.—2. In *math.*, having a single differential coefficient.

monogenesis (mon-ō-jen'e-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μόνος*, single, + *γένεσις*, origin: see *genesis*.] In *biol.*: (a) Development of the ovum from a parent similar to itself: opposed to *metagenesis*.

E. van Beneden. (b) Generation of an individual from one parent which develops both male and female products, or ova and spermatozoa.

A. Thomson. (c) Descent of all living things from a single cell. Haeckel.

monogenesy (mon-ō-jen'e-si), *n.* [As *monogenesis*.] Same as *monogenism* or *monogeny*. *Encyc. Diet.*

monogenetic (mon-ō-jē-net'ik), *a.* [< *monogenesis*, after *genetic*.] 1. Of or pertaining to monogenesis.—2. Of or relating to monogenism.

The *monogenetic* theory, which believes in the original common origin of all mankind from one pair.
Science, VII. 169.

3. In *geol.*, being the result of one genetic process: applied by Dana to mountain-ranges.

The Appalachians, a range of many mountain ridges and valleys, constitute one individual among mountains, because a result of one genetic process, or, in a word, *monogenetic*.
Dana, *Man. of Geol.* (3d ed.), p. 796.

monogenism (mō-noj'e-nizm), *n.* [< *monogeny* + *-ism*.] The descent of the whole human race from a single pair. Also called *monogeny*.

—**Adamic monogenism**, the descent of the human race from Adam and Eve, according to the Moslem account. Huxley, *Critiques and Addresses*, p. 159.

monogenist (mō-noj'e-nist), *n.* and *a.* [< *monogeny* + *-ist*.] 1. *n.* One who maintains the doctrine of monogenesis in any form.

To meet the inevitable question of "Whence the first organic matter?" the *Monogenist* is reduced to enumerating the existing elements into which the simplest living jelly or sarcoid is resolvable. Owen, *Anat.* (1868), III. 517.

2. One who believes in the doctrine of monogenism.

According to the *Monogenists*, all mankind have sprung from a single pair, whose multitudinous progeny spread themselves over the world.

Huxley, *Critiques and Addresses*, p. 159.

II. *a.* Of or pertaining to monogenesis or monogenism: as, a *monogenist* theory.

monogenistic (mon-ō-jē-nis'tik), *a.* [< *monogenist* + *-ic*.] Same as *monogenist*.

monogenous (mō-noj'e-nus), *a.* [< Gr. *μονογενής*, only-begotten, single, < *μόνος*, single, + *γενος*, < *γενν*, produce: see *-genous*.] 1. Generated or generating by means of fission, gemmation, or sporulation, as modes of asexual reproduction.

Reproduction by fission, which, with that by budding and spore-formation, is included under the term *monogenous* asexual reproduction.

Claus, *Zoology* (trans.), p. 96.

2. Of or pertaining to monogenesis.—3. In *math.*, having a single differential coefficient considered as a rule of generation.—**Monogenous function**, a function, $X + Y$, of the imaginary variable $x + yi$, such that

$$\frac{\partial X}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial Y}{\partial y} \text{ and } \frac{\partial X}{\partial y} = -\frac{\partial Y}{\partial x}.$$

It is usually defined as a function having a differential coefficient.

monogeny (mō-noj'e-ni), *n.* [< Gr. *μόνος*, single, + *γενεα*, < *γενν*, produce: see *-geny*.] 1.

Same as *monogeny*, 1, or *monogenesis*.—2. Same as *monogenism*.

monoglot (mon'ō-glōt), *a.* [*<* LGr. *μονόγλωττος*, *μονόγλωστος*, speaking but one language, *<* Gr. *μόνος*, single, + *γλῶττα*, Attic form of *γλῶσσα*, tongue, language.] 1. Speaking or using only one language.—2. Written or published in only one language.

monogonetic (mon'ō-gō-nū'tik), *a.* [*<* Gr. *μόνος*, single, + *γονεῖν*, produce, *<* *γόνος*, offspring, generation.] In *entom.*, single-brooded; having only one brood during a year.

monogonic (mon'ō-gōn'ik), *a.* [*<* *monogeny* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to monogeny: same as *monogenous*, 1.

Monogonopora (mon'ō-gō-nop'ō-rā), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *monogonoporus*: see *monogonoporous*.] A division of dendroecious turbellarian worms, having the sexual opening single, whence the name. It contains the land and fresh-water planarians of the families *Planariidae* and *Geoplanidae*. Opposed to *Digonopora*.

monogonoporic (mon'ō-gōn'ō-pō'rik), *a.* [As *monogonoporous* + *-ic*.] Having a single sexual opening or generative pore; specifically, pertaining to the *Monogonopora*, or having their characters.

monogonoporous (mon'ō-gō-nop'ō-rus), *a.* [*<* NL. *monogonoporus*, *<* Gr. *μόνος*, single, + *γόνος*, generation, + *πόρος*, passage.] Having a single genital pore, as a turbellarian; pertaining to the *Monogonopora*: opposed to *digonoporous*.

monogeny (mō-nog'ē-nī), *n.* [*<* Gr. *μόνος*, single, + *γεννᾶν*, *<* *γεννέω*, produce: see *-gony*.] 1. Asexual reproduction; agamogenesis: used by Haeckel in distinction from *amphigony*. Monogeny is exhibited in the lowest animals, in which there is no sex, as in cases of reproduction by fission or gemmation without conjugation. The term is not applied to asexual modes of reproduction, as parthenogenesis, which occur in sexed animals. Also *monogeny*, *monogenesis*. 2. Same as *monogenesis*.

monogram (mon'ō-gram), *n.* [= F. *monogramme* = Sp. *monograma* = Pg. It. *monogramma*, *<* LL. *monogramma*, *<* Gr. *μονογράμμα* (not **μονόγραμμα*), a character consisting of several letters in one, neut. of *μονογράμματος*, consisting of one letter (*μονόγραμμα*, drawn with single lines, outlined, *>* L. *monogrammus*, an outline sketch, skeleton, shadow), *<* *μόνος*, single, + *γράφω* (τ-), letter: see *gram*.] 1. One character in writing; a mark or design formed or consisting of one letter.

If in compass of no art it [my superfluous] came
To be described by a monogram.

E. Johnson, *Discoveries*, lxx.

2. Two or more of the letters of a name or word, or of the initials of several names or words, so combined as to form or appear to form a single character.

That the founder was a Bishop Euphrasius is shown by his monogram on many of the stiles.

E. A. Freeman, *Venice*, p. 101.

3†. A picture drawn in lines without color; a sketch.

A kind of first draught or ground colour only, and monogram of life. *Hammond*, Works, IV, 571. (*Latham*.)

monogram-machine (mon'ō-gram-mā-shēn'), *n.* A foot-press used to stamp monograms, initials, etc., on paper and the like.

monogrammatic (mon'ō-gram-mat'ik), *a.* [*<* *monogram* (LL. *monogramma*) + *-at'*.] Same as *monogrammatic*. [Rare.]

monogrammatic (mon'ō-gra-mat'ik), *a.* [= F. *monogrammatique*, *<* LL. *monogramma* (t-), monogram: see *monogram*.] In the style or manner of a monogram; pertaining to monograms.

One photo-lithographed plate of *monogrammatic* emblems, the meaning of which remains unknown.

The Academy, April 6, 1839, p. 243.

monogrammic (mon'ō-gram'ik), *a.* [= F. *monogrammique*; as *monogram* (LL. *monogramma*) + *-ic*.] Same as *monogrammatic*.

monograph (mou'ō-grāf), *n.* [= F. *monographie* = Pg. *monographo*, *<* Gr. *μόνος*, single, + *γραφία*, writing.] An account or description of a single thing or class of things; a treatise on a single subject or a single department, division, or detail of a branch of study.

A monograph on the ant, as treated by Solomon, showing the harmony of the Book of Proverbs with the results of modern research. *George Eliot*, *Middlemarch*, xvii.

monograph (mon'ō-grāf), *v. t.* [*<* *monograph*, *n.*] To write or produce a monograph on; treat in a monograph.

The British species of *Lumbricus* have never been carefully monographed.

Darwin, *Formation of Vegetable Mould*, p. 8.

monographer (mō-nog'ra-fēr), *n.* A writer of monographs.

monographic (mon'ō-grāf'ik), *a.* [= F. *monographique* = Sp. *monográfico* = It. *monografico*; as *monograph* + *-ic*.] 1. Of or pertaining to a monograph; of the nature of a monograph.

It does not pretend to *monographic* completeness, which would require far more profound and exhaustive studies.

Science, VII, 95.

2. Pertaining to or of the nature of a monogram.

A monographic combination of the letters A and P.
Harper's Mag., LXXVI, 746.

3. Drawn in lines without colors.

monographical (mon'ō-grāf'i-kāl), *a.* [*<* *monographic* + *-al*.] Same as *monographic*.

monographically (mon'ō-grāf'i-kāl-i), *adv.* In the manner or form of a monograph.

monographist (mō-nog'ra-fist), *n.* [*<* *monograph* + *-ist*.] One who writes a monograph.

monographous (mō-nog'ra-fus), *a.* [*<* *monograph* + *-ous*.] Monographic.

monography (mō-nog'ra-fi), *n.* [= F. *monographie* = Sp. *monografía* = Pg. *monographia* = It. *monografia*, *<* Gr. *μόνος*, single, + *γραφία*, *<* *γράφω*, write.] 1. A delineation in lines without colors; an outline sketch.—2. A monograph; also, a system of monographs.

In order to write a complete monography of the Kashmiri style, we ought to be able to trace it very much further back than anything in the previous pages enables us to do.

J. Fergusson, *Hist. Indian Arch.*, p. 294.

monogyn (mon'ō-jin), *n.* [*<* Gr. *μόνος*, single, + *γυνή*, female (in mod. bot. a pistil).] In bot., a plant having only one pistil or stigma.

Monogynia (mon'ō-jin'i-ā), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *monogyn*.] In bot., the name of the first order in each of the first thirteen classes in the Linnean system, comprehending such plants as have only one pistil or stigma in a flower.

monogynian (mon'ō-jin'i-an), *a.* [*<* NL. *Monogynia* + *-an*.] Pertaining to the order *Monogynia*; having only one pistil or stigma.

monogynist (mō-noj'i-nist), *n.* [*<* *monogyn-y* + *-ist*.] One who adopts or favors monogyny.

monogynœcial (mon'ō-jī-nē'shāl), *a.* [*<* Gr. *μόνος*, single, + NL. *gynœcium* + *-al*.] In bot., formed by the pistil of one flower: applied to simple fruits.

monogynous (mō-noj'i-nus), *a.* [*<* *monogyn-y* + *-ous*.] 1. Having only one wife; living in monogyny; monogamous, as a man: correlated with *monandrous*.—2. In zool., having only one female mate.—3. Same as *monogynian*.

monogyny (mō-noj'i-nī), *n.* [*<* Gr. *μόνος*, single, + *γυνή*, female.] In zool. and *anthrop.*, a mating with only one female or wife; the monogynous state: correlated with *monandry*.

monohemerous (mon'ō-hē-me-rus), *a.* [*<* Gr. *μονοήμερος*, prop. *μονήμερος*, lasting one day only, *<* *μόνος*, single, + *ἡμέρα*, day.] In med., lasting or existing only one day.

monohydrated (mon'ō-hī-drā-ted), *a.* [*<* Gr. *μόνος*, single, + *ὕδωρ* (ὑδρ-), water: see *hydrate*.] Containing one molecule of water. This term was formerly applied to such acids as were regarded as formed from an acid by the addition of one molecule of water, as monohydrated nitric acid, (HNO₃), formed from the acid N₂O₅ by adding a molecule of water, H₂O.

monohydric (mon'ō-hī-drik), *a.* [*<* *mono-* + *hydr* (gen) + *-ic*.] Containing one atom of hydrogen. Specifically applied to such acids as have a single hydrogen atom replaceable by a basic atom or radical, as formic or lactic acid; and also to alcohols which by oxidation exchange two atoms of hydrogen for one of oxygen, and form acids containing the same number of carbon atoms as the alcohols from which they were derived.

Monocia (mō-noi'kī), *n. pl.* Same as *Monœcia*.
monoid (mon'oid), *a. and n.* [*<* Gr. *μονοειδής*, of one form, uniform, *<* *μόνος*, single, + *εἶδος*, form.] 1. *a.* In *anc. pros.*, containing but one kind of foot: noting certain meters. *Monoid meters* are also called *pure meters* or *simple meters*, and distinguished from compound (*episynthetic*) meters and mixed or *logædæic* meters.

II. *n.* In *math.*, a surface which possesses a conical point of the highest possible (*n*—1)th order.

mono-ideism (mon'ō-i-dē'izm), *n.* [*<* Gr. *μόνος*, single, + *ἰδέα*, idea (see *idea*), + *-ism*.] Concentration of the mind upon one thought or idea; a brooding on one subject; mild monomania. [Rare.]

It is observed that the mental condition of hypnotised "subjects" is often one of marked *mono-ideism*—of strong and one-sided attention.

Proc. Soc. Psych. Research, III, 407.

monolatry (mō-nol'a-trī), *n.* [*<* Gr. *μόνος*, single, + *λατρεία*, service, worship: see *latría*.] The idolatrous or pagan worship of one divinity:

also, the worship of one God, but not necessarily with an explicit disbelief in other divinities.

Thua results a worship of one God—*monolatry*, as Wellhausen calls it—which is very different from genuine monotheism. *Huxley*, in *Nineteenth Century*, XIX, 495.

monolith (mon'ō-lith), *n.* [= F. *monolithe* = Sp. *monólito* = Pg. *monolito*, a monolith, *<* LL. *monolithus*, *<* Gr. *μόνολιθος*, made of one stone, as a pillar or column, *<* *μόνος*, single, + *λίθος*, stone.] A single stone; by extension, any structure or object in stone formed of a single piece: it may be an independent monument standing alone, as an Egyptian obelisk, or a menhir, or any part of a structure, as a column.

monolithal (mon'ō-lith'al), *a.* [*<* *monolith* + *-al*.] Same as *monolithic*.

monolithic (mon'ō-lith'ik), *a.* [= F. *monolithique* = Pg. *monolítico*; as *monolith* + *-ic*.] 1. Formed of a single stone, as an obelisk or the shaft of a column.—2. Consisting of monoliths: as, a *monolithic* circle.—3. Of or pertaining to a monolith.

There is no doubt that their *monolithic* character is the principal source of the awe and wonder with which they have been regarded.

J. Fergusson, *Hist. Indian Arch.*, p. 338.

monolobite (mō-nol'ō-bīt), *n.* [*<* Gr. *μόνος*, single, + *λοβός*, lobe (see *lobe*), + *-ite*.] A trilobite in which the trilobed or tripartite character of the upper surface is almost lost, as in the genus *Homalonotus*.

monolobular (mon'ō-lob'ū-lār), *a.* [*<* Gr. *μόνος*, single, + NL. *lobulus*, lobule: see *lobular*.] Consisting of or pertaining to a single lobe.

monolocular (mon'ō-lok'ū-lār), *a.* [*<* Gr. *μόνος*, single, + L. *loculus*, a compartment (cell), dim. of *locus*, place: see *loculus*.] Same as *unilocular*.

Monolocularia (mon'ō-lok'ū-lā'ri-ā), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *monolocular*.] Those animals whose hearts are monolocular, or which have but one cardiac cavity. *Wilder*, *Amer. Nat.*, 1887, p. 914.

monologiant, *n.* [*<* *monology* + *-an*.] Same as *monologue*, 1. *Minshew*.

monologist (mō-nol'ō-jist), *n.* [= Sp. *monologista*; as *monologue* + *-ist*.] 1. One who talks in monologue or soliloquies.—2. A monopolizer of conversation. *De Quincey*.

monologue (mon'ō-log), *n.* [*<* F. *monologue* = Sp. *monólogo* = Pg. It. *monologo*, a sole speaker, also a soliloquy, *<* LGr. *μονόλογος*, speaking alone or to oneself, *<* Gr. *μόνος*, alone, + *λέγω*, speak.] 1†. One who does all the talking. *Minshew*.—2. That which is spoken by one person alone. Especially—(a) A dramatic soliloquy. (b) A kind of dramatic entertainment, consisting of recitations, imitations, anecdotes, songs, etc., performed throughout by one person.

He [Charles Mathews] instituted in 1818, in imitation of Foote and Dibdin, a species of entertainment in the form of a monologue, which, under the title of "Mathews at Home," proved very successful. *Amer. Cyc.*, XI, 279.

(c) A long speech or harangue uttered by one person, especially in the course of a conversation.

He sat at the feet of the teacher and listened with much apparent interest to monologues, not one-fifth part of which he could anyways understand. *W. Black*.

His [Wordsworth's] finest passages are always monologues. *Lowell*, *Among my Books*, 2d ser., p. 240.

monologize (mon'ō-log-iz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *monologized*, ppr. *monologizing*. [*<* *monologue* + *-ize*.] To soliloquize. [Rare.]

Her lips had a habit of silently *monologizing*, moving in the manner of one who speaks with great rapidity, but with no audible utterance.

W. Besant, *Children of Gibeon*, 1.

monology (mō-nol'ō-jī), *n.* [*<* LGr. *μονολογία*, simple language (taken in sense of 'a soliloquy'), *<* *μονόλογος*, speaking alone: see *monologue*.] The act or habit of indulging in monologues, or of monopolizing conversation by long narratives or dissertations; the habit of soliloquizing.

It was not by an insolent usurpation that Coleridge persisted in *monology* through his whole life. *De Quincey*.

monomachia (mon'ō-mā'ki-ā), *n.* [LL.: see *monomachy*.] Same as *monomachy*.

monomachist (mō-nom'a-kist), *n.* [*<* *monomach-y* + *-ist*.] One who fights in single combat; a duelist. [Rare.]

monomachy (mō-nom'a-ki), *n.* [Also *monomachia*; *<* F. *monomachie* = Sp. *monomachia* = Pg. It. *monomachia*, *<* LL. *monomachia*, *<* Gr. *μονομαχία*, single combat, *<* *μονομάχος*, fighting in single combat, *<* *μόνος*, single, + *μαχεσθαι*, fight.] A single combat; a duel.

Herocall *monomachies*.

Harvey, *Pierce's Supererogation* (1593).

There is to be performed a *monomachy*.
Combat, or duel, time, place, and weapon
Agreed betwixt us.

Webster and Rowley, Cure for a Cuckold, 1. 2.

monomane (mon'ō-mān), *n.* [*< F. monomane* (= *Pg. monomano*), *< monomanie*, monomania: see *monomania*.] One afflicted with monomania; a monomaniac. [*Itare.*] *Imp. Diet.*

monomania (mon'ō-mā-ni-ā), *n.* [= *F. monomanie* = *Sp. monomanía* = *Pg. It. monomania*, *< NL. monomania*, *< Gr. μόνος*, single, + *μανία*, madness: see *mania*.] 1. Insanity in which there is a more or less complete limitation of the perverted mental action to a particular field, as a specific delusion, or an impulse to do some particular thing. The other mental functions may show some signs of degeneration.—2. In popular use, an unreasonable zeal for or interest in some one thing; a craze.

Frederic was as anxious as any prince could be about the efficiency of his army. But this anxiety never degenerated into a *monomania*, like that which led his father to pay fancy prices for giants.

Macaulay, Frederic the Great.

Instinctive monomania, the excessive tendency to do some particular thing without intelligible motive and unrestrained by considerations of propriety, morality, or personal prudence. Persons manifesting this form of mental derangement usually have exhibited signs of more or less extensive mental degeneration. It includes suicidal insanity, homicidal insanity, dipsomania, pyromania, kleptomania, and certain forms of perverted sexual instinct. Also called *impulsive insanity*. = *Syn. 1. Lunacy, Derangement, etc.* See *insanity*.

monomaniac (mon'ō-mā-ni-ak), *a. and n.* [= *F. monomaniac* = *Sp. It. monomaniaco*; as *monomania* + *-ac*.] 1. *a.* Same as *monomaniacal*.

II. *n.* 1. A person affected by monomania.—2. In *law*, one who is insane upon some one or more subjects, and apparently sane upon all others.

monomaniacal (mon'ō-mā-ni-ā-kal), *a.* [*< monomaniac* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to monomania; also, afflicted with monomania.

Patients confess that they have been under the influence of *monomaniacal* ideas and terrible hallucinations for a long period, without their existence being suspected even by their most intimate associates.

F. B. Winslow, *Obscure Diseases of the Brain*, ix.

Monomastiga (mon'ō-mas'ti-gi), *n. pl.* [*< NL. (in neuter) pl. of Monomastix*.] A division of flagellate infusorians having one flagellum, as the *Monadidae*, etc.: distinguished from *Dimastiga*.

monomastigate (mon'ō-mas'ti-gāt), *a.* [*< Gr. μόνος*, single, + *μάστιξ* (*mastix*), a whip, scourge.] Having one flagellum; uniflagellate: said of the *Monomastiga*.

Monomastix (mon'ō-mas'tiks), *n.* [*< NL. < Gr. μόνος*, single, + *μάστιξ* (*mastix*), a whip, scourge.] A genus of uniflagellate infusorians proposed by Diesing in 1850, giving name to the *Monomastiga*.

monome (mon'ōm), *n.* [*< F. monôme* = *Sp. Pg. It. monomia*, *< NL. monomium*, for *monomium*, *< Gr. μόνος*, single, + *L. nom(en)*, name. Hence *monomial*. Cf. *binomial*.] Same as *monomial*.

Monomerat (mō-nom'ē-rāt), *n. pl.* [*< NL. < Gr. μονομερής*, consisting of one part, single: see *monomeric*.] A section of coleopterous insects proposed by Latreille for the reception of certain minute species. It is now known that his observations were imperfect, these insects having really several tarsal joints, and pertaining to families which Latreille had included in other groups.

Monomeromata (mō-nom'ē-rō-sō'ma-tā), *n. pl.* [*< NL. see monomeromata*.] The acarids or mites as an order of tracheate arachnids; as the *Acarida* or *Acariden*. In Leach's system there were 4 orders of Arachnida—*Dimerosomata*, spiders; *Polymerosomata*, scorpions, etc.; *Monomeromata*, mites; and *Podosomata*, the *Pycnogonidae*. Westwood interposed *Adelarthrosomata* between the second and the third of these.

monomeromatus (mō-nom'ē-rō-som'a-tus), *a.* [*< Gr. μονομερής*, consisting of one part (see *monomeric*), + *σῶμα* (*sōma*), body.] Having the body all in one piece or mass—that is, apparently unsegmented—as an acarid; of or pertaining to the *Monomeromata*, or having their characters, as a mite; distinguished from *dimerosomatus*, *polymerosomatus*, etc.

monomeric (mō-nom'ē-rus), *a.* [*< Gr. μονομερής*, consisting of one part, *< μόνος*, single, + *μέρος*, part.] 1. In *zool.*, having the tarsi single-jointed; unarticulate, as a tarsus; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Monomera*.—2. In *bot.*, having but one member in each cycle (pistil, stamen, petal, or sepal): said of a flower. Compare *dimerous*, 2.

monometallic (mon'ō-me-tal'ik), *a.* [*< Gr. μόνος*, single, + *μέταλλον*, metal: see *metal*.] Consisting of but one metal; specifically, comprising coins that consist of but one metal (or alloy), as gold or silver; as, a *monometallic* currency.

monometallism (mon'ō-met'al-izm), *n.* [*< monometallic* + *-ism*.] The use of only one metal as a standard of value in the coinage of a country; also, the economic theory that advocates such a single standard. See *bimetallism*.

monometallist (mon'ō-met'al-ist), *n.* [*< monometallic* + *-ist*.] One who advocates the theory of monometallism: opposed to *bimetallist*.

monometer (mō-nom'ē-tēr), *a. and n.* [*< L.L. monometer*, as a noun *monometron*, *< Gr. μονόμετρος*, consisting of one measure, *< μόνος*, single, + *μέτρος*, a measure: see *meter*.] 1. *a.* In *pros.*, consisting of a single measure.

II. *n.* In *pros.*, a meter consisting of a single measure.

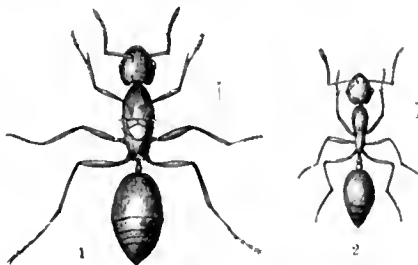
monometric (mon'ō-met'rik), *a.* [*< Gr. μόνος*, single, + *μέτρος*, measure. Cf. *monometer*.] In *crystal.*, same as *isometric*, 2.

monometrical (mon'ō-met'ri-kal), *a.* [*< monometer* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or consisting of monometers; containing only one meter.

monomial (mō-nō-mi-al), *a. and n.* [*< monome* (*NL. monomium*) + *-al*. Cf. *binomial*, *multinomial*, *polynomial*. See also *monomial*.] 1. *a.* 1. In *alg.*, consisting of only one term, and not of several added together.—2. In *zool.* and *bot.*, same as *monomonomial*.—**Monomial differentiant**. See *differentiant*.

II. *n.* In *alg.*, an expression or quantity consisting of a single term. See *binomial*. Also *monome*.

Monomorium (mon'ō-mō-ri-um), *n.* [*< NL. < Gr. μόνος*, single, + *μόριον*, dim. of *μόρος*, a part, piece.] A genus of *Formicidae*, having the metathorax unarmed, the mandibles narrow, and the antennae 11- or 12-jointed. It is wide-spread, with many species, among them the common little red ant, *M. pharaonis*. This well-known domestic pest America owes



Pharaoh's Ant (*Monomorium pharaonis*).
1, female; 2, worker. (Lines show natural sizes.)

to Europe, though it has generally been considered of American origin; it is now almost cosmopolitan. It does no great damage, but is troublesome from its myriads, its habit of overrunning almost everything in the house that is eatable, and the great difficulty or impossibility of its extermination.

monomorphic (mon'ō-mor'fik), *a.* [As *monomorphous* + *-ic*.] 1. In *zool.*, of one and the same (or essentially similar) type of structure; formed much alike; notably uniform in morphic character: said of a number of animals collectively, or of the zoological group which they constitute: as, birds are a highly *monomorphic* class of animals.—2. In *entom.*, having but one form, structure, or morphological character; identical or invariable in form throughout successive stages of development; monomorphous; homomorphous; ametabolic.

monomorphous (mon'ō-mōr'fus), *a.* [*< Gr. μόνος*, single, + *μορφή*, form.] 1. Same as *monomorphic* in any sense.—2. Of invariable form: specifically applied to certain neuropterous insects which in their larval state are similar in form to the perfect insect, though wingless.

monomphalus (mō-nom'fa-lus), *n.*; *pl. monomphali* (-li). [*< NL. < Gr. μόνος*, single, + *ὄμφαλος*, navel.] In *teratol.*, a double monster, each person being nearly complete, but united with the other in a common umbilicus.

Monomyaria (mon'ō-mi-ā-ri-ā), *n. pl.* [*< NL. < Gr. μόνος*, single, + *μῦς*, muscle, + *-aria*.] An order of bivalve mollusks with a single adductor muscle, or with one such muscle enlarged at the expense of another, subcentral in position and remote from the pallial margin. The order contains the scallops, oysters, pearl-oysters, and related forms, and is nearly coincident with *Asaphonata*. See cut under *elbortiva*.

monomyarian (mon'ō-mi-ā-ri-ān), *a. and n.* [*< Monomyaria* + *-an*.] 1. *a.* Having one adduc-

tor muscle, as an oyster; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Monomyaria*. Also *monomyary*.

II. *n.* A monomyarian bivalve mollusk.

monomyary (mon'ō-mi-ā-ri), *a. and n.* [= *F. monomyaire*, *< NL. Monomyaria*.] Same as *monomyarian*.

Mononeura (mon'ō-nū-rū), *n. pl.* [*< NL. < Gr. μόνος*, single, + *νεῦρον*, nerve.] Animals with only a ganglionic nervous system. *Rudolphi*.

mononomial (mon'ō-nō-mi-al), *a.* [*< Gr. μόνος*, single, + *L. nom(en)*, name: see *nominal*. Cf. *monomial*.] In *zool.* and *bot.*, consisting of a single word or term: applied to the name of an animal or a plant: opposed to *binomial* and *polynomial*. *Coues*, *The Auk*, 1. 320. Also *monomial*.

mononuclear (mon'ō-nū-klē-ār), *a.* [*< Gr. μόνος*, single, + *L. nucleus*, nucleus: see *nuclear*.] Having a single nucleus; uninuclear: as, large *mononuclear* cells. *Hueppe*, *Bacteriological Investigations* (trans.), p. 68.

Mononychinae (mon'ō-ni-kī-nē), *n. pl.* [*< NL. < Mononyx* (-onyx-) + *-inae*.] A subfamily of *Galgidae*, typified by the genus *Mononyx*. It contains heteropterous insects of flattened form, truncate in front, rounded behind, and rough on top; of dull or dark color; and with the fore legs raptorial, fitted for clutching insect prey.

mononym (mon'ō-nim), *n.* [*< Gr. μονώνυμος*, having one name, *< μόνος*, single, + *ὄνομα*, *ὄνυμα*, a name: see *onym*.] A name consisting of a single term; a mononomial name in zoology. *Coues*, *The Auk*, 1. 321.

mononymic (mon'ō-nim'ik), *a.* [*< mononym* + *-ic*.] Having but one name; named in one word; mononomial: applied in zoology to a system of nomenclature in which the name of each species is a single word: opposed to *dionymal* and *polynymic*.

In a *mononymic* system we should require as many separate names as there are objects to be named.

J. W. Dunning, *Entomol. Monthly Mag.*, VIII. 274.

mononymization (mon'ō-nim-i-zā'shon), *n.* [*< mononymize* + *-ation*.] The substitution of a single word for several which had been used together as the name of something, as the employment of the name *iter* for a part of the brain usually called *iter a tertio ad quartum ventriculum*. [*Rare.*]

The desired *mononymization* is best attained by simply dropping the superfluous genitive (in the phrase "torcular Herophilii").

Buck's *Handbook of Med. Sciences*, VIII. 525, note.

mononymize (mon'ō-nim-iz), *v. t.*; *pret.* and *pp.* *mononymized*, *ppr.* *mononymizing*. [*< mononym* + *-ize*.] To convert (a polynomial name) into a mononym.

Mononyx (mon'ō-niks), *n.* [*< NL. < Gr. μόνος*, single, + *ὄνυξ*, a nail: see *onyx*.] In *entom.*: (a) The typical genus of *Mononychinae*, founded by Laporte in 1837. *M. amplipennis* is a large, broad South American species; *M. stygius* is found in the southern United States. (b) An unused genus of coleopterous insects. *Brullé*, 1838.

monoousian (mon'ō-ō'si-ān), *a.* Same as *monoousious*.

monoousious (mon'ō-ō'si-us), *a.* [*< L.Gr. μονοούσιος*, of single essence, *< Gr. μόνος*, single, + *οὐσία*, essence, *< ὄν* (fem. *οὐσα*), *ppr.* of *εἶναι*, be: see *be*, *ens*. Cf. *homoeousious*.] Having the same substance: consisting of the same matter: used to describe the Sabellian confounding of God the Father and God the Son.

monoparesis (mon'ō-par'ē-sis), *n.* [*< NL. < Gr. μόνος*, single, + *πάρεσις*, a weakening, paralysis: see *paresis*.] In *pathol.*, the paresis of a single part of the body, as of one limb.

monopathic (mon'ō-path'ik), *a.* [*< monopathy* + *-ic*.] In *pathol.*, involving the disorder of only one organ or function: said of disease.

monopathy (mō-nop'a-thi), *n.* [*< L.Gr. μονοπάθεια*, suffering in one part of the body only, *< Gr. μόνος*, single, + *πάθος*, suffering.] 1. Solitary suffering or sensibility.

Every one calculateth his nativity, and senteneth his own future fate, by crying at his birth; not coming only from the body's *monopathy*, or sole suffering by change of its warm quarters; but, according to some, from sympathy with the divining soul, that knoweth itself for a time banished from the Father of Spirits.

Whillock, *Manners of the English* (1654), p. 32. (*Latham*.)

2. In *pathol.*, a disease or affection in which only one organ or function is disordered.

monopersonal (mon'ō-pēr'son-al), *a.* [*< Gr. μόνος*, single, + *L. persona*, person: see *personal*.] In *theol.*, having but one person or one mode of existence.

monopetalous (mon'ō-pet'ā-lus), *a.* [= *F. monopétale* = *Sp. monopétalo* = *Pg. It. monopétalo*, *< Gr. μόνος*, single, + *πέταλον*, leaf (pet-

al.) In *bot.*, having the petals united into one piece by their edges: more properly *gamopetalous* or *sympetalous*.

monophanous (mō-nof'a-nus), *a.* [*<* LGr. *μονοφανής*, visible alone, *<* Gr. *μόνος*, single, alone, + *φαίνεσθαι*, appear.] Having an appearance similar to something else; resembling each other. [Rare.] *Imp. Diet.*

Monophlebites (mon'ō-fle-bi'tēz), *n. pl.* [NL., *<* Gr. *μόνος*, single, + *φλέψ* (φλέβ-), a vein, + *-ites*, E. *-ite*.] A tribe or section of the homopterous subfamily *Coccinea*, including the largest bark-lice known. Some Australian forms are nearly two inches long.

monophobia (mon-ō-fō'bi-ā), *n.* [NL., *<* Gr. *μόνος*, single, + *-φοβία*, *<* *φέβειν*, fear (*>* *φόβος*, fear).] In *pathol.*, morbid dread of being left alone.

monophonic (mon-ō-fon'ik), *a.* [*<* *monophon-y* + *-ie*.] Same as *monodie*.

monophonous (mon'ō-fō-nus), *a.* [*<* Gr. *μόνος*, with but one voice or sound, *<* Gr. *μόνος*, single, + *φωνή*, voice.] Producing a single sound or note at one time: said of an instrument.

monophony (mon'ō-fō-ni), *n.* [As *monophonous* + *-y*.] Same as *monody*, 1.

monophote (mon'ō-fōt), *n.* [*<* Gr. *μόνος*, single, + *φῶς* (φῶτ-), light.] An electric arc-lamp regulator designed to work in single series, or on the parallel-arc system, between the leads of an electric-light circuit. More fully named *monophote regulator*.

monophthalmus (mon-of-thal'mus), *n.* [NL., *<* Gr. *μονόφθαλμος*, one-eyed, *<* *μόνος*, single, + *ὄφθαλμός*, the eye.] In *teratol.*, a monster with one eye; a cyclops.

The term *monophthalmus unilateralis* would seem to serve better . . . than the term *monophthalmus*, given by some writers. *Medical News*, LII. 636.

monophthong (mon'of-thōng), *n.* [*<* Gr. *μόνος*, of or with but one sound, containing but one vowel; as a noun, a single vowel; *<* *μόνος*, single, + *φθόγγος*, sound. Cf. *diphthong*.] 1. A simple vowel-sound.

Again, the sound of the so-called long English *a* in *make*, *paper*, &c., although once a *monophthong*, is now pronounced as a diphthong. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVIII. 782.

2. A combination of two written vowels pronounced as one.

monophthongal (mon'of-thōng-gal), *a.* [*<* *monophthong* + *-al*.] Consisting of or pertaining to a monophthong.

monophthongization (mon-of-thōng-gi-zā'shun), *n.* [*<* *monophthongize* + *-ation*.] The reduction of a diphthong to a single sound.

Examples of the *monophthongization* of *ei*, so far as they are found in the text of the Homeric poems. *Amer. Jour. Philol.*, VI. 420.

monophthongize (mon'of-thōng-gīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *monophthongized*, ppr. *monophthongizing*. [*<* *monophthong* + *-ize*.] To reduce in enunciation to a single sound.

A *monophthongized* diphthong. *Amer. Jour. Philol.*, VI. 435.

monophyletic (mōn'ō-fi-let'ik), *a.* [*<* Gr. *μόνος*, of one tribe, *<* Gr. *μόνος*, single, + *φυλή*, a tribe, *>* *φυλῆτης*, a tribesman, *φυλετικός*, belonging to a tribesman: see *phylum*.] Of or pertaining to a single phylum: said of a group of any grade in zoology, with reference to the origin of all the members of such group from a common ancestor: opposed to *polyphyletic*. The *monophyletic* hypothesis, in its logical application to the animal kingdom, derives all animals from a single prototype; it is equivalent to the *monogenetic* hypothesis in phylogeny.

My gastrea theory, on which I base the *monophyletic* genealogy of the animal kingdom. *Haeckel, Evol. of Man* (trans.), I. 247.

monophylitic (mon'ō-fi-lit'ik), *a.* An erroneous form of *monophyletic*.

Polyphylitic origin, so far from being improbable, is as likely an occurrence as *monophylitic* origin. *Sollas, Encyc. Brit.*, XXII. 426.

monophylline (mon-ō-fil'in), *a.* [As *monophyllous* + *-ine*.] Same as *monophyllous*.

monophyllous (mon-ō-fil'us), *a.* [= F. *monophylle* = Pg. *monophilo* = It. *monofilo*, *<* Gr. *μόνος*, single, + *φύλλον*, leaf.] In *bot.*, having but one leaf; formed of one leaf.

Monophyllus (mon-ō-fil'us), *n.* [NL., *<* Gr. *μόνος*, having but one leaf: see *monophyllous*.] A genus of leaf-nosed bats of the family *Phyllostomidae*, founded by Leach in 1822. *M. redmani* is a West Indian species, about 12 inches in extent, and of a grayish-brown color.

monophyodont (mon-ō-fi'ō-dont), *a.* and *n.* [*<* Gr. *μονοφύων*, of simple nature, single, as teeth (*<* *μόνος*, single, + *φύειν*, produce), + *ὄδους* (ὄδον-) = E. *tooth*.] I. *a.* Having only one set of teeth: opposed to *diphyodont* and *polyphyodont*.

II. *n.* An animal having only one set of teeth.

Monophyodonta (mon-ō-fi-ō-don'tā), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *monophyodont*.] A division of mammals containing those which are monophyodont, as the cetaceans. *Sir R. Owen*.

Monophysite (mō-nof'i-sit), *n.* and *a.* [= F. *monophysite*, *<* LGr. *μονοφύσιτης*, one who held that Christ has but one nature, *<* Gr. *μόνος*, single, + *φύσις*, nature: see *physic*.] I. *n.* One who holds that there is but one nature in Christ; more specifically, one of a sect which teaches that there is but one commingled or compound nature in Christ, partly divine and partly human, in contradistinction to the orthodox doctrine that in the incarnation two complete and perfect natures, the divine and the human, are united without confusion or mutation in the one person of Christ. Among Monophysites in the wider sense are included the Eutychians and Monothelites. The sect of Eutychians was founded by Eutyches, who was condemned at the Council of Chalcedon, A. D. 451. They taught that there is but one nature in Christ, the divine. The Monophysites properly so called hold that the divine and human natures in Christ are combined into one composite nature. The first leaders of the Monophysites, and founders of the present Monophysite or Coptic Church of Egypt, were Dioscorus, condemned at Chalcedon (died A. D. 454), and Timothy Ælurus ('Cat'), made patriarch A. D. 457. In later times their most important leader was Severus, about A. D. 520, whose followers were called *Severians*, *Corrupticolas*, or *Phthartolatre*, while those of an opposite Monophysite sect were known as *Julianists*, *Aphthartodocete*, and *Phantasiasts*. In the sixth century the Monophysites spread widely in Syria, and were named *Jacobites*, from Jacob Baradaeus, Bishop of Edessa, 541-78. At various times the Monophysites divided into a great number of sects, known by more than thirty different titles. These represented different shades of original Eutychianism and Monophysitism and attempts at approach to orthodoxy. The most subtle form of Monophysitism is Monothelitism (which see). Monophysitism is at the opposite pole of doctrine to Nestorianism, the orthodox doctrine as to the nature of Christ lying midway between the two. As distinguished from the Monophysites, the orthodox are called *Diphysites* and *Melchites*. At the present day the two great bodies of Monophysites are the Copts and the Syrian Jacobites. The Armenian Church is also often regarded as Monophysite or Eutychian, and the Maronites before their submission to the Roman Church were Monothelites. See *Acephali* (6), *Agnoetæ*, *Theopaschite*, *Trithelitæ*.

II. *a.* Same as *Monophysitical*.

Monophysitism (mon'ō-fi-sit'ik-al), *a.* [*<* *Monophysite* + *-ism*.] Of or pertaining to the Monophysites or their doctrines; of the nature of the doctrines of the Monophysites.

Monophysitism (mō-nof'i-si-tizm), *n.* [*<* *Monophysite* + *-ism*.] The doctrines of the Monophysites. Compare *diphysitism*.

Eutychianism revived in the form of *Monophysitism*, or the doctrine that Christ had but one composite nature. It makes the humanity of Christ a mere accident of the immutable divine nature. *Schaff, Christ and Christianity*, p. 62.

monoplacid (mon'ō-plas-id), *a.* [*<* Gr. *μόνος*, single, + *πλακός*, a flat cake: see *placenta*.] Having but one madreporic plate, as a starfish: distinguished from *polyplacid*.

monoplacula (mon-ō-plak'ū-lā), *n.*; pl. *monoplaculæ* (-læ). [NL., *<* Gr. *μόνος*, single, + NL. *placula*, q. v.] A single-layered germ; a placula of one layer of cells, formed by vertical fission of the germ: opposed to *diploplacula*. *Hyatt, Proc. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist.*, 1884, p. 89.

monoplaculac (mon-ō-plak'ū-lār), *a.* [*<* *monoplacula* + *-ar*.] Single-layered, as a germ; having the characteristics of a monoplacula.

monoplaculate (mon-ō-plak'ū-lāt), *a.* [*<* *monoplacula* + *-ate*.] Same as *monoplaculac*. *A. Hyatt*.

monoplast (mon'ō-plāst), *n.* [*<* Gr. *μόνος*, single, + *πλάστος*, formed, molded, *<* *πλάσσειν*, form, mold.] An organism consisting of a single cell; a simple or homogeneous form-element.

monoplastic (mon-ō-plas'tik), *a.* [*<* *monoplast* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to a monoplast.

monoplegia (mon-ō-plē'ji-ā), *n.* [NL., *<* Gr. *μόνος*, single, + *πληγή*, stroke.] In *pathol.*, paralysis limited to a single part, as of one arm or leg. Compare *hemiplegia*, *paraplegia*.

monopneurobranch (mon-ō-plō'rō-brang), *a.* and *n.* [*<* Gr. *μόνος*, single, + *πνεύρα*, side, + *βράγχια*, gills.] I. *a.* Having gills on only one side; of or pertaining to the *Monopneurobranchiata*.

II. *n.* A member of the *Monopneurobranchiata*. **Monopneurobranchia** (mon-ō-plō'rō-brang'ki-ā), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *monopneurobranch*.] Same as *Monopneurobranchiata*.

monopneurobranchian (mon-ō-plō'rō-brang'ki-an), *a.* and *n.* [*<* *Monopneurobranch* + *-ian*.] Same as *monopneurobranch*.

Monopneurobranchiata (mon-ō-plō'rō-brang'ki-ā'tā), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *monopneurobranch*.] A suborder of opisthobranchiate gastropods having plumose gills usually on one side, the right, under the edge of the mantle. This name was proposed by De Blainville in 1825 as that of the third order of his *Paracephalophora monica*, divided into 4 families, as the sea-hares and their allies. It is synonymous with *Tectibranchiata* of Cuvier. The group is also called *Pomatobranchiata*. Also *Monopneurobranchia*. *J. E. Gray*, 1821.

monopneurobranchiate (mon-ō-plō'rō-brang'ki-āt), *a.* and *n.* [*<* *monopneurobranch* + *-ate*.] Same as *monopneurobranch*.

Monopneumona (mon-op-nū'mō-nū), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl.: see *Monopneumones*.] A division of *Dipneusta* or *Dipnoi*, containing those dipnoans which are single-lunged: distinguished from *Dipneumona*. The only existing representative is *Ceratodus*.

Monopneumones (mon-op-nū'mō-nēz), *n. pl.* [NL., *<* Gr. *μόνος*, single, + *πνεύμων*, lung, usually pl. *πνεύμονες*, the lungs.] Same as *Monopneumona*.

Monopneumonia (mon'op-nū-mō'ni-ā), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *Monopneumones*.] Same as *Monopneumona*.

monopneumonian (mon'op-nū-mō'ni-an), *a.* and *n.* [As *Monopneumonia* + *-an*.] I. *a.* Having only one lung: specifically applied to the *Monopneumonia*.

II. *n.* A lung-fish, as *Ceratodus*.

monopneumonous (mon-op-nū'mō-nus), *a.* [As *Monopneumones* + *-ous*.] Having only one lung; of or pertaining to the *Monopneumona*, *Monopneumones*, or *Monopneumonia*.

Monopnoa (mō-nop'nō-ā), *n. pl.* [NL., *<* Gr. *μόνος*, single, + *-πνοα*, breathing, *<* *πνέειν*, breathe.] In Owen's classification, a "subclass of *Reptilia*," containing all reptiles which breathe in one way only—that is, by lungs: distinguished from *Dipnoa* or *Branchiotoea*, which breathe in two ways—that is, either by gills first and lungs afterward in the case of the same individual, or some of them by gills and others by lungs. In this scheme, not easy to define satisfactorily, Prof. Owen makes his "class *Reptilia*" cover not only *Reptilia* in the usual sense, but also *Amphibia* or *Batrachia*. His *Dipnoa* are then continuous with *Amphibia* proper. He divides *Monopnoa* into the orders *Pterosauria*, *Dinosauria*, *Crocodylia*, *Chelonaria*, *Lacertilia*, *Ophidia*, *Anomodontia*, *Saurapterygia*, and *Ichthyopterygia*. *Comp. Anat. Vert.* (1868), III. 850.

monopode (mon'ō-pōd), *a.* and *n.* [Cf. LL. *monopodius*, one-footed, L. *monopodium*, a table or stand with one foot, *<* Gr. *μόνος* (μονο-) = E. *foot*.] I. *a.* Having but one foot.

II. *n.* 1. Any object supported on one foot only; specifically, one of a fabled race of men having but one leg. These, the *Monopodes* or *Scelopodes*, are described by Pliny (*Hist. Nat.*, viii.) as dwelling in Ethiopia, and as possessing a single foot, so large that it served when held up to shade them from the sun when they lay down to rest.

The *monopodes*, sheltering themselves from the sun beneath their single umbrella-like foot.

Lovell, Fireside Travels, p. 172.

2. In *bot.*, same as *monopodium*.

monopodial (mon-ō-pō'di-āl), *a.* [*<* *monopodium* + *-al*.] Resembling or after the manner of a monopodium.

monopodic (mon-ō-pod'ik), *a.* [As *monopody* + *-ic*.] In *pros.*, constituting a single foot; of or pertaining to a single foot, or a measure consisting in a single foot: as, *monopodic* measurement: opposed to *dipodic*.

monopodium (mon-ō-pō'di-um), *n.*; pl. *monopodia* (-i). [NL., neut. of LL. *monopodius*, *<* Gr. *μόνος*, one-footed: see *monopode*.] In *bot.*, an axis of growth which continues to extend at the apex in the direction of previous growth, while lateral structures of like kind are produced beneath it in acropetal succession. *Goebel*. Compare *sympodium* and *dichotomy*.

monopody (mon'ō-pod-i), *n.*; pl. *monopodies* (-iz). [*<* LL. *monopodia*, *<* Gr. *μονοποδία*, a single foot, esp. as a measure, *<* *μόνος*, single, + *ποῖς* (ποδ-) = E. *foot*.] In *pros.*, a measure consisting of but one foot: opposed to *dipody*. See *measure*, 11.

monopolert, *n.* [*<* OF. *monopolier* (F. *monopoleur*), *<* *monopole*, monopoly: see *monopoly*.] A monopolist. *Cotgrave*.

monopolical (mon-ō-pol'i-kal), *a.* [*<* **monopolie* (= Pg. *monopolico*) (*<* *monopol-y* + *-ic*) + *-al*.] Monopolistic.

I wish, according to the decree of Darius, that whosoever is an enemy to our peace, and seeketh, either by getting *monopolical* patents or by forging viñst tales, to hinder our welfare, that his house was pulled downe.

Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's Works*, II. 58.

monopolisation, monopolist, etc. See *monopolization, etc.*

monopolist (mō-nop'ō-list), *n.* [= Sp. Pg. It. *monopolista*; as *monopol-y* + *-ist*.] 1. One who monopolizes or possesses a monopoly; one who has exclusive command or control of any branch of trade or article of commerce; specifically, a buyer up of the whole of a commodity in market for the purpose of selling at an advanced price; one having a license or privilege granted by authority for the sole buying or selling of any commodity. See *monopoly*.—2. One who obtains, assumes, or occupies anything to the exclusion of others: as, a *monopolist* of advantages.

monopolistic (mō-nop'ō-lis'tik), *a.* [*< monopolist* + *-ic*.] Relating to a monopoly or to a system of monopolies; of a kind promoted by monopoly; existing for the maintenance of a monopoly: as, *monopolistic* abuses; a *monopolistic* corporation.

monopolitant (mon'ō-pol'i-tan), *n.* [As *monopolite* + *-an*, after the erroneously assumed analogy of *cosmopolitan*, etc.] A monopolist.

Hee was no diving politician,

Or project-seeking monopolitant.

John Taylor, *Works* (1630). (Nares.)

Monopolitans of starch, tin, fish, cloth, oil, vinegars, salt, and what not.

Quoted in *Odys's Sir Walter Raleigh*.

monopolitet (mō-nop'ō-lit), *n.* [*< monopol-y* + *-ite*, after the erroneously assumed analogy of *cosmopolite*.] Same as *monopolist*.

You marchant Mercers, and *Monopolites*,

Gain-greedy Chap-men, perliur'd Hypocrites.

Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's *Weeks*, I. 3.

monopolization (mō-nop'ō-li-zā'shən), *n.* [*< monopolize* + *-ation*.] The act or process of monopolizing. Also spelled *monopolisation*.

monopolize (mō-nop'ō-liz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *monopolized*, ppr. *monopolizing*. [= F. *monopoliser* = Sp. *monopolizar* = Pg. *monopolisar*; as *monopol-y* + *-ize*.] 1. To obtain a monopoly of; have an exclusive right of trading in: as, to *monopolize* all the corn in a district.

The Arabs have a law that, if three camels depart at the same time, the convent shall be obliged to pay thirty piasters; which I suppose is designed to prevent any one Arab with several camels *monopolizing* the whole business of conveying the monks.

Pococke, *Description of the East*, I. 159.

2. To obtain or engross the whole of; obtain exclusive possession of.

As if this age had *monopolized* all goodness to itself.

Fuller.

Gold alone does Passion move,

Gold *monopolizes* Love!

Cowley, *Anacreontics*, vii.

Also spelled *monopolise*.

monopolizer (mō-nop'ō-lī-zēr), *n.* Same as *monopolist*, especially in sense 2: as, a *monopolizer* of conversation. Also spelled *monopoliser*.

Those senseless *monopolizers* of time that form the court of a duke.

Shelley, in Dowden, I. 204.

monopoly (mō-nop'ō-li), *n.*; pl. *monopolies* (-liz). [= F. *monopole* = Sp. Pg. It. *monopolio*, *< L. monopolium*, *< Gr. μονοπώλιον*, a right of exclusive sale, *μονοπωλία*, exclusive sale, monopoly, *< μόνος*, sole, + *πωλείν*, barter, sale.] 1. An exclusive privilege to carry on a traffic.

Monopolies are much the same offence in other branches of trade that engrossing is in provisions, being a license or privilege allowed by the king for the sole buying and selling, making, working, or using of any thing whatsoever; whereby the subject in general is restrained from that liberty of manufacturing or trading which he had before.

Blackstone, *Com. (ed. Walte)*, IV. 159.

2. Specifically, in *Eng. constitutional hist.*, and hence sometimes in *Amer. law*, such an exclusive privilege when granted by the crown or state to an individual, association, or corporation, for the sake of the pecuniary advantage of its exclusiveness. A privilege not granted by the state, but secured by buying up the article, is termed by the English law *engrossing*. The legal objection to a monopoly, in this sense of the word, is that it can be secured only by forbidding all other citizens except the favored grantee to exercise a common-law right. Exclusive privileges granted by the state to a limited number of persons for the sake of enabling the state the better to regulate the traffic for the protection of the rest of the community, as in case of banking franchises, liquor traffic, etc., are not deemed monopolies, although the same privileges would be, if conferred on a single or a very few grantees, for the sake of the pecuniary benefit to them. So the exclusive privileges conferred on inventors and authors, by the patent and copyright laws, for the sake of the encouragement of the arts and literature, and extending only to articles originally devised under that encouragement, are not deemed monopoly.

lies. Both these classes of grants have, however, been condemned by some as partaking of the character of monopolies.

If any man, out of his own wit, industry, or endeavour, find out anything beneficial to the Commonwealth, or bring out any new invention which every subject of this kingdom may use, yet, in regard of his pains and travel therein, her Majesty perhaps is pleased to grant him a privilege to use the same only, by himself or his deputies, for a certain time. This is one kind of *Monopoly*. Sometimes there is a glut of things, when they be in excessive quantity, as perhaps of corn; and perhaps her Majesty gives licence of transportation to one man. This is another kind of *Monopoly*. Sometimes there is a scarcity or a small quantity; and the like is granted also.

Bacon, in E. A. Abbott's *Account of his Life and Works*.

I will have no private *monopolies*, to enrich one man, and beggar a multitude.

Burton, *Anat. of Mel.*, To the Reader, p. 68.

He thinks he can never trade to his advantage unless he can have the *monopoly* of everything he values.

South.

3. In *polit. econ.*, and as used in a general sense in law, such an exclusive privilege to carry on a traffic, or deal in or control a given class of articles, as will enable the holder to raise prices materially above what they would be if the traffic or dealing were free to citizens generally. In this sense, that exclusive control of a particular kind of product which results from the legitimate ownership of the only land from which it can be obtained, as in the case of some mineral waters, or earths, or ores, is sometimes spoken of as a *natural monopoly*, in contrast to the artificial monopolies created by state grant. See *virtual monopoly*, below.

4. That which is the subject of a monopoly: as, in Bengal opium is a *monopoly*.—5. The possession or assumption of anything to the exclusion of other possessors: thus, a man is popularly said to have a *monopoly* of any business of which he has acquired complete control.

Jonson, who, by studying Horace, had been acquainted with the rules, yet seemed to envy to posterity that knowledge, and to make a *monopoly* of his learning.

Dryden, tr. of Juvenal, Ded.

Caleb hain't no *monopoly* to court the seeneoretas.

Lowell, *Biglow Papers*, 1st ser., ii.

6. Loosely, a company or corporation which enjoys a monopoly.—**Monopoly Act**, an English statute of 1623 (21 Jas. I., c. 3), declaring all monopolies for the manufacture, sale, or use of anything to be void, excepting to inventors their patent rights. Also known as the *Statute of Monopolies*.—**Virtual monopoly**, a term in constitutional law and the history of legislation (the appropriate applications of which have been much contested) used to characterize a business which, though not declared by law to be a monopoly or exclusive franchise protected as such, as by a patent or an exclusive charter, is yet so related to the great channels and currents of commerce that the allowing of it to enjoy the same protection as other private property and business secures to it indirectly exclusive advantages substantially equivalent to a legal monopoly. Thus the great grain-elevators of modern commerce, although erected as private property on private lands, if by their situation they have exclusive advantages for the transfer of grain from vessels at the wharf to the railroad terminus of a trunk-line, are said to constitute a *virtual monopoly*, because, if not subjected to a legislative power to restrict their charges such as other private property and business are not subjected to, they might be conducted in a manner oppressive to commerce.

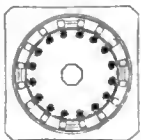
monopolyloguet (mon'ō-pol'i-log), *n.* [*< Gr. μόνος*, single, + *πολύλογος*, much talking, *< πολύς*, many, much, + *λέγειν*, speak.] An entertainment in which a single actor sustains many characters. Brande.

monoprionidian (mon'ō-pri'ō-nid'i-an), *a.* [*< Gr. μόνος*, single, + *πρίων*, a saw (*< πρίω*, saw), + *-ιδιον*, dim. suffix, + *-an*.] Having small uniserial serrations; uniserrulate: specifically applied to those graptolites or rhabdopherous eelenterates which have the cells or hydrothecæ in a single row: opposed to *diprionidian*.

monopteral (mō-nop'te-ral), *a.* [*< monopteron* + *-al*.] 1. In *arch.*, formed as a monopteron.—2. In *zoöl.*, having a single fin, wing, or alate part.

Monopteridæ (mon-op'ter'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Monopterus* + *-idæ*.] A family of symbranchiate teleostean fishes, typified by the genus *Monopterus*, having the shoulder-girdle directly connected with the skull, and the abdominal and caudal regions of the body excessively elongated.

monopteron, monopteros (mon'ōp'te-ron, -ros), *n.* [= F. *monoptère* = Sp. *monopterio*, *< L. monopteros*, *< Gr. μονόπτερος*, with only one row of pillars, *< μόνος*, single, + *πτερόν*, a wing, a row of columns along the sides of a Greek temple.] In *arch.*, a type of temple or portico, usually with an inclosed circular cella, composed of columns arranged in a circle and supporting a cupola or a conical roof.



Plan of Monopteron.



Monopteron.—Temple of Vesta at Tivoli, near Rome.

Monopterus (mō-nop'te-rus), *n.* [NL. (cf. Gr. *μονόπτερος*, lit. having one wing (see *monopteron*), *< Gr. μόνος*, single, + *πτερόν*, a wing.) The typical genus of *Monopteridæ*, containing anguilliform or eel-like fishes whose fin-system is reduced to a continuous marginal membrane around the tail. *M. javaniensis* is a common fish of the Indian archipelago, about 3 feet long.

monopterygian (mō-nop'te-rij'i-an), *a. and n.* I. *a.* Pertaining to the *Monopterygii*, or having their characters.

II. *n.* A monopterygian fish.

Monopterygii (mō-nop'te-rij'i-i), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Gr. μόνος*, single, + *πτερυγία* (*πτερυγία*), fin.] Fishes whose fins are reduced to one. Bloch and Schneider.

monoptote (mon'op-tōt), *n.* [= F. *monoptote*, *< LL. monoptotus* (iu neut. pl. *monoptota*), *< L. Gr. μονόπτοτος*, with but one case, *< Gr. μόνος*, single, + *πτωσις* (*πτωσις*), case, *< πτώω*, fall.] In *gram.*, a noun or an adjective having but one case-form. A monoptote may be (a) a word with only one case in use, or (b) a word with but one case-form which may be used for several or for all cases.

monopus (mon'ō-pus), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. μονόπους*, one-footed, *< μόνος*, single, + *πούς* (*πούς*) = E. *foot*.] In *teratol.*, a monster having but a single foot or hind limb.

Monopyleæ (mon'ō-pil'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Gr. μόνος*, single, + *πύλη*, a gate.] A division of *Phaeodaria*, containing those phaeodarians which have only one pseudopodal opening: opposed to *Amphipyleæ*.

monopylean (mon'ō-pil'ē-an), *a. and n.* [As *Monopyleæ* + *-an*.] I. *a.* Having one pore or pseudopodal opening; pertaining to the *Monopyleæ*, or having their characters.

II. *n.* A monopylean radiolarian.

monopyrenous (mon'ō-pi-rē'nus), *a.* [= F. *monopyrene*, *< Gr. μόνος*, single, + *πύρη*, the stone of a fruit.] In *bot.*, having but one nutlet or stone.

monorchid (mō-nōr'kid), *a.* [*< monorchis*, after *orchid*.] Having only one testicle; exhibiting or characterized by monorchism.

monorchis (mō-nōr'kis), *n.*; pl. *monorchides* (-ki-dēz). [*< Gr. μόνος*, single, + *ὄρχις*, testicle.] An animal or a person having only one testicle.

Monorchides, as they are called, have been known to be prolific.

A. S. Taylor, *Medical Jurisprudence*, p. 726.

monorchism (mō-nōr'kizm), *n.* [As *monorchis* (is) + *-ism*.] The presence of only one testicle.

monorganic (mon'ōr-gan'ik), *a.* [*< Gr. μόνος*, single, + *ὄργανον*, organ; see *organic*.] Pertaining to or affecting one organ or set of organs.

Monorhina (mon'ō-rī'nā), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *monorhine*.] A primary division of the *Vertebrata*, or other major group of vertebrates, represented by the *Marsipobranchii* (*Cyclostomi* or roundmouths), the lampreys and hags (*Hyperotreta* and *Hyperoartia*), in which the nasal passage is single: distinguished from all other cranial vertebrates, or *Amphirhina*. Also, more correctly, *Monorrhina*.

monorhinal (mon'ō-rī-nal), *a.* [*< monorhine* + *-al*.] Having the nostril single; monorhine.

monorhine (mon'ō-rin), *a. and n.* [*< Gr. μόνος*, single, + *ῥίς* (*ῥίς*), the nose.] I. *a.* Having but one nasal passage; single-nostriled: specifically applied to the *Monorhina*.

II. n. A monorhinal vertebrate, as a lamprey or a hag.

Also spelled *monorrhine*.

monorime, monorhyme (mon'ō-rīm), *n.* [= F. *monorime*, < Gr. *μόνος*, single, + E. *rime*².] A composition in verse in which all the lines end with the same rime.

Monorrhina, monorrhine. More correct forms of *Monorhina, monorhine*.

monoschemic (mon-ō-skē'mik), *a.* [*<* Gr. *μονόσχημος*, of but one form, < *μόνος*, single, + *σχῆμα*, form.] In *anc. pros.*, consisting of one form of foot throughout; containing spondees only or dactyls only; noting a variety of the dactylic hexameter. A hexameter said to contain only dactyls necessarily lacks the last syllable of the last dactyl—that is, contains five dactyls and a trochee. See *isochronal*.

monosemic (mon-ō-sē'mik), *a.* [*<* Gr. *μονόσημος*, having but one signification, < *μόνος*, single, + *σημα*, a sign, mark, *σημαίνω*, to sign, mark, unit of time, mora.] In *anc. pros.*, consisting in or equal to a single semeion (mora or unit of time); equivalent to or constituting an ordinary or normal short; monochronous: as, a *monosemic arsis*; a *monosemic pause*. See *disemic, trisemic*.

monosepalous (mon-ō-sep'ā-lus), *a.* [= F. *monosépale*; < Gr. *μόνος*, single, + NL. *sepalum*, sepal.] In *bot.*, having the sepals united by their edges: more properly *gamosepalous*.

monosiphonous (mon-ō-sī'fōn-us), *a.* [*<* Gr. *μόνος*, single, + *σίφων*, siphon: see *siphon*.] Having a single siphon; not polysiphonous: applied in botany to certain of the higher algae (*Florideae*) in which the siphons or pericentral tubes are wanting. See *siphon*.

monosist (mō-nō'sis), *n.* [*<* Gr. *μόνωσις*, solitariness, separation, < *μονοῖν*, make single or solitary, < *μόνος*, single: see *monad*.] In *bot.*, the isolation of an organ from the rest. *Cooke, Manual*.

Monosomata (mon-ō-sō'mā-tā), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *monosomatus*: see *monosomatous*.] An order of *Rhizopoda*, containing simple single-celled or unicellular forms, naked or capsulated, such as the families *Proteidae* and *Arcellidae*. They are the ordinary normal amoebiform protozoans.

monosomatous (mon-ō-sōm'ā-tus), *a.* [*<* NL. *monosomatus*, < Gr. *μόνος*, single, + *σῶμα* (*sōmat-*), body.] Having a single body—that is, cell; unicellular, as a *rhizopod*.

monospasm (mon'ō-spazm), *n.* [*<* Gr. *μόνος*, single, + *σπασμός*, a spasm.] In *pathol.*, spasm of a particular part, as a limb or portion of a limb.

monosperm (mon'ō-spērm), *n.* [= F. *monosperme* = Sp. *monosperma*, < Gr. *μόνος*, single, + *σπέρμα*, seed: see *sperm*.] A plant that has only one seed.

monospermal (mon-ō-spēr'mal), *a.* [*<* *monosperm* + *-al*.] Same as *monospermous*.

monospermous (mon-ō-spēr'mus), *a.* [*<* *monosperm* + *-ous*.] In *bot.*, having one seed only.

monospherical (mon-ō-sfer'ī-kal), *a.* [*<* Gr. *μόνος*, single, + *σφαῖρα*, sphere: see *spherical*.] Consisting of or having a single sphere.

monospondylic (mon'ō-spon-dil'ik), *a.* [*<* Gr. *μόνος*, single, + *σπονδύλιος*, a joint of the backbone.] Having a single centrum, as a vertebra; without intercentra, as a vertebral column; not diplospondylic or embolomeros.

monosporous (mon'ō-spōr-us), *a.* [*<* Gr. *μόνος*, single, + *σπόρος*, a seed.] In *mycol.*, having but a single spore, as the threads of *Garia intricata* or the ascus of *Pertusaria communis*.

monostachous (mō-nos'tā-kus), *a.* [*<* Gr. *μόνος*, single, + *στάχυς*, an ear of corn, a spike.] In *bot.*, having a single spike.

Monostega (mō-nos'tē-gā), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of **monostegus*: see *monostegous*.] A division of foraminifera.

monostegous (mō-nos'tē-gus), *a.* [*<* NL. **monostegus*, < Gr. *μόνος*, single, + *στέγος*, for *τέγος*, a roof.] Having a single covering; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Monostega*.

monostich (mon'ō-stik), *n.* [= F. *monostique* = Sp. *monóstico*, *monostiquio* = It. *monostico*, < LL. *monostichum*, *monostichium*, < Gr. *μόνοστιχος*, consisting of but one verse, neut. *μόνοστιχον*, a single verse, < *μόνος*, single, + *στίχος*, a line, verse.] A single or isolated verse; also, an epigram or a poem consisting of but one verse.

monostichous (mō-nos'ti-kus), *a.* [*<* Gr. *μόνος*, single, + *στίχος*, a line. Cf. *monostich*.] Arranged in one vertical row, rank, or series, as the flowers in the spike of some species of *Spiranthes*; uniserial: opposed to *distichous*.

monostigmatous (mon-ō-stig'mā-tus), *a.* [*<* Gr. *μόνος*, single, + *στίγμα*, point, stigma: see *stigma*.] In *bot.*, having only one stigma.

Monostomata (mon-ō-stō'mā-tā), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *monostomatus*: see *monostomatous*.] 1. A suborder of aculephs, or discophoran *Hydrozoa*: same as *Monostomea*.—2. A prime series or division of *Metazoa*, including all metazoic animals excepting the sponges or *Polysomata*. *Huxley, Quart. Jour. Micros. Sci.*, 1875.

monostomatous (mon-ō-stōm'ā-tus), *a.* [*<* NL. *monostomatus* (cf. Gr. *μόνοστόμος*), < Gr. *μόνος*, single, + *στόμα*, the mouth.] Having a single mouth, pore, or stoma; of or pertaining to the *Monostomata*: opposed to *polystomatous*.

Monostomea (mon-ō-stō'mē-ā), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *μόνοστόμος*, having a single mouth: see *monostomatous*.] An order of aculephs, or discophoran *Hydrozoa*, with single central mouth and one polypite. They are free oceanic jelly-fishes, some of them of enormous size, the disk 6 or 7 feet in diameter, and the tentacles trailing 50 feet. The leading forms are *Pelagia*, *Cyanea*, and *Aurelia*, each of them type of a family. Also *Monostoma*, *Monostoma*, *Monostomata*, and *Pelagiada*.

monostomean (mon-ō-stō'mē-an), *a. and n.* [*<* *Monostomea* + *-an*.] 1. *a.* Pertaining to the *Monostomea*, or having their characters.

II. *n.* A jelly-fish of the order *Monostomea*.

Monostomidae (mon-ō-stō'mī-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Monostomum* + *-idae*.] A family of digenous parasitic worms of the order *Trematoda*, represented by the genus *Monostomum*.

Monostomum (mō-nos'tō-mum), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μόνοστόμος*, having a single mouth: see *monostomatous*.] A genus of flukes or trematoid worms, typical of the family *Monostomidae*, of an oval elongated form, with only one sucker which surrounds the mouth, a strong pharynx, and the sexual openings near the anterior end of the body. Several species of these parasites are named, as *M. mutabile*, which is viviparous and infests birds; *M. bipartitum*, from the gills of fishes; *M. lentis*, found in the crystalline lens of the human eye. Also called *Monostoma*. See cuts under *cerearia*.

monostrophe (mō-nos'trō-fē), *n.* [*<* LL. *monostrophus*, < Gr. *μόνοστροφός*, consisting of a single kind of strophe, < *μόνος*, single, + *στροφή*, a strophe: see *strophe*.] In *pros.*, a poem in which all the strophes or stanzas are of the same metrical form.

monostrophic (mon-ō-strof'ik), *a.* [*<* Gr. *μόνοστροφικός*, < *μόνοστροφός*, consisting of a single kind of strophe: see *monostrophe*.] In *pros.*, consisting of a succession of systems or strophes all of which are of the same metrical form; of or pertaining to such a succession of systems. Monostrophic composition is a subdivision of antistrophic composition, and is opposed to composition by pericopes. Most English poems which are composed in strophes or stanzas are monostrophic (as, for instance, our ordinary ballads, short- and long-meter hymns, etc.)—composition by pericopes being limited to imitations of the Greek dramatists and lyric poets. See *systematic*.

monostyle¹ (mon'ō-stil), *a.* [*<* Gr. *μόνος*, single, + E. *style*¹.] In *arch.*, having the same style of architecture throughout. *Oxford Glossary*.

monostyle² (mon'ō-stil), *a.* [*<* Gr. *μόνος*, single, + *στυλος*, pillar: see *style*².] In *arch.*, having or consisting of a single shaft: applied to medieval pillars, in contradistinction to *polystyle*.

monostylous (mon'ō-stī-lus), *a.* [As *monostyle* + *-ous*.] In *bot.*, having only one style.

monosy (mon'ō-si), *a.* [NL. (Morren, 1852), < Gr. *μόνος*, singleness, < *μονοῖν*, make single, < *μόνος*, single: see *monad*.] In *bot.*, an abnormal condition in which organs that are ordinarily entire, or more or less united, have become split or disunited, as when a normally entire leaf becomes lobed or partite. It includes two kinds of abnormal isolation—(a) when the separation is congenital (*ademy*), and (b) when it is the result of the separation of parts previously joined (*dialysis*).

monosyllabic (mon'ō-si-lab'ik), *a.* [= F. *monosyllabique* = Sp. *monosilábico* = Pg. *monosyllábico* (cf. Sp. *monosílabo* = It. *monosillabo*, adj.), < L. *monosyllabus*, < Gr. *μονοσύνλλαβος*, of one syllable, monosyllabic: see *monosyllable*.] 1. Consisting of one syllable: as, a *monosyllabic word*.—2. Consisting of words of one syllable: as, a *monosyllabic verse*.—**Monosyllabic echo**, an echo of such kind that separate monosyllables are distinctly heard. This requires that the reflecting surface be about 112 feet from the observer. See *echo*.

monosyllabically (mon'ō-si-lab'ī-kal-ī), *adv.* In monosyllables; with the use of monosyllables.

monosyllabism (mon-ō-sil'ā-bizm), *n.* [= F. *monosyllabisme*; as *monosyllab(le)* + *-ism*.] 1. A predominance of monosyllables; the exclusive use of monosyllables: as, the *monosyllabism* of Chinese.—2. The state of being monosyllabic; the character of a monosyllable.

monosyllable (mon'ō-sil'ā-bl), *n.* [For **monosyllabe* (as *syllable* for **syllabe*) = F. *monosyllabe* = Sp. *monosílabo* = Pg. *monosyllabo* = It. *monosillaba*, a monosyllable, < L. *monosyllabus*, < Gr. *μονοσύνλλαβος*, of one syllable, < *μόνος*, single, + *σύνλλαβή*, syllable: see *syllable*.] A word of one syllable.

She dealt in nothing but in *monosyllables*, as if to have spoken words of greater length would have cracked her voice. *Dekker, Lanthorne and Candle-Light*, l.

monosyllable (mon'ō-sil'ā-bl), *v. t.; pret.* and *pp.* *monosyllabled*, *ppr.* *monosyllabing*. [*<* *monosyllable*, *n.*] To express in or reduce to one syllable. [Rare.]

Nine tailors, if rightly spelled,
Into one man are *monosyllabled*. *Cleveland*.

monosyllogism (mon-ō-sil'ō-jizm), *n.* [*<* Gr. *μόνος*, single, + E. *syllogism*.] A syllogism viewed as an isolated and independent whole.

monosyllogistic (mon-ō-sil'ō-jis'tik), *a.* [*<* *monosyllogism* + *-istic*.] Consisting of a single syllogism.—**Monosyllogistic proof**. See *proof*.

monosymmetric (mon'ō-si-met'rik), *a.* [*<* Gr. *μόνος*, single, + E. *symmetry* + *-ic*.] In *crystal.*, noting that system of crystallization in which there is but one plane of symmetry, the clinodiagonal plane: same as *monoclinic*.

monosymmetrical (mon'ō-si-met'ri-kal), *a.* [*<* Gr. *μόνος*, single, + E. *symmetric* + *-al*.] In *bot.*, applied to flowers or other structures which can be bisected into similar halves in only one plane: synonymous with *zygomorphous*.

monota (mō-nō'tā), *n.; pl.* *monotē* (-tē). [NL., < Gr. *μόνωτος* for *μονώτορος*, one-eared, < *μόνος*, single, + *ὄς* (*ōs*), ear, handle: see *ear*¹.] A one-handed vase.

Amphora with small *monota* beside it.
B. V. Head, *Historia Numorum*, p. 521.

monotelephone (mon-ō-tel'e-fōn), *n.* [*<* Gr. *μόνος*, single, + E. *telephone*.] A telephone adapted for transmitting or receiving a sound of definite pitch or frequency of vibration.

monotelephonic (mon-ō-tel'e-fōn'ik), *a.* [As *monotelephone* + *-ic*.] Adapted for transmitting one note or sound of definite pitch.

monotessaron (mon-ō-tes'ā-rōn), *n.; pl.* *monotessara* (-rā). [NL., < Gr. *μόνος*, single, + *τέσσαρες*, four.] A Scriptural narrative prepared from a collation of the four evangelists; a harmony of the four gospels; a diatessaron.

monothalamian (mon-ō-thal'ā-mān), *a. and n.* [*<* *monothalamous* + *-an*.] Same as *monothalamian*.

Monothalamia (mon'ō-thā-lā'mī-ā), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *μόνος*, single, + *θάλαμος*, chamber: see *thalamus*.] 1. A division of reticulate amoebiform protozoans, or *Foraminifera*, containing those whose test is single-chambered: opposed to *Polythalamia*. The term does not indicate any natural division of the foraminifera. See cut under *Foraminifera*.—2. In *conch.*, a division of *Cephalopoda*, containing those cephalopods whose shell is single-chambered, as the genus *Argonauta*. *Lamarck*.

monothalamian (mon'ō-thā-lā'mī-an), *a. and n.* [*<* *Monothalamia* + *-an*.] 1. *a.* Single-chambered; unilocular; having but one compartment: especially applied to *Foraminifera* of this character, in distinction from *polythalamian*. See cut under *Foraminifera*.

II. *n.* An organism whose test or shell is unilocular or monothalamous: said of cephalopods, and especially of foraminifera.

Also *monothalamian*.

monothalamous (mon-ō-thal'ā-mus), *a.* [*<* Gr. *μόνος*, single, + *θάλαμος*, chamber: see *thalamus*.] 1. In *bot.*, single-chambered; having but one compartment; unilocular: applied to galls upon plants, and also rarely (as by Tuckerman) to the apothecia of certain lichens.—2. In *entom.*, having but one cavity: applied to the nests or galls of insects when they have only a single chamber.

monothecal (mon-ō-thē'kal), *a.* [*<* Gr. *μόνος*, single, + *θήκη*, case, receptacle: see *theca*.] In *bot.*, having only one locule or cell of the pericarp.

monotheism (mon'ō-thē-izm), *n.* [= F. *monothéisme* = Sp. *monoteísmo* = Pg. *monoteísmo* =

It. *monoteismo*, < Gr. *μόνος*, single, + *θεός*, God: see *theism*.] The doctrine or belief that there is but one God.

monothest (mon'ō-thē-ist), *n.* [= F. *monothéiste* = Sp. *monoteísta*, < Gr. *μόνος*, single, + *θεός*, God: see *theist*.] One who believes that there is but one God.

monothestic (mon'ō-thē-ist'ik), *a.* [*monothest* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to monotheism; of the nature of monotheism; believing in monotheism.

Monothetic (mon'ō-thē-let'ik), *a.* Same as *Monothetic*.

Monothetism (mon'ō-thē-let'ic-tizm), *n.* Same as *Monothetism*.

Closely connected with Monophysitism was *Monothetism*, or the doctrine that Christ has but one will, as he has but one person. *Schaff, Christ and Christianity*, p. 62.

monothelious (mon'ō-thē-li-us), *a.* [*monothel*, single, + *θέλος*, female.] In *zoöl.*, polyandrous: noting species in which several males serve to fecundate a single female.

Monothelism (mō-nōth'ē-lizm), *n.* [= F. *monothélisme* = Sp. *monotelismo*; as *monothel(ite)* + *-ism*.] Same as *Monothetism*.

Monothelism was the simple and natural consequence of Monophysitism, and originated from the endeavors which the State Church made in the seventh century to conciliate the Monophysites. *Schaff-Herzog, Encyc.*

Monothelite (mō-nōth'ē-lit), *n.* [= F. *monothélite* = Sp. It. *monotelita*, < L. *Monothelita*, < Gr. *μονοθέλιται*, the sect of the Monothelites (cf. *μονοθέλιτος*, of one will), < Gr. *μόνος*, single, + *θέλειν*, will, > *θέλησις*, one who wills.] One who holds that Christ has but one will, the divine; specifically, one of a heretical sect or party in the Eastern Empire in the seventh century, which held that in Christ there are but one will (the divine will absorbing the human) and one operation or energy (*ἐνέργεια*).

The Church hath of old condemned *Monothelites* as heretics, for holding that Christ had but one will. *Hooker, Eccles. Polity*, v. 48.

The *Monothelites*, a sect who adopted in a modified form the views of the Monophysites, were condemned by the Sixth General Council in 680. Their opinions took root among the Maronites, a people of Lebanon, who about the end of the seventh century received the name of Maronites, from Maro, their first bishop. They afterwards abjured the *Monothelite* heresy, and were admitted into communion with Rome in 1182.

Isaac Taylor, The Alphabet, I. 202.

Monothelitic (mon'ō-thē-lit'ik), *a.* [Also *Monothetic*: < *Monothelite* + *-ic*.] Pertaining or akin to the Monothelites or their doctrine.

Monothetism (mō-nōth'ē-lit-tizm), *n.* [= F. *monothétisme*; as *Monothelite* + *-ism*.] The doctrine that in the person of Christ there are but one will and one energy or operation; opposed to the orthodox doctrine (dyothelism) that since the incarnation Christ has two distinct wills, the divine and the human, and two distinct but harmonious operations. The Monothelites argued that his will must be one, will being attached to personality. The orthodox urged that there must be two wills in him, as otherwise either the divine or the human nature would be imperfect, and cited the texts *Mat. xxvi. 42*; *Luke xxii. 42*; *John v. 30*, vi. 38. See *Monothelite*. Also *Monothetism*, *Monothetism*.

monothetic (mon'ō-thē-tik), *a.* [*monothet*, single, + *θεός*, verbal adj. of *τιθέναι*, put: see *thesis*.] In *philos.*, positing or supposing a single essential element.

monotint (mon'ō-tint), *n.* [*monothet*, single, + *E. tint*.] Drawing, painting, printing, etc., in a single tint. Compare *monochrome*.

The characters are mere studies in *monotint*. *Contemporary Rev.*, L. 405.

monotocous (mō-nōt'ō-kus), *a.* [*monothet*, single, + *τόκος*, bearing but one at a time, < *μόνος*, single, one, + *τίκτω*, *τεκνέω*, bear (> *τόκος*, birth).] 1. In *zoöl.*, having only one at a birth; uniparous, as the human species usually is; laying but one egg before incubating, as sundry birds.—2. In *bot.*, bearing progeny (fruiting) only once, as in annuals or biennials: same as *monocarpous*. Also *monotokous*.

Monotoma (mō-nōt'ō-mā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μόνος*, single, + *τομή*, a cutting.] The typical genus of *Monotomidae*, often referred to *Lathridiidae* or *Cryptophagidae*, founded by Herbst in 1793. They are of small size, superficially resemble species of *Silvanus*, and have the antennae moderate, with a one-jointed club. About 25 species are known, 9 from North America, as *M. americana*, and the rest mainly from Europe. They are found under bark and stones and in ants' nests.

monotome (mon'ō-tōm), *a.* [*monothet*, single, + *τόμος*, section, volume: see *tome*.] Comprised in one tone or volume. [Rare.]

This translation . . . was first published in the *monotome* edition of Gibbon's *Miscellaneous Works*.

F. Hall, Mod. Eng., p. 56, note.

Monotomidae (mon'ō-tōm'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Monotoma* + *-idae*.] A family of elavicorn *Coleoptera*, typified by the genus *Monotoma*. The dorsal segments of the abdomen are partly membranous; the ventral segments are free; the tarsi are 3-jointed; the wings are not fringed; the second joint of the tarsi is not dilated; the elytra are truncate; the first and fifth ventral segments are longer than the others; the maxillae are bilobate; and the front coxae are small and rounded.

monotomous (mō-nōt'ō-nus), *a.* [*monothet*, single, + *τέμνω*, *τεκνέω*, cut.] In *mineral*, having cleavage distinct in only one direction.

monotone (mon'ō-tōn), *n.* [*monothet*, single, + *τόνος*, tone: see *tone*.] 1. In *rhet.*, a sameness of tone; the utterance of successive syllables at one unvaried pitch, with little or no inflection or cadence.—2. Monotony or sameness of style in writing or speaking.

He speaks of fearful massacres . . . in the same monotone of expression. *Saturday Rev.*

3. In *music*: (a) A single tone, without harmony or variation in pitch. (b) Recitation of words in such a tone, especially in a church service, sometimes with harmonic accompaniment and with occasional inflections or melodic variations; intoning; chanting. Monotone is a natural device for increasing the sonority of the voice, so that it may readily fill a large space, and is also thought by some to have a peculiar solemnity of effect. It is much used as an element in chanting.

4. Something spoken or written in one tone or strain.

"In Memoriam." . . . although a *monotone*, [is] no more monotonous than the sounds of nature, the murmur of ocean, the songing of the mountain pines.

Sedman, Vict. Poets, p. 169.

monotone (mon'ō-tōn), *v. t. and i.*; pret. and pp. *monotoned*, ppr. *monotoning*. [*monotone*, *n.*] To recite in a single, unvaried tone; intone; chant. Strictly speaking, to *monotone* and to *intone* are not the same, the latter having a technical meaning in connection with Gregorian music; but in common usage they are made synonymous.

monotonic (mon'ō-tōn'ik), *a.* [*monotone* + *-ic*.] 1. Monotonous. [Rare.]—2. Pertaining to a monotone; uttered in a monotone; also, capable of producing but a single tone, as a drum.

The use of *Monotonic* Recitation is of extreme antiquity, and was probably suggested, in the first instance, as an expedient for throwing the voice to greater distances than it could be made to reach by ordinary means.

Grove's Dict. Music, II. 355.

monotonical (mon'ō-tōn'ik-al), *a.* [*monotonic* + *-al*.] Same as *monotonic*.

We should not be lulled to sleep by the length of a *monotonical* declamation. *Chesterfield*.

monotonically (mon'ō-tōn'ik-al-i), *adv.* In a monotonic or monotonous manner.

monotonist (mō-nōt'ō-nist), *n.* [*monotone* + *-ist*.] One who talks or writes persistently on a single subject. *Darwin*.

monotonous (mō-nōt'ō-nus), *a.* [= F. *monotone* = Sp. *monótono* = Pg. It. *monotono*, < L. Gr. *μόνοτονος*, of one tone, < Gr. *μόνος*, single, + *τόνος*, tone: see *tone*. (Cf. *monotone*.)] 1. Characterized by monotony; continued in the same tone without inflection or cadence; unvaried in tone.

Every line was perhaps uniformly recited to the same *monotonous* modulation with a paucity in the midst.

T. Warton, Hist. Eng. Poetry, II.

Then came silence, then a voice,
Monotonous and hollow like a ghost's.

Tennyson, Guinevere.

2. Unvarying in any respect; tiresomely uniform.

One salmon behaves much like another; and after one has caught four or five, and when one knows that one can catch as many more as one wishes, impatient people might find the occupation *monotonous*. *Froude, Sketches*, p. 85.

Monotonous function, in *math.*, a function whose value within certain limits of the real variable continually increases or continually decreases.

monotonously (mō-nōt'ō-nus-li), *adv.* In a monotonous manner; with monotony, tiresome uniformity, or lack of variation.

monotonousness (mō-nōt'ō-nus-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being monotonous: monotony; irksome or dreary sameness.

monotony (mō-nōt'ō-ni), *n.* [= F. *monotonie* = Sp. *monotonía* = Pg. It. *monotonia*, < Gr. *μόνοτονία*, sameness of tone, < *μόνοτονος*, of one and the same tone: see *monotone*.] 1. Uniformity of tone or sound; want of inflections of voice in speaking or reading; want of cadence or modulation; monotone.

Our earliest poets were fond of multiplying the same final sound to the most tedious *monotony*.

T. Warton, Hist. Eng. Poetry, I. 21.

"It is in vain longer," said my father, in the most querulous *monotony* imaginable, "to struggle as I have done."

Sterne, Tristram Shandy, IV. 19.

2. Tiresome uniformity or lack of variation in any respect; sameness; want of variety.

At sea everything that breaks the *monotony* of the surrounding expanse attracts attention.

Ireing, Sketch-Book, p. 19.

Monotremata (mon'ō-trem'a-tā), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *μόνος*, single, + *τρήμα* (-), a perforation, hole, < *τρηάω*, bore, perforate.] 1. In *mammal.*, the lowest order of the class *Mammalia*, containing those mammals which have a single or common opening of the genital, urinary, and digestive organs, and are oviparous. The order coincides with the subclass *Ornithodonta*, and also with *Prototheria* and *Amata*; it is divided into two suborders, *Tachyglossa* and *Platypoda*, respectively constituted by the families *Tachyglossidae* (or *Echidnidae*) and *Ornithorhynchidae* (or *Platypodidae*). There are mammary glands, but no nipples. There is a common cloaca, into which empty the sperm-duets, oviducts, and ureters, and which also receives the feces, as in birds; and the females lay eggs like those of reptiles. The testes, like the ovaries, remain abdominal. There is a peculiar T-shaped episternum or interclavicle, and the coracoid joins the sternum, as in birds. (See cut at *interclavicle*.) There are no true teeth. The very peculiar mammals which constitute this order are the duck-mole or duck-billed platypus, *Ornithorhynchus paradoxus*, and several species of so-called spiny ant-eaters, of the genera *Echidna* or *Tachyglossus* and *Zaglossus* or *Acanthoglossus*. See cuts under *duckbill* and *Echidnidae*.

2. In *conch.*, a division of geophilous pulmonate gastropods, having the external male and female orifices contiguous or common: opposed to *Ditremata*.

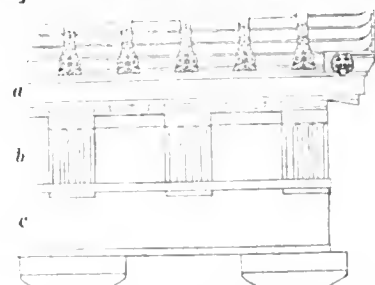
monotrematous (mon'ō-trem'a-tus), *a.* [As *Monotremata* + *-ous*.] Having a single or common opening for the genital, urinary, and digestive organs, as a mammal; pertaining to the *Monotremata*, or having their characters; monotreme; prototherian.

monotreme (mon'ō-trem'), *a.* and *n.* [*monothet*, single, + *τρήμα*, hole: see *Monotremata*.] 1. *a.* Same as *monotrematous*: as, *monotreme* mammals; a *monotreme* egg.

II. *n.* A member of the *Monotremata*, as a duck-mole or prickly ant-eater.

monotremous (mon'ō-trē-mus), *a.* Same as *monotrematous*.

monotriglyph (mon'ō-tri'glif), *n.* [= F. *monotriglyphe* = Sp. It. *monotriglifo*, < L. *monotriglyphus*, < Gr. *μόνος*, single, + *τρίγλυφος*: see *triglyph*.] In *arch.*, the usual intercolumniation



Monotriglyph, Temple of Assos.—Archaic Doric. (From Report of Investigations, 1881, of Archaeological Institute of America.) a, cornice; b, frieze composed of alternating triglyphs and metopes; c, architrave or epistyle.

of the Doric order, embracing one triglyph and two metopes in the entablature immediately above it.

Monotrocha (mō-nōt'rō-kā), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *μόνοτροχος*, a one-wheeled ear, prop. adj. having one wheel, < *μόνος*, single, + *τροχός*, wheel.] 1. In Ehrenberg's classification, a prime division of *Rotifera*, containing those wheel-animalcules in which the wheel is single, continuous, and ciliated: distinguished from *Serotrocha*, with compound or divided wheel. He divided them into two orders, *Holotrocha* and *Schizotrocha*, each of two families.—2. In *entom.*, one of two great divisions of *Hymenoptera*, including those groups in which the trochanters have but one joint, proposed by Hartig in 1837. It comprises the superfamilies *Tubulifera*, *Heterogyna*, *Fovearæ*, *Diplopteryga*, and *Anthophila*. It is distinguished from *Ditrocha*, which includes the *Phyllophaga*, *Xylophaga*, and *Parantia*.

monotrochial (mō-nōt'rō-kāl), *a.* [As *Monotrocha* + *-al*.] 1. Having a single ciliated band, as a larval worm: as, a *monotrochial* polychaetous larva. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXI. 8.—2. In *entom.*, having a single trochanteric joint; of or pertaining to the *Monotrocha*.

monotrochian (mon'ō-trō'ki-an), *a.* and *n.* [As *Monotrocha* + *-ian*.] 1. A *Monotrocheus*, as a rotifer; not *serotrochians*.

He cannot be such a *monster*. *Shak.*, *Lear*, i. 2. 102.

6. Something unnatural and horrible.

By heaven, he echoes me,
As if there were some monster in his thought,
Too hideous to be shown. *Shak.*, Othello, III. 3. 107.
7t. An example; a pattern.

Trewly she
Was hir chefe patronne of beaute
And chefe ensample of all hir werke
And monstre.

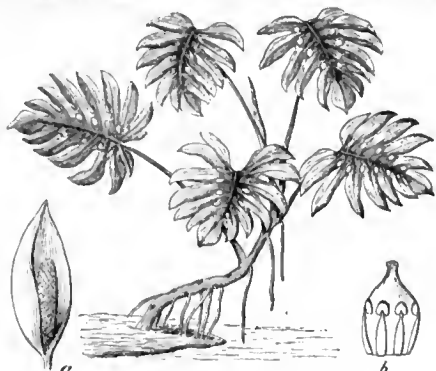
Chaucer, Death of Blanche, l. 912.

Gila monster. [So called from the Gila river in Arizona.] A large lizard, *Holodermis nuptum*, of the family *Holodermidae*, of clumsy figure and most repulsive aspect, notable as the only member of the order *Lacertilia* known to be venomous, except the very similar *H. horridum*, the crust lizard, found in Mexico. The name is also given to *H. horridum*.—**Many-headed monster.** See *many-headed*.

II. a. Of inordinate size or numbers: as, a monster gun; a monster meeting.
monster (mon'ster), *v. t.* [*< ME. monstren*, *< OF. monstren*, *< L. monstrare*, show: see *monster*, *n.*, and *monish*. Cf. *muster*, *v.*] 1. To exhibit; show; muster. See *muster*. *Halliwel*. [*Prov. Eng.*]—2t. To make monstrous; exaggerate or magnify extravagantly.

Men. Pray now, sit down.
Cor. I had rather have one scratch my head if the sun
When the alarm were struck, than idly sit
To hear my nothings monster'd. *Shak.*, Cor., II. 2. 31.

Monstera (mon'ster-ä), *n.* [*NL.* (Adanson, 1763); origin unknown.] A genus of monocotyledonous climbing shrubs of the natural order *Araceae*, type of the tribe *Monsteroideae* and the subtribe *Monstereae*, characterized by four ovules in a two-celled ovary. There are 12 species, natives of tropical America. They have large



Monstera deliciosa.
a, the spadix within the spathe; b, the flower.

firm two-ranked leaves, often with a row of large elliptical holes. Their flowers are small, without calyx or corolla, crowded upon a spadix, with a boat-shaped spathe, often yellow. The succulent fruit of coherent berries is, in the case of the Mexican *M. deliciosa*, an article of food. Several species are cultivated under glass for their singular foliage.

Monstereae (mon-stê-rê-ä), *n. pl.* [*NL.* (Engler, 1887), *< Monstera* + *-ae*.] A subtribe of plants of the order *Araceae*, embracing 9 genera, *Monstera* being the type, and about 59 species, confined to tropical regions.

monster-master (mon'ster-mäs'têr), *n.* A tamer of brutes. [*Rare*.]

This monster-master stout (Nimrod),
This Hercules, this hammer-ill.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, II., Babylon.

Monsteroideae (mon-stê-roï-dê-ä), *n. pl.* [*NL.* (Engler, 1887), *< Monstera* + *-oideae*.] A tribe of plants of the natural order *Araceae* (*Aroideae*). It embraces the subtribes *Monstereae*, *Spathiphyllaeae*, and *Synplocarpeae*, with 14 genera, *Monstera* being the type, and about 81 species.

monstership (mon'stêr-ship), *n.* [*< monster* + *-ship*.] The state of being a monster: in the quotation used humorously as a title.

Cash. It [humor] is a gentleman-like monster.

Cob. I'll none on it; humour, avant, I know you not, begone. Let who will make hungry meals for your monster-ship, it shall not be I. *B. Jonson*, Every Man [in his Humour, III. 2.

monstrance (mon'strāns), *n.* [*< OF. monstrence* = *It. monstra*, *< ML. monstrantia*, a monstrance, *< L. monstrare* (t-s), ppr. of



Monstrance.—French work of the end of the 14th century. (From "L'Art pour Tous.")

monstrare, show: see *monster*, *v.*, *monstration*, and *cf. mustrance*.] In the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, originally, any receptacle in which sacred relics were held up to view; after the fourteenth century, restricted to the transparent or glass-faced shrine in which the consecrated host is presented for the adoration of the people, either while being carried in procession or when exposed on the altar. It is placed in a stand, generally made of precious metal, and sometimes richly jeweled. See *tunette*, II. Also called *expositorium*, *ostensorium*, *remonstrance*, and *theotheca*.

monstration (mon-strā'shōn), *n.* [*< L. monstratio* (n-), a showing, *< monstrare*, pp. *monstratus*, show, point out, indicate, ordain, indiet, also advise: see *monster*, *v.*] A showing; demonstration; proof.

The blood burst incontinent out of the nose of the dead king at the coming of his sonne, feeling thereby as a certaine monstration howe he was the author of his death.

Grafton, Hen. II., an. 33.

monstrator (mon'strā-tōr), *n.* [*< L. monstrator*, *< monstrare*, pp. *monstratus*, show: see *monstration*.] An exhibitor; a demonstrator. [*Rare*.]

This exhibition a university ought to supply; and at the same time, as a necessary concomitant, a competent monstrator.

Sir W. Hamilton.

monstricide (mon'stri-sīd), *n.* [*< L. monstrem*, a monster, + *-cidium*, *< cadere*, kill.] The slaughter of a monster. [*Humorous*.]

If Persus had cut the latter's cruel head off, he would have committed not unjustifiable monstricide.

Thackeray, Virginians, xxv.

monstriferous (mon-strīf'e-rus), *a.* [*< L. monstri*, monster-bearing, *< monstrem*, a monster, + *ferre* = *E. bear*.] Producing monsters.

This monstriferous empire of women . . . is most detestable and damnable.

Knox, First Blast, Pref., p. 5.

monstrosity (mon-stros'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *monstrosities* (-tiz). [*Also formerly monstrosity*; *< F. monstrosité* = *Sp. monstrosidad* = *Pg. monstrosidade* = *It. monstrosità*, *monstrosità*, *< LL. monstrositas* (t-s), *monstrositas* (t-s), monstrousness, *< monstrosus*, monstrous, monstrous: see *monster*.] 1. The state or character of being monstrous, or formed out of the common order of nature; the character of being shocking or horrible.

This is the monstrosity in love, lady—that the will is infinite, and the execution confined.

Shak., T. and C., III. 2. 87.

In either case, it is a deviation from the normal type, and, as such, is analogous to the monstrosities, both of animals and of vegetables.

Buckle, Civilization, II. vi. (*Latham*.)

At long intervals of time, out of millions of individuals reared in the same country and fed on nearly the same food, deviations of structure so strongly pronounced as to deserve to be called monstrosities arise; but monstrosities cannot be separated by any distinct line from slighter variations.

Darwin, Origin of Species, p. 23.

2. An unnatural production; a monster.

monstrous (mon'strus), *a.* [*Formerly also monstrosus*, *< F. monstrueux* = *Sp. Pg. monstruoso* = *It. monstrososo*, *monstrososo*, *< LL. monstrosus*, monstrous, preternatural, strange, *< L. monstrem*, a portent, monster: see *monster*.] 1. Of unnatural formation; deviating greatly from the natural form or structure; out of the common course of nature: as, a monstrous birth or production.

His Diadem was neither brass nor rust,
But monstrous metal of them both begot.

J. Beaumont, Pyche, l. 15.

In monstrous plants we often get direct evidence of the possibility of one organ being transformed into another.

Darwin, Origin of Species, p. 392.

2. Enormous; huge; prodigious; unparalleled.

And even whole families of these monstrous men are found at this day in America, both neere to Virginia, as Captain Smith reporteth, and . . . about the Straits of Magellan, neere which he found Giants.

Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 38.

What a monstrous tall our cat has got!
Carry, Dragon of Wantley, II. 1.

Sown in a wrinkle of the monstrous hill,
The city sparkles like a grain of salt.

Tennyson, Will.

3. Shocking; hateful; horrible: as, a monstrous delusion.

How monstrous
It was for Malcolm and for Donalbain
To kill their gracious father!

Shak., Macbeth, III. 6. 8.

They err who write no Wolves in England range;
Here Men are all turn'd Wolves; O monstrous change!

Howell, Letters, I. vi. 58.

What a monstrous Catalogue of sins do we meet with in the first Chapter to the Romans!

Stillingfleet, Sermons, II. III.

4t. Full of monsters or strange creatures.

Where thou, perhaps, under the whelming tide,
Visit'at the bottom of the monstrous world.

Milton, Lycidas, l. 158.

= *Syn.* 1. Abnormal.—2. Prodigious, vast, colossal, stupendous.—3. Wicked, Atrocious, etc. (see *atrocious*).
monstrous (mon'strus), *adv.* [*< monstrous*, *a.*] Exceedingly; extremely; wonderfully: as, monstrous difficult. [*Now vulgar or colloquial*.]

An I may hide my face, let me play Thisly too: I'll speak in a monstrous little voice. *Shak.*, M. N. D., l. 2. 54.

You are angry,

Monstrous angry now, grievously angry.

Fletcher, Wildgoose Chase, III. 1.

It is such monstrous rainy weather that there is no doing with it.

Swift, Journal to Stella, x.

monstrously (mon'strus-li), *adv.* In a monstrous manner. (a) In a manner out of the common order of nature; hence, shockingly; hideously; horribly: as, a man monstrously wicked.

They melted down their stoin ear-rings into a calf, and monstrously cried out: These are thy gods, O Israel!

Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., l. 2.

(b) Exceedingly; inordinately; enormously.

These truths with his example you disprove,
Who with his wife is monstrously in love.

Dryden, tr. of Juvenal's Satires, vi.

monstrousness (mon'strus-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being monstrous, in any sense of that word; especially, enormity; exceeding wickedness.

The statefulness of the buildings and the monstrousness of the sepulchres.

Guevara, Letters (tr. by Helwases, 1577), p. 29.

O, see the monstrousness of man
When he looks out in an ungrateful shape!

Shak., T. of A., III. 2. 79.

monstrousity, **monstruous**, etc. [Obsolete forms of *monstrosity*, etc.]

Montacuta (mon-ta-kū'ti), *n.* [*NL.* (Turton, 1819), named after George Montagu, an English naturalist (died 1815); later also *Montagua*.] A genus of bivalve mollusks referred either to the family *Kelliidae* or to the family *Erycinidae*, or made type of the *Montacutidae*. The shell is oblique, with the cartilage in a pit between two strong teeth, and there is no anterior tube. *M. ferruginea* is a small shell found on the northern coast of Europe.

Montacutidae (mon-ta-kū'ti-dē), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, *< Montacuta* + *-idae*.] A family of bivalves named from the genus *Montacuta*, now generally merged in *Erycinidae*.

montagnard (mōn-ta-nyār'), *n.* [*F.*, *< montagne*, mountain: see *mountain*.] 1. A mountaineer.

—2. [*cap.*] One of the extreme democratic party in the legislatures of the first French revolution; hence, in general, a member of the radical or extreme liberal party. See *The Mountain*, under *mountain*.

mountainet, *n.* A Middle English form of *mountain*.

montaña (mon-tan'yā), *n.* [*Sp.*: see *mountain*.] See *monte*, 1.

In the Peruvian Andes "montaña" has a peculiar meaning. It is the densely forested region on the eastern slope of the range, this country being divided into three longitudinal belts—the "Coast," "Sierra," and "Montaña," the "Sierra" being the region of the Andes proper.

J. D. Whitney, Names and Places, p. 99.

montancet, *n.* A Middle English form of *mountain*.

montane (mon'tān), *a.* [= *F. montane*, *OF. montain* = *Sp. Pg. It. montano*, *< L. montanus*, belonging to a mountain: see *mountain*.] Mountainous; belonging or relating to mountains: as, a montane fauna.

montanic (mon-tan'ik), *a.* [*< montane* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to mountains; consisting of mountains.

Montanism (mon'tā-nizm), *n.* [*< Montanus* (see *def.*) + *-ism*.] The tenets of a sect of the Christian church, now extinct, founded during the second century by Montanus of Phrygia. The Montanists believed in the divine and prophetic inspiration of Montanus, the continuance of the miraculous gifts of the apostolic church, the immediate approach of the second advent of Christ, and the establishment of the heavenly Jerusalem at Pepusa in Phrygia; they practiced rigorous asceticism.

All the ascetic, rigorous, and chiliastic elements of the ancient church combined in Montanism.

Schaff, Hist. Christian Church, II. 417.

Montanist (mon'tā-nist), *n.* [*< LGr. Μοντανιστής*, a follower of Montanus, *< Μοντανός*, *LL. Montanus*: see *Montanism*.] A believer in the tenets of Montanism.

These zealots hailed the appearance of the Paraclete in Phrygia, and surrendered themselves to his guidance. In so doing, however, they had to withdraw from the church, to be known as *Montanists*, or "Kataphrygians," and thus to assume the character of a sect. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 775.

Montanistic (mon-tā-nis'tik), *a.* [*< Montanist* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to the doctrines, customs, or character of the Montanists.

Montanistical (mon-tā-nis'ti-kal), *a.* [*< Montanistic + -al.*] Same as *Montanistic*.

montanite (mon-tā'nit), *n.* [*< Montana* (see def.) + *-ite*.] A rare tellurate of bismuth occurring as a yellow earthy incrustation on tetradymite at Highland in the State of Montana.

Montanize (mon'tā-niz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *Montanized*, ppr. *Montanizing*. [*< Montanus* (see *Montanism*) + *-ize*.] To follow the opinions of Montanus.

montant (mon'tant), *a.* and *n.* [*< F. montant*, an upright beam or post, also an upward blow or thrust (= *Sp. montante*, an upright post of a machine, a sword, = *Pg. montante*, a two-handed sword), *< montant* (= *Sp. Pg. montante* = *It. montante*), *< ML. montan(t)-s*, rising, ppr. of *montare*, mount; see *mount*². Cf. *mountant*.] *I. a.* Rising; specifically, in *her.*, (a) increasing, or in her increment (applied to the moon), or (b) placed in pale and with the head or point uppermost (same as *haurient* in the case of a fish).

II. n. 1. In *fencing*, apparently a blow from below upward, but the sense is uncertain.

To see these pass thy punto, thy stock, thy reverse, thy distance, thy *montant*. *Shak.*, *M. W. of W.*, II. 3. 26.

2. In *joinery*, the intermediate vertical part of a piece of framing which is tenoned with the rails. See cut under *door*.

montantot (mon-tan'tō), *n.* [*Irreg. < Sp. montante*, rising, a sword, etc.: see *montant*.] 1. A straight broadsword for two hands.—2. Same as *montant*, 1.

'Slid! an these be your tricks, your passados, and your *montantos*, I'll none of them.

B. Jonson, *Every Man In his Humour*, IV. 5.

mont-de-piété (môn'dè-pè-ā-tā'), *n.* [*F.*, = *Sp. monte de piedad*, *< It. monte di pietà*, lit. 'fund of pity' (cf. equiv. *Sp. monte pio*, 'pious fund'), *< L. mon(t)-s*, hill, heap, *ML.* also pile of money, fund, bank; *de*, of; *pieta(t)-s*, piety, *ML.* compassion, pity; see *mount*¹, *de*², *piety*, *pity*.] An institution established by public authority for lending money on the pledge of goods, at a reasonable rate of interest. These establishments originated in Italy in the fifteenth century, the object in founding them being to counteract the exorbitantly usurious practices of the Jews. The funds, together with suitable warehouses and other accommodations, are managed by directors, and the goods pledged are sold if the money lent on them is not returned by the proper time.

monte (mon'te), *n.* [*< Sp. monte*, a hill, mountain, wood, heap, a gambling-game, *< L. mons (mont-)*, a hill, mountain; see *mount*¹.] 1. A tract more or less thickly covered with shrubby vegetation or scanty forests; a forest. In South America, and especially in the northern part, the word *monte* is used to designate more or less scantily forested regions or narrow belts of forest vegetation, while *montaña* is applied to broad, densely forested areas. In Mexico and California *monte* more generally has the signification of 'forest.'

Less than a league above there is [in New Granada] a spot destitute of trees. All such are called *llano*—plain—whether they be flat or hilly; and all land covered with thicket is called *monte* if it be but a few miles through, and *montaña* if more. *I. F. Holton*, *New Granada*, p. 436.

The *montes* of South and Central Uruguay form narrow fringes to the larger streams, and rarely exceed a few hundred yards in width. Seen from distant higher ground, they resemble rivers of verdure meandering through the bare campos, from which they are sharply defined—the reason being that the wood only grows where it is liable to inundation. *Encyc. Brit.*, IX. 406.

2. A favorite Spanish and Spanish-American gambling-game, played with the Spanish pack of forty cards. The players bet on certain cards of layout, and win or lose according as others drawn from the pack do or do not match with these. Monte was the most popular of the gambling-games of California in the early times of the gold discoveries.—*Three-card monte*, a gambling-game, of Mexican origin, played with three cards, of which one is usually a court-card. By skillful manipulation, the cards are so thrown on the table, face down, as to deceive the eye of the manipulator's opponent, who bets on the position of one of the cards, usually the court-card.

monte-bank (mon'te-bangk), *n.* A gaming-table or an establishment where monte is played; also, the bank or pile of money usually placed in front of the dealer, and used in paying the stakes.

montebrasite (mon-te-brä'zit), *n.* [*< Montebras* (see def.) + *-ite*.] A variety of ambygonite from Montebras in France.

Montefiasco (mon-te-fias'kō), *n.* Same as *Montefiascone*; an erroneous abbreviation.

Montefiascone (mon'te-fias-kō'ne), *n.* [*It.*: see def.] A fine wine produced near Montefiascone, in central Italy.

montero, *n.* Same as *montero*².

monteith (mon-tēth'), *n.* [So called after the inventor.] 1. A large punch-bowl of the eighteenth century, usually of silver and with a



Monteith.

movable rim, and decorated with flutings and a scalloped edge. It was also used for cooling and carrying wine-glasses.

New things produce new words, and thus *Monteith* has by one vessel sav'd his name from Death. Quoted in *Ashton's Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne*, I. 183.

Silver cisterns could not have been common or often put to the baser use (rinsing forks and spoons during dinner); but when they were discarded from the table, the more interesting *monteith*, with its movable rim, tall punch-glasses, lemon-strainer, and ladle, took their place. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., VII. 250.

2. [Appar. of different origin from the above, but from the same surname.] A kind of cotton handkerchief having white spots on a colored ground, the spots being produced by a chemical which discharges the color. *Dict. Needlework*.

monte-jus (F. pron. mōnt'zhü), *n.* [*F.*, *< monter*, raise, + *jus*, juice: see *mount*², *v.*, and *juice*.]

In *sugar-manuf.*, a force-pump by which the juice from the cane-mill is raised to the clarifiers on a story above. It consists of a vessel with a well sunk in the bottom and having three valved pipes, one by which the juice is received, another by which it is discharged, and a third by which steam is admitted. The steam, entering above the surface of the juice, forces it up through the delivery-pipe to the clarifiers. The steam then condenses, and leaves a vacuum, and the operation of alternately filling and ejecting continues. *E. H. Knight*.

montem (mon'tem), *n.* [Short for *L. processus ad montem*, going to the hill: *processus*, a going forward, orig. pp. of *procedere*, go forward (see *proceed*); *ad*, to, toward; *montem*, acc. of *mons*, a hill, mount: see *mount*¹.] The name given to an ancient English custom, prevalent among the scholars of Eton till 1847, which consisted in their proceeding every third year on Whit-Tuesday to a tumulus or mound near the Bath road, and exacting "money for salt," as it was called, from all persons present, or passers-by. The sum so collected was given to the captain, or senior scholar, and was intended to assist in defraying the expenses of his residence at the university. The "salt-money" has been known to reach nearly £1,000.

Montenegrin, **Montenegrine** (mon-te-neg'-rin), *a.* and *n.* [*< Montenegro* (see def.), an *It.* translation of *Serv. Crna Gora*, Black Mountain (*Serv. crn*, black, *gora*, mountain); *< monte*, *< L. mons (mont-)*, mountain, + *negro*, *nero*, *< L. niger*, black: see *mount*¹ and *negro*.] *I. a.* Relating to Montenegro, a small country of Europe, east of the Adriatic, nearly surrounded by Austrian and Turkish territory, or to its inhabitants.

II. n. 1. A native or an inhabitant of Montenegro. The Montenegrins are of Serbian race, and speak a dialect of that language.—2. [*l. c.*] An outer garment for women, the form of which was taken from some Eastern military costumes, close-fitting, and ornamented with braid-work and embroidery.

Montepulciano (mōn'te-pūl-chā'nō), *n.* [*It.*: see def.] A rich wine produced at or near Montepulciano, in central Italy.

Monterey cypress. See *cypress*, I (a).

Monterey pine. See *pine*.

montero¹ (mon-tā'rō), *n.* [*< Sp. montero*, a huntsman, *< monte*, a mountain, wood, *< L. mon(t)-s*: see *mount*¹.] A huntsman.

As Don Lorenzo approached the camp he saw a *montero* who stood sentinel. *Irving*, *Moorish Chronicles*, VII. 77.

montero² (mon-tā'rō), *n.* [Also *monteira*; prop. **montera*, *< Sp. montera* (= *Pg. monteira* = *It. montiera*, a hunting-cap, *< montero*, a hunter.) A horseman's or huntsman's cap, having a round crown with flaps which could be drawn down over the sides of the face.

His hat was like a helmet or Spanish *montero*. *Bacon*.

montero-cap (mon-tā'rō-kap), *n.* Same as *montero*².

The *Montero cap* was scarlet, of a superfine Spanish cloth, dyed in grain, and mounted all round with fur, except about four inches in the front, which was faced with a light blue, slightly embroidered.

Sterne, *Tristram Shandy*, VI. 24.

The cedar bird, with its red-tipt wings and yellow-tipt tail, and its little *montero cap* of feathers. *Irving*, *Sketch-Book*, p. 457.

montes, *n.* Plural of *mons*.

monteth, *n.* Same as *monteith*.

montgolfier (mont-gol'fi-er; *F.* pron. mōn-gol'fi-ä'), *n.* [*< F. montgolfière*, a balloon, so called from the brothers *Montgolfier*, who in 1783 sent up the first balloon at Annonay, France.] A balloon filled with air expanded by heat.

Montgomery Charter. See *charter*.

month (munth), *n.* [Early mod. *E. moneth*; *< ME. month*, *moneth*, *< AS. mōnath*, *mōnoth* (in inflection syneopated *mōnth-*) = *OFries. mōnath*, *mōnad*, *mōnd* = *D. maand* = *MLG. manet*, *LG. maand* = *OHG. mānōd*, *MHG. mānōt*, *mānet*, *G. monat* = *Icel. mānuður* = *Sw. månud* = *Dan. måned* = *Goth. mēnoths*, a month; cf. *Gael. mios*, *Ir. mios*, *OFr. mī* (gen. *mīs*) = *W. mis* = *OBulg. miesetsi* = *Serv. mjesec* = *Bohem. mesice* = *Pol. miesiac* = *Russ. miesyatsū* = *Lith. mėnesis* = *Lett. mēnes* = *L. mensis* = *Gr. μῆνς* (for *μηνς), month, = *Skt. māsa* (for *māns, *mēns), month: names derived from or connected with the name for 'moon,' *AS. mōna* = *Goth. mēna* = *Gr. μῆνς*, etc.; but the phonetic relations are not entirely clear: see *moon*¹.] 1. Originally, the interval from one new moon to the next, called specifically a *lunar*, *synodical*, or *illuminative month*. This seldom varies more than a quarter of a day from its mean value, which is 29.53059 days, or 29 days, 12 hours, 44 minutes, and 2.7 seconds. There are, besides, other periods of the moon which are termed *months* by astronomers. These are—(a) The *synodistic month*, or mean period of the revolution of the moon from one perigee to the next: it is 27 days, 13 hours, 18 minutes, 37.4 seconds. (b) The *sidereal month*, or mean period required by the moon to make a circuit among the stars: it is 27 days, 7 hours, 43 minutes, 11.5 seconds. (c) The *tropical month*, or the mean period of the moon's passing through 360 degrees of longitude, as from one vernal equinox to the next: it differs from the sidereal month only by an amount corresponding to the monthly precession of the equinoxes, and is 27 days, 7 hours, 43 minutes, 4.7 seconds. (d) The *nodical* or *draconic month*, which is the mean time between two successive passages by the moon through its rising node: it is 27 days, 5 hours, 5 minutes, and 36 seconds.

2. One twelfth part of a tropical year, or 30 days, 10 hours, 29 minutes, 3.8 seconds: called specifically a *solar month*.—3. One of the twelve parts into which the calendar year is arbitrarily divided: called specifically a *calendar month*. The calendar months are January, 31 days; February, 28 (except in leap-year, when it has 29); March, 31; April, 30; May, 31; June, 30; July, 31; August, 31; September, 30; October, 31; November, 30; December, 31.

4. At common law and in equity, *month* has been understood to mean 'a lunar month,' which is assumed to be 28 days, except when the contrary appears, and except when used of mercantile transactions, such as negotiable paper, etc. In ecclesiastical law, and now in all cases throughout the United States generally, its legal meaning is 'a calendar month,' except when the contrary appears. For the purpose of calculating interest, a month is generally considered the twelfth part of a year, and as equivalent to 30 days. *5t. pl.* Same as *mensures*. *Minsheu*; *Cotgrave*.

Abbreviated *mo*.

A month's mind. See *mind*¹.—*Consecution month*. See *consecution*.—*Fence month*. See *fence-month*.

Monthier's blue. See *blue*.

monthling (munth'ling), *n.* [*< month* + *-ling*¹.] That which has lasted for a month, or is a month old.

Yet hall to thee,

Frail, feeble *Monthling*!

Wordsworth, *Address to my Infant Daughter*, Dora.

monthly (munth'li), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. *E. monethly*; *< ME. monethly*, *< AS. mōnathlic* (= *OHG. mōnōthlich*, *G. monatlich* = *MD. maandelijck*, *D. maandelijck* = *Sw. månattig* = *Dan. månedlig*), monthly, *< mōnath*, month: see *month*.] *I. a.* 1. Continued for a month, or performed in a month: as, the *monthly* revolution of the moon.—2. Done or happening once a month or every month: as, a *monthly* meeting; a *monthly* visit.—3. Lasting a month.

Minutes' joys are *monthlie* woes. *Greene*, *Menaphon*.

A monthly mind. See a *month's mind*, under *mind*. — **Monthly nurse**, rose, etc. See the nouns.

II. n.; pl. monthlies (-liz). 1. A magazine or other literary periodical published once a month. — 2. *pl. Menses*.

monthly (month'li), *adv.* [= D. *maandelijks* = MLG. *māntlike* = G. *monatlich*; < *monthly*, *a.*] 1. Once a month; in every month: as, the moon changes *monthly*. — 2. As if under the influence of the moon; in the manner of a lunatic.

The man talks *monthly*: . . .
I see he'll be stark mad at our next meeting.
Middleton and Dekker, Roaring Girl, v. 2.

month's-mind, *n.* See *mind* 1.

monticellite (mon-ti-sel'it), *n.* [Named after T. Monticelli (1759-1846), an Italian chemist and mineralogist.] A rare member of the elyrosilite group, consisting of the silicates of calcium and magnesium. It occurs at Vesuvius in yellowish-gray crystals; also on Mount Monzoni, in Tyrol, in large crystals which are often altered to augite or to serpentine. Also called *batrachite*.

monticle (mon'ti-kl), *n.* [= F. *monticule*, < LL. *monticulus*, dim. of *mon(t)-s*, a hill, mountain: see *mount* 1.] A little mound; a hillock. *Bailey*, 1731. Also *monticule*.

monticoline (mon-tik'ō-lin), *a.* [< L. *monticola*, a dweller in the mountains, < *mons* (mont-), a mountain, + *colere*, inhabit.] Inhabiting mountains. Also *monticolous*.

monticulate (mon-tik'ū-lāt), *a.* [< *monticule* + *-ate*.] Having little projections or hills. *Smart*.

monticule (mon'ti-kūl), *n.* [< F. *monticule*, < LL. *monticulus*, a little hill: see *monticle*.] Same as *monticle*.

monticulous (mon-tik'ū-lus), *a.* [< ML. *monticulosus*, hilly, < LL. *monticulus*, a little hill: see *monticule*, *monticle*.] Same as *monticulate*.

monticulus (mon-tik'ū-lus), *n.*; *pl. monticuli* (-li). [< LL. *monticulus*, a little hill: see *monticule*.] In *anat.*, a little elevation; a *monticule*. — **Monticulus cerebelli**, the prominent central part of the superior vermiciform process of the cerebellum.

montiform (mon'ti-fōrm), *a.* [< L. *mons* (mont-), a mountain, + *forma*, form.] Mountain-like; having the shape of a mountain.

montifringilla (mon'ti-frin-jil'ū), *n.* [NL., < L. *mons* (mont-), a mountain, + *fringilla*, a chaffinch.] An old book-name of the brambling, *Fringilla montifringilla*. It was made a generic name of the same by Brehm in 1828, the finch being called *Montifringilla nivalis*. See *cut under brambling*.

montigenous (mon-tij'e-nus), *a.* [< LL. *montigenus*, mountain-born, < L. *mon(t)-s*, mountain, + *gignere*, *genere*, be born: see *-genous*.] Mountain-born; produced on a mountain. *Bailey*, 1731.

montmartrite (mont-mär'trit), *n.* [< *Montmartre* (see *def.*) + *-ite* 2.] A mineral of a yellowish color, occurring massive, found at Montmartre in Paris. It is soft, but resists the weather. It is a variety of gypsum, containing calcium carbonate.

montmorillonite (mont-mō-ril'on-it), *n.* [< *Montmorillon* (see *def.*) + *-ite* 2.] A hydrous silicate of aluminium occurring in soft clay-like masses of a rose-red color, originally from Montmorillon in France.

montoir (môn-twor'), *n.* [F., < *monter*, mount: see *mount* 2, *v.*] A horse-block; a block to step upon when mounting a horse. Also *monture*.

monton (mon'ton), *n.* [Sp., < *monte*, < L. *mon(t)-s*, a hill, mountain: see *mount* 1.] A unit of weight employed in Mexico chiefly for ore under the process of amalgamation. It varies greatly in different mining districts, being at Guanajuato 3,200 Spanish pounds, and in some other localities only 1,800. *Dupont*.

montre (mon'tēr), *n.* [F., a sample, pattern, show, show-case, case of an organ, etc., < *montré*, show, < L. *monstrare*, show: see *monster*, *v.*] 1. In *organ-building*, a stop whose pipes are mounted as a part of the visible organ-case, or otherwise set in a special position apart from the others; usually, the open diapason of the great organ. See also *mounted cornet*, under *cornet* 1, (c). — 2. An opening in a kiln for pottery or porcelain through which the superintendent looks to judge of the progress of the baking.

montross, *n.* A corrupt form of *matross*.

monture (mon'tūr), *n.* [< F. *monture* (= Sp. *montadura*, a trooper's equipments, = It. *montura*, livery), < *monter*, mount: see *mount* 2, *v.*] The same word in older use appears as *mounture*. 1. A saddle-horse. Compare *mount* 2, 2 (a).

And forward spurred his *monture* fierce withal,
Within his arms longing his foe to strain.
Fairfax, tr. of Tasso, vii. 96.

2. Same as *montoir*. — 3. A mounting, setting, or frame; the manner in which anything is set or mounted: as, the *monture* of a diamond. — **Shaft-monture**, a kind of mounting for the heddles of looms in figure-weaving. By its use warp-threads can be arranged in special systems of sheds. A mechanical draw-boy operates the heddles systematically to form the sheds in accord with the figures to be woven. Also called *split-harness*.

monument (mon'ū-ment), *n.* [Formerly also *moniment*; < ME. *monument*, *monymunt*, < OF. (and F.) *monument* = Sp. Pg. It. *monumento*, < L. *monumentum*, *monimentum*, that which calls a thing to mind, a memorial, < *monere*, remind: see *monish*.] 1. Anything by which the memory of a person, a period, or an event is preserved or perpetuated; hence, any conspicuous, permanent, or splendid building, as a medieval cathedral, or any work of art or industry constituting a memorial of the past; a memorial.

Our bruised arms hung up for *monuments*.
Shak., Rich. III., i. 1. 6.

I know of no such thing as an Indian *monument* for I would not honour with that name arrow points, stone hatchets, stone pipes, and half-shapen images.
Jefferson, Notes on Virginia (1787), p. 156.

2. Specifically, a pile, pillar, or other structure erected expressly in memory of events, actions, or persons.

To fill with worm-holes stately *monuments*.
Shak., Locrine, i. 946.

I would . . . pile up every stone
Of lustre from the brook, in memory
Or *monument* to ages.
Milton, P. L., xi. 326.

3. A stone shaft, or a structure of stone or other enduring material, erected over a grave in memory of the dead. — 4. A burial-vault; a tomb.

Lord, if thou be he, shew me the *monument* that I put
the in.
Joseph of Arimathea (E. E. T. S.), p. 33.

Make the Tydal-bed
In that dim *monument* where Tybalt lies.
Shak., R. and J., iii. 5. 203.

5. Any enduring evidence or example; a singular or notable instance.

I do much reverence the memory of so famous a man,
that with the *monuments* of his wit . . . hath much benefited the Common-wealth of good letters.
Coryat, Crudities, i. 100.

The last ten years have seen the production of Mr. Freeman's Norman Conquest, which . . . is a *monument* of critical erudition and genius.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 57.

6. In *surveying* and the *law of conveyancing*, any object, natural or artificial, fixed in the soil and referred to in a deed or other document as a means of ascertaining the location of a tract of land or any part of its boundaries. In this sense the word is applied to such objects as trees, riverbanks, and ditches; and its importance is in the general rule that in case of discrepancy courses or distances mentioned in a description must give way so far as necessary to conform to a monument.

7. A treatise.

When I had done defying it, I found in Barret's Alvearie, quibk is a dictionary Anglico-latino, that Sr. Thomas Smith, a man of less worth than learning, Secretarie to Queen Elizabeth, had left a learned and judicious *monument* on the same subject.
A. Hume, Orthographie (E. E. T. S.), Ded., p. 2.

8. Distinctive mark; stamp.

Some others [heaps of gold] were new driven, and distent
into great Ingowes and to wedges square;
Some in round plates withouten *moniment*.
Spenser, F. Q., II. vii. 5.

Celtic monuments. See *megalithic monuments*, under *megalithic*. — **Choragic monument**, *harpic monument*, *megalithic monuments*. See the qualifying words. = *Syn.* 1-3. *Memento*, etc. See *memorial*.

monument (mon'ū-ment), *v. t.* [< *monument*, *n.*] 1. To erect a monument in memory of.

The ecclesiastical dignitaries bury themselves and *monument* themselves [in the cathedral], to the exclusion of almost everybody else in these latter times.
Hawthorne, English Note-Books, June 17, 1856.

2. To place monuments on; adorn with monuments: as, a region *monumented* with glorious deeds.

monumental (mon'ū-men'tal), *a.* and *n.* [= F. Sp. *monumental*, < L. *monumentalis*, of or belonging to a monument, < *monumentum*, a monument: see *monument*.] 1. *a.* Of, pertaining to, or connected with a monument or monuments: as, a *monumental* inscription.

Some have amused the dull and years of life . . .
With schemes of *monumental* fame; and sought
By pyramids and mausolean pomp
Short-lived themselves, to immortalize their bones.
Cowper, Task, v. 182.

2. Belonging to a tomb.

Softly may he be possess't
Of his *monumental* rest.
Crashaw.

3. Serving as a monument or as material for a monument; memorial; preserving memory: as, a *monumental* pillar.

And *monumental* brass this record bears,
"These are — ah no! these were the gazetteers!"
Pope, Dunciad, ii. 313.

4. Having the character of a monument; resembling a monument.

Me, goddess, bring
To arched walks of twilight groves,
And shadows brown, that Sylvan loves,
Of pine, or *monumental* oak.
Milton, Il Penseroso, l. 135.

5. Conspicuous and permanent; historically prominent; impressive.

Darius himself is, if we may use the expression, a *monumental* figure in history.
Von Ranke, Univ. Hist. (trans.), p. 114.

6. Conspicuous as a monument; notable; excessive; amazing: as, *monumental* impudence. [Colloq.] — **Monumental cross.** See *cross* 1, 2. — **Monumental theology**, the study of ancient monuments, inscriptions, coins, medals, statues, paintings, architecture, etc., in so far as they throw light upon theology.

II. n. A monumental record; a memorial.

When ras'd Messalla's *monuments* must
Lie with Sicinna's lofty tomb in dust,
I shall be read, and travellers that come
Transport my verses to their fathers' home.
Cotton, tr. of Martial's Epigrams, viii. 3.

monumentality (mon'ū-men-tal'i-ti), *n.* [< *monumental* + *-ity*.] The state or quality of being monumental; the fact or the degree of serving as a monument.

monumentalization (mon'ū-men'tal-i-zā'shon), *n.* [< *monumental* + *-ize* + *-ation*.] The act of making or the state of being monumental: the recording by monuments.

This monumentalization of superhuman contemporary knowledge.
Piazzi Smyth, Pyramid, p. 32.

monumentally (mon'ū-men'tal-i), *adv.* 1. By way of memorial: as, the pillar was erected *monumentally*. — 2. By means of monuments. — 3. In a high degree: as, *monumentally* tedious. [Colloq.]

mony 1 (mon'i), *a.* An obsolete or dialectal (Scotch) form of *many* 1.

mony 2, *n.* An obsolete form of *money*.

-mony. [(a) = F. *-monie* = Sp. Pg. It. *-monia*, < L. *-mōnia*, *f.*, a suffix forming nouns from adjectives, nouns, or verbs, as in *acrimonia*, sharpness, *carminia*, a rite, *parsimonia*, thriftiness, *sanctimonia*, sacredness, etc. (b) = F. *-moine* = Sp. Pg. It. *-monio*, < L. *-mōnium*, neut., used similarly, as in *alimonia*, nourishment, *matrimonium*, marriage, *testimonium*, evidence, etc.] A suffix in some nouns of Latin origin, as in *acrimony*, *ceremony*, *parsimony*, *sanctimony*, *alimony*, *matrimony*, *testimony*, etc. See *etymology*. The suffix is not used as an English formative.

monymont, *n.* An obsolete form of *monument*.

moo 1 (mō), *v. i.* [Imitative of the lowing of a cow. Cf. *meow* 2, imitative of the crying of a cat.] 1. To utter the characteristic cry of a cow; low.

I used to smell the grass, and see the dew shining, and hear the pretty sweet cow's *mooing*.
Mrs. Trollope, Michael Armstrong, xxiv. (Davies.)

2. To make a noise like lowing. [Rare.]

The *mooing* of the waters seemed to deepen, more and more abysmally, through all the hours of darkness.
Horner's Mag., LXXVI. 738.

moo 1 (mō), *n.* [< *moo* 1, *v.*] The low of a cow: the act of lowing.

moo 2, *a.* and *adv.* An obsolete form of *mo*.

moo-cow (mō'kou), *n.* A cow. [Childish.]

The *moo-cow* low'd, and Grizzle neigh'd.
W. Combe, Dr. Syntax, l. 14. (Nares.)

mood 1 (mōd), *n.* [< ME. *mood*, *mode*, *mod*, < AS. *mōd*, mind, heart, soul, spirit, courage, pride, haughtiness, magnificence, zeal, = OS. *mōd*, *muod* = OFries. *mōd* = D. *moed* = MLG. *mōt*, *mōit*, *mout*, *mūt*, LG. *mōt*, *mūt*, mind, heart, courage, = OHG. *muot*, MHG. *muot*, sense, spirit, G. *mut*, *muth*, courage, = Icel. *mōðr*, wrath, grief, moodiness, = Sw. Dan. *mod*, courage, = Goth. *mōds*, wrath; orig. appar. any strong or excited state of feeling; perhaps, with formative *-d*, from a root appearing in Gr. *παίσω*, endeavor, seek, whence *prosa*, muse: see *Muse* 2.] 1. Mind; heart.

This is his wylly after Moyses lawe,
That ye shoulde bring your beastes good,
And offer theme here your God to knowe,
And frome your synns to turne your *mood*.
York Plays, p. 434.

2. Temper of mind; state of the mind as regards passion or feeling; disposition; humor; as, a melancholy mood.

When Fortune, in her shift and change of mood,
Spurns down her late beloved. *Shak.*, T. of A., i. 1. 85.

Every landscape fair,
As fit for every mood of mind,
Or gay, or grave, or sweet, or stern, was there.
Tennyson, *Palace of Art*.

By mental moods is ordinarily understood those collective conditions of the mind which are characterized by some fundamental tone, but without any special feelings accompanied by clear consciousness of their inducing causes.
G. T. Ladd, *Physiol. Psychology*, p. 520.

3†. Heat of temper; anger.

Aite laste asklad was his mood.
Chaucer, *Knight's Tale*, l. 902.

Who, in my mood, I stabbd unto the heart.
Shak., T. G. of V., iv. 1. 51.

4†. Zeal; in the phrase with main and mood, with might and main; with a will.

Saint Elyne than was wunder fayne . . .
That ilk figure of the rode
Honored thai with mayn and mode.
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 88.

5. A morbid or fantastic state of mind, as a fit of bad temper, sudden anger, or sullenness; also, absence of mind, or abstraction: generally used in the plural.

Then turn'd Sir Torre, and, being in his moods,
Left them. *Tennyson*, *Lancelot and Elaine*.

6. A state of mind with reference to something to be done or omitted; a more or less capricious state of feeling disposing one to action: commonly in the phrase in the mood: as, many artists work only when they are in the mood.

It should be remembered that the motive power always becomes sluggish in men who too easily admit the supremacy of moods. *Lowell*, *New Princeton Rev.*, l. 167.

mood² (mūd), *n.* [A later form of *mode*¹, which is preferable in both the grammatical and logical uses, though not usual in the latter: see *mode*¹.] 1. In *gram.*, same as *mode*¹, 3.

The mood is an affection of the verb serving the variety of utterance. *A. Hume*, *Orthographie* (E. E. T. S.), p. 30.

2. In *logic*, a variety of syllogism depending on the quantity (universal or particular) and quality (affirmative or negative) of the propositions composing it. In the traditional logic the names of the moods (invented by Petrus Hispanus) are—First figure, *Barbara*, *Celarent*, *Darii*, *Ferio*, *Bārālipton*, *Celantēs*, *Dābitis*, *Fāpēmō*, *Frisēmōrūm*; Second figure, *Cēsārē*, *Cāmestres*, *Festīnō*, *Bārōcō*; Third figure, *Dārapti*, *Fēlapton*, *Disāmīs*, *Dātisi*, *Bōcārōdō*, *Fērison*. These names are merely mnemonic, and many of their letters are significant. The vowel *a* denotes a universal affirmative proposition, *e* the universal negative, *i* the particular affirmative, and *o* the particular negative. By the first syllable is indicated the major premise, by the second the minor, and by the third the conclusion. For example, the name *Barbara* shows that the first mood of the first figure consists of two universal affirmative premises leading to a universal affirmative conclusion. The same understanding is to be had in regard to the vowels of the other words. Certain of the consonants also are significant. Thus, all indirect moods designated by a word beginning with *b* should be reduced to *Barbara*, the first mood of the first figure; all that are designated by a word beginning with *c*, to the second mood, *Celarent*; all in *d* to *Darii*, the third; and all in *f* to *Ferio*, the fourth. Other letters indicate how to reduce indirect to direct moods: thus *s* signifies that the proposition denoted by the vowel immediately preceding is to be simply converted in the reduction; *p*, that the proposition denoted by the vowel immediately preceding should be converted per accidens; *m*, that the premises should be transposed—that is, the major should be made the minor, and conversely; and *c*, that the mood designated by the word in which it occurs should be reduced per impossibile: whence the verses:

Simpliciter vult *s* verti, *p* vero per accid;
M vult transponi, *c* per impossibile duci.
Servat majorem, variatque secundā minorem;
Tertia majorem variat, servatque minorem.

A *mood* is a lawful placing of propositions in their dewe qualitative or quantitative. *Sir T. Wilson*, *Art of Logic*, fol. 26.

3. In *music*, same as *mode*¹, 7.

Anon they move
In perfect phalanx to the Dorian mood
Of flutes and soft recorders; such as raised
To highth of noblest temper heroes old
Arming to battle. *Milton*, P. L., i. 550.

Indirect or inverse mood, a mood of indirect syllogism. See *indirect*.

mood³ (mūd), *n.* [A var. of *mud*, or of *mother*².] Mother-of-vinegar. [Prov. Eng.]

moodily (mūd'i-li), *adv.* In a moody manner; peevishly; sullenly; sadly.

moodiness (mūd'i-nes), *n.* The state or character of being moody; peevishness; sullenness.

moodir, *n.* See *modir*.

moodish (mūd'ish), *a.* [*mood*¹ + *-ish*.] Sulky; sullen.

moodishly (mūd'ish-li), *adv.* In a moody, sulky, or sullen manner; moodily. *Richardson*, *Sir Charles Grandison*, l. 166.

moodooga-oil (mō-dū'gā-oil), *n.* An oil obtained in small quantities from the seeds of *Butea frondosa* in India and Java. It is bright, clear, and fluid, and is used medicinally.

moody (mō'di), *a.* [*ME. moody, mody, modi*, < *AS. mōdig* (= *OS. mōdag, mōdeg, mōdig* = *D. moedig* = *OHG. muotig* (only in comp.), *MHG. muotie*, *G. mutig* = *Icel. mōdhugr* = *Sw. Dan. modig* = *Goth. mōdags*, angry, < *mōd*, mood, temper: see *mood*¹.] 1†. Spirited; high-spirited; proud; obstinate.

Hof on ich herde saie,
Ful modī mon and prond.
MS. Digby 86, f. 165. (*Halliwel*.)

2†. Angry.

When, like a lion thirsting bloud,
Did moody Richard range
And made large slaughters where he went.
Warner, *Albion's England*, vii. 33.

3. Subject to or indulging in moods or humors; hence, peevish; fretful; out of humor; gloomy; sullen; melancholy.

Sweet recreation barr'd, what doth ensue
But moody and dull melancholy?
Shak., C. of E., v. 1. 79.

In a moody humour wait,
While my less dainty comrades balt.
Cowper, tr. of *Horace's Satires*, i. 5.

Moody madness laughing wild
Amid severest woe.
Gray, *Ode on Prospect of Eton College*.

4†. Corresponding or adapted to moods or varying states of mind. [Rare.]

Give me some music—music, moody food
Of us that trade in love. *Shak.*, A. and C., ii. 5. 1.

moody-hearted (mō'di-hār'ted), *a.* Melancholy. *Halliwel*. [Prov. Eng.]

moody-mad (mō'di-mad), *a.* Mad with anger.

Moody-mad and desperate stags
Turn on the bloody hounds with heads of steel.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., iv. 2. 50.

mool (mōl), *n.* A dialectal variant of *mold*¹.

By worms they're eaten, in mools they're rotten.
Clerk Saunders (Child's Ballads), II. 324.

Or worthy friends rak'd in the mools,
Sad sight to see! *Burns*, *To the Toothache*.

moolah, **moolah** (mō'li), *n.* Same as *molla*. **moolberry**, *n.* A Middle English form of *mullberry*.

Moolid (mō'lid), *n.* [*< Ar. maulid*, nativity, esp. the nativity of Mohammed.] An Egyptian festival in celebration of the birth of Mohammed and the dawn of Islamism; a birthday.

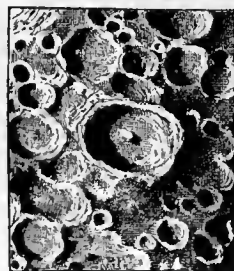
I have now a cluster of lamps hanging before my door,
In honour of the moolid of a sheikh who is buried near
the house in which I am living.

E. W. Lane, *Modern Egyptians*, I. 307.

mooly, **mooley** (mōl'i), *a.* and *n.* See *muley*.

moon¹ (mōn), *n.* [*< ME. moone, mone*, < *AS. mōna* = *OS. māno* = *OFries. mōna* = *MD. māne*, *D. maan* = *MLG. māne, mōn*, *LG. maan* = *OHG. māno*, *MHG. māne, mōn*, also (with ex-crescent t, due prob. in part to association with *mānet*, month) *mānte, mānde*, *G. mond* = *Icel. māni* = *Sw. māne* = *Dan. maane* = *Goth. mēna* (all mase.), the moon; = *Gr. μήνη*, the moon, = *Lith. mėnė*, the moon; cf., with appar. formative s, *O Bulg. miesetsi*, etc., moon, month, *L. mensis*, month, *Gr. μήν* (for **μῆνς*), month (*Mēn*, the Moon-god, *L. Lunus*, *Mēnē*, the Moon-goddess, *L. Luna*, *Skt. māś* (for **māns*, **mēns*) = *Zend māś*, > *Pers. māh* (> *Hind. Turk. māh*), moon, month. The relations of these forms to each other, and to the words for 'month' (see *month*), and their ult. root, are undetermined. The usual explanation is that the moon is the 'measurer' (sc. of time), < *√ ma*, *Skt. mā*, measure (whence ult. *E. mete*¹ and *measure*). The *L.* name of the moon (*luna*) and the *L.*, *Gr.*, and *Teut.* names for the sun (*L. sol* = *AS. sōl*, etc.; *Gr. ἥλιος*; *AS. sunne*, *E. sun*, etc.) come from other roots, meaning 'shine.'] 1. A heavenly body which revolves around the earth monthly, accompanying the earth as a satellite in its annual revolution, and shining by the sun's reflected light. Next to the sun, the moon is the most conspicuous and interesting of celestial objects. The rapidity of its motion, the variety of its phases, and especially the striking phenomena of eclipses, compelled the attention of the earliest observers; and the fact that lunar observations can be made available to determine the longitude has given the theory of the moon's motion the first rank in economic importance, while the mathematical problems involved have proved most interesting and fertile from the scientific point of view. Of all the heavenly bodies (meteors excepted) the moon is nearest to us. Its mean distance is a little more than sixty times the radius of the earth, or 238,800 miles. The dimensions of the moon as compared with those of the earth are far greater than those of any other satellite in proportion to its primary. Its

diameter is 2,162 miles (about 0.273 of the earth's equatorial diameter), and its volume, or bulk, is 0.0204, or about one forty-ninth of that of the earth. Its mean density, however (about 3.4 times that of water), is only about three fifths of that of the earth, and its mass about one eightieth. The inclination of its orbit to the ecliptic is 5° 8' 40". It completes its revolution around the earth in an average period of 27 d. 7 h. 43 m. 11.5 s., which constitutes the *sidereal* month; the ordinary, or *synodical*, month, from new moon to new moon again, is a little more than two days longer—29 d. 12 h. 44 m. 2.7 s. (See *month*.) The moon's orbital motion is subject to considerable inequalities, due to the disturbing action of the sun, and the investigation of these inequalities makes up the major part of the "lunar theory." The moon revolves on its axis once in a sidereal month, thus always presenting nearly the same face to the earth—a circumstance which has led to the fallacy of a denial of its rotation. (See *rotation*.) Its disk appears to the naked eye diversified by dark and bright patches, giving rise to the "man in the moon" of popular fancy (see *under man*); but on examination with a powerful telescope these are lost sight of, and replaced by a crowd of interesting objects, such as mountains and valleys, craters and clefts, on a scale unknown upon the earth: the surface-structure seems to be mainly volcanic, resembling very closely in certain respects, and differing most markedly in others from, that which is characteristic of volcanic regions on the earth's surface. The moon has no clouds, shows no indications of an atmosphere or of the presence of water, and is believed to have a temperature which at its maximum does not rise above the melting-point of ice. See *libration*.



A Part of the Moon's Surface.

To graffe and sowe in growing of the moone,
And kytte and mowe in wanyng is to doon.
Palladius, *Husbandrie* (E. E. T. S.), p. 30.

What time the mighty moon was gathering light.
Tennyson, *Love and Death*.

2. A satellite of any planet: as, the moons of Jupiter; Uranian moons.—3. The period of a synodical revolution of the moon round the earth; a month.

This *moone*, in sunny daies and serene
Withonten frost, thi cornes, weede hem clene.
Palladius, *Husbandrie* (E. E. T. S.), p. 46.

One twelve moons more she'll wear Diana's livery.
Shak., *Pericles*, ii. 5. 10.

This roaring moon of daffodil
And crocus.
Tennyson, *Pref. Sonnet to Nineteenth Century*.

4. Something in the shape of a moon, especially of a half-moon or crescent. Specifically—(a) A crescent as a symbol or banner; especially, the Turkish national emblem. (b) In *fort.*, a crescent-shaped outwork.

Much means, much blood this warlike Dane hath spent
To advance our flag above their horned moons.
Beau. and Fl., *Knight of Malta*, i. 3.

(c) In *brickmaking*, an implement of the nature of a slicer, for slicing or loosening fires in the grates of brickkilns. It is somewhat longer than half the width of the kiln, and has a nearly circular blade perforated in the middle, which is shoved in on the top of the grate and under the fire, to clear out ashes and brighten up the fire.

5. The golden-crested wren, *Regulus cristatus*. Also *moonie*, *muin*. *C. Swainson*. See *cut* under *goldest*.—6. The moon-daisy or moon-flower. Also *moons*.—Acceleration of the moon. See *acceleration*.—Age of the moon. See *age*.—Beyond the moon, beyond reach; extravagantly; out of depth.

Whither art thou rapt,
Beyond the moon that strivest thus to strain?
Drayton, *Eclogues*, v.

Blue moon, an absurdity; an impossibility.

If they saye the *moone* is beleue,
We must beleue that it is true,
Admittynge their interpretation.
Roy and Barlow, *Rede me and Be nott Wroth*, p. 114. (*Davies*.)

Change of the moon. See *change*.—Coltion of the moon. See *coltion*.—Dark moon. Same as *dark of the moon*.—Dark of the moon, the time in the month when the moon is not seen.—Ecclesiastical or calendar moon. See *ecclesiastical*.—Full moon. See *full*.—Libration of the moon. See *libration*.—Man in the moon. See *man*.—Mean moon. See *mean*.—Michaelmas moon. See *Michaelmas*.—Mock moon. See *paraselenē*.—Moon hoax. See *hoax*.—Moon in distance, a nautical phrase used when the angle between the moon and the sun or a star admits of measurement for lunar observation.—Mount of the moon, in *palmistry*. See *mount*, 5.—The old moon in the new moon's arms, that appearance of the moon during the first quarter in which the whole orb is made faintly visible by earth-shine.

I saw the new moon late yestern
Wi' the old moon in her arm.
Sir Patrick Spens (Child's Ballads), III. 154.

To bark at the moon. See *bark*¹.—To level at the moon, to cast beyond the moon, to be very ambitious; calculate deeply; make an extravagant conjecture. See also *under cast*. *Halliwel*. [Prov. Eng.]

moon² (mōn), *v. t.* [*< moon*¹, *n.*] 1. *trans.* 1. To adorn with a moon or moons; furnish with crescents or moon-shaped marks.—2. To ex-

pose to the rays of the moon. [Rare in both uses.]

If they would have it to be exceeding white indeed, they see it yet once more, after it hath been thus sunned and mooned. *Holland.*

From 7 to 10 the whole population will be in the streets, not sunning but mooning themselves. *Kingsley, 1864 (Life, II. 175). (Davies.)*

II. intrans. To wander or gaze idly or moodily about, as if moonstruck. [Colloq.]

He went mooning along with his head down in dull and helpless despondency. *Mrs. Oliphant, Poor Gentleman, xlv.*

moon², *v.* and *n.* An obsolete spelling of *moon¹*. **moonack** (mō'nak), *n.* [Also *monax*; Amer. Ind.] The woodchuck, *Arctomys monax*. *J. Burroughs.* See *cut* under *Arctomys*. [Southern U. S., as Virginia, etc.]

moonbeam (mōn'bēm), *n.* A ray of light from the moon.

To fan the moonbeams from his sleeping eyes. *Shak., M. N. D., iii. 1. 176.*

moonbill (mōn'bil), *n.* The ringbill or ring-necked seapuck, *Ethya collaris*. *G. Trumbull.* [South Carolina.]

moon-blasted (mōn'blāst'ed), *a.* Blasted by the influence or supposed influence of the moon.

moon-blind (mōn'blind), *a.* 1. Dim-sighted; purblind. *Scott.*—2. Same as *moonstruck*.

moon-blink (mōn'blingk), *n.* A temporary evening blindness said to be occasioned by sleeping in the moonshine in tropical climates.

moon-box (mōn'boks), *n.* A theatrical device for displaying an imitation moon on the stage.

moon-calf (mōn'kalf), *n.* [= *G. mondkalb*, a moon-calf, a dolt, a false conception, lit. a person or conception influenced by the moon.] 1. A monster; a deformed creature.

I hid me under the dead moon-calf's gaberdine. *Shak., Tempest, ii. 2. 115.*

2. A dolt; a stupid fellow.—3. A mole or mass of fleshy matter generated in the uterus; a false conception. *Cotgrave.*

moon-creeper (mōn-kre'pēr), *n.* Same as *moon-flower*, 2.

moon-culminating (mōn'kul'mi-nā-ting), *a.* In *astron.*, passing the meridian at nearly the same time and on nearly the same parallel of declination as the moon.—**Moon-culminating stars**, stars which culminate at about the same time and nearly on the same parallel of declination as the moon. They are the stars of which the places are given in the Nautical Almanac (generally four in number for each day) for the days on which the moon can be observed, for use in longitude determinations.

moon-culminations (mōn'kul'mi-nā'shonz), *n. pl.* In *astron.*, a method of determining the longitude of a place by observing with a transit-instrument the times at which the limb of the moon and certain stars in the same part of the sky culminate, or cross the meridian. The fundamental principle is essentially the same as that involved in the nautical method of "lunar distances." Among the stars the moon's position is utilized to make known the Greenwich time—but the transit observations are more easy and accurate than those made with a sextant, and the reductions are more simple. The method has been entirely superseded by the telegraphic method wherever circumstances render the latter practicable.

moon-daisy (mōn'dā'zi), *n.* The oxeye daisy, *Chrysanthemum Leucanthemum*.

Broad moon-daisies among the ripe and almost sapless grass of midsummer. *The Century, XXXVI. 804.*

moon-dial (mōn'dī'al), *n.* A dial for showing the hours by the moon.

moonied (mōnd or mō'ned), *a.* [*< moon + -ed²*.] 1. Having the moon as symbol; identified with the moon.

And mooned Ashtaroth,
Heaven's queen and mother both. *Milton, Nativity, l. 200.*

2. Marked or spotted as with moons.

When with his mooned train
The strutting peacock, yawling 'gainst the rain,
Flutters into the Ark, by his shrill cry
Telling the rest the tempest to be nigh. *Drayton, Noah's Flood.*

3. Resembling the moon; crescent-shaped.

While thus he spake, the angelic squadron bright
Turn'd phary red, sharpening in mooned horns
Their phalanx. *Milton, P. L., iv. 978.*

4. Furnished with a moon; bearing the Turkish symbol of the crescent.

Turbans and scimitars in carnage roll'd,
And their moon'd ensigns torn from every hold. *Mickle, Almada Hill.*

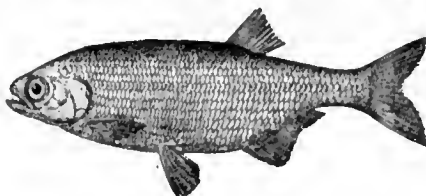
moonier (mō'nēr), *n.* One who moons; one who wanders or gazes idly or moodily about, as if moonstruck. *Dickens.* [Colloq.]

moonnet (mō'net), *n.* [*< moon + -et.*] A little moon; a satellite.

The moonets about Saturn and Jupiter. *Bp. Hall, Free Prisoner, § 2.*

moonney, *a.* and *n.* See *moony*.

mooneye (mōn'ī), *n.* 1. An eye affected, or supposed to be affected, by the moon.—2. A disease of the eye in horses.—3. A name of several fishes. (a) In the Mississippi valley, the moon-eyed or toothed herring, *Hyodon tergisus*, a herring-like



Mooneye (*Hyodon tergisus*).
(From Report of U. S. Fish Commission.)

fish with the belly rounded in front of the ventrals and carinated behind them. It is a common handsome fish, of no economic value. See *Hyodon*. Hence—(b) Any fish of the family *Hyodontidae*. (c) The cisco of Lake Michigan and Ontario, *Coregonus hoyi*.

moon-eyed (mōn'id), *a.* 1. Affected with moon-eye; having eyes affected by the moon, or supposed to be so affected.—2. Dim-eyed; purblind. *Dryden, Britannia Rediviva, l. 94.*—3. Noting certain fishes, as the *Hyodontidae* or mooneyes.

moon-face (mōn'fās), *n.* A full round face—according to Oriental ideas, one of the principal features of beauty in a woman.

He . . . surveyed the beauties of his time as the Caliph the moonfaces of his harem. *Thackeray, Newcomes, liii.*

moon-faced (mōn'fāst), *a.* 1. Having a round face like the rising full moon: usually in contempt.—2. Having a radiant or beautiful face. Maud, the beloved of my mother, the moon-faced darling of all. *Tennyson, Maud, l.*

moon-fern (mōn'fēr), *n.* The moonwort, *Botrychium Lunaria*.

moonfish (mōn'fish), *n.* A name of several fishes. (a) The snnfish, *Mola rotunda*: so called from its shape. [Local, Eng.] (b) A carangoid fish, *Selene comeri*, the horsehead or lookdown, having a much-compressed body, a very deep head abruptly angulated at the occiput, and smooth silvery skin. (c) A stromateid fish, *Stromateus* (or *Peprilus*) *olepidotus*, the harvest-fish. [Florida, U. S.] (d) An ephipploid fish, *Charotidopterus* (or *Paraphippus*) *faber*, also called angel-fish, spade-fish, three-banded sheepshead, and three-tailed porgy. [Local, U. S.] (e) The horse-fish, *Ionosetipinnus*. Also called dollar-fish. See *cut* under *Mola*, *horsehead*, and *Charotidopterus*.

moonflaw (mōn'flā), *n.* A flaw or defect supposed to be caused by the moon; especially, an attack of lunacy.

I fear she has a Moonflaw in her brains;
She chides and fights that none can look upon her. *Brome, Queen and Concupine, iv. 7.*

moon-flower (mōn'flou'ēr), *n.* 1. The oxeye daisy, *Chrysanthemum Leucanthemum*.—2. A tropical night-blooming species of *Ipomaea*, with large fragrant white flowers, *I. Bonanor* or *I. grandiflora*. The moon-flower now cultivated as a summer plant northward is probably *I. Bonanor*, though sometimes called *I. noctiphylon*, etc. Also *moon-creeper*.

moong (mōng), *n.* [E. Ind. *mung* (?); cf. *mungo*.] In the East Indies, a name given to some varieties of *Phaseolus Mungo*, a species of kidney-bean.

moonglade (mōn'glād), *n.* The track of moonlight on water. [U. S.]

Moonglade: a beautiful word for the track of moonlight on the water. *Lowell, Biglow Papers, 2d ser., Iot.*

moongus (mōng'gus), *n.* Same as *mongoos*.

moonish (mōn'ish), *a.* [*< moon + -ish¹*.] Like the moon; variable as the moon; fickle; flighty.

At which time would I, being but a moonish youth, grieve, be effeminate, changeable, longing, and faking. *Shak., As you Like it, iii. 2. 430.*

moonja, moonjah (mōn'jā), *n.* [E. Ind. < Skt. *munjā*.] A grass, *Saccharum ciliare* (*S. Munja*), indigenous to India, possessing great tenacity, twisted into tow-ropes, rigging, etc.

moon-knife (mōn'nif), *n.* A crescent-shaped knife used by leather-workers in shaving off the coarse fleshy parts of skins. It is sharpened on the convex edge.

The dyed leather is washed with pure water, dried, [and] grounded with a curious moon-knife. *Encyc. Brit., XIV. 339.*

moonless (mōn'les), *a.* [*< moon¹ + -less*.] Destitute of a moon; without moonlight.

When the dim nights were moonless. *Shelley, Revolt of Islam, i. 46.*

moonlight (mōn'lit), *n.* and *a.* [*< ME. mone-licht* (= *D. maanlicht* = *G. mondlicht*); *< moon¹ + light¹*, *n.*] 1. *n.* The light afforded by the moon; sunlight reflected from the surface of the moon.

II. *a.* Pertaining to moonlight; illuminated by the moon; occurring during or by moonlight.

If you will patiently dance in our round
And see our moonlight revels, go with us. *Shak., M. N. D., ii. 1. 141.*

A moonlight fitting. See *fitting*. **moon-lighted** (mōn'li'ted), *a.* Same as *moon-lit*.

moonlighter (mōn'li'tēr), *n.* 1. A member of one of the organized bands of desperados that carried on a system of agrarian outrages in Ireland.—2. Same as *moonshiner*.—3. One of a party who go about serenading on moonlight nights. [Local, U. S.]

moonlighting (mōn'li'ting), *n.* [*< moonlight + -ing¹*. Cf. *moonlighter*.] 1. Systematic agrarian outrages in Ireland. See *moonlighter*.—2. Moonshining.

moonling (mōn'ling), *n.* [*< moon¹ + -ling¹*.] A simpleton; a fool; a lunatic.

I have a husband, and a two-legged one,
But such a moonling as no wit of man
Or roses can redeem from being an ass. *B. Jonson, Devil is an Ass, l. 3.*

moon-lit (mōn'lit), *a.* Lighted or illuminated by the moon.

When smoothly go our gondoles
O'er the moonlit sea. *Moore, National Airs.*

moon-loved (mōn'lud), *a.* Loved by the moon.

The yellow-skirted Fayes
Fly after the night-steeds, leaving their moon-ter'd maze. *Milton, Nativity, l. 236.*

moon-madness (mōn'mad'nes), *n.* Lunacy; the madness supposed to be produced by sleeping in the full rays of the moon.

Want, and moon-madness, and the pest's swift bane, . . .
Have each their mark and sign. *Shelley, Revolt of Islam, vi. 17.*

moon-man (mōn'man), *n.* 1. A lunatic. See quotation under *def. 2*.—2. A Gipsy.

A moonman signifies in English a madman. . . . By a by-name they are called Gipsies, they call themselves Egyptians, others in mockery call them moonmen. *Dekker, Lanthorne and Candle-Light, viii.*

moon-month (mōn'munth), *n.* A lunar month. See *month*.

moon-penny (mōn'pen'i), *n.* The oxeye daisy, *Chrysanthemum Leucanthemum*.

moon-plant (mōn'plant), *n.* Same as *soma-plant*.

moon-raker (mōn'rā'kēr), *n.* 1. A stupid or silly person: said to refer primarily to one who, mistaking the moon's shadow in water for a cheese, set himself to rake it out.—2. *Naut.*, same as *moon-sail*.

moon-raking (mōn'rā'king), *n.* Wool-gathering. See *moon-raker*, 1.

Being called the master now, . . . it irked me much that anyone should take advantage of me; yet everybody did so as soon as ever it was known that my wits were gone moon-raking. *R. D. Blackmore, Lorna Doone, xvii.*

moonrise (mōn'riz), *n.* The rising of the moon, or its appearance above the horizon.

The serene moonrise of a summer night. *J. Morley.*

moons (mōnz), *n.* Same as *moon¹*, 6.

moon-sail (mōn'sāl or -sl), *n.* *Naut.*, a sail set above a skysail. Also called *moon-raker*.

moonseed (mōn'sēd), *n.* A plant of the genus *Menispermum*.—**Canadian moonseed**, *M. Canadense*. **moonset** (mōn'set), *n.* [*< moon¹ + set¹*; formed on analogy of *sunset*.] The setting of the moon. *Browning.* [Rare.]

moon-shaped (mōn'shāpt), *a.* Shaped like the moon; crescent-shaped.

moonshie (mōn'shē), *n.* [*< Hind. munshi*, *< Ar. munshi*, a writer, secretary, tutor.] In Hindustan, a secretary; also, an interpreter; a teacher of languages.

His good wife sat reading her Bible, in Hindoostanee, under the guidance of a long-nosed, white-bearded old moonshie. *W. H. Russell, Diary in India, II. 77.*

moon-sheered (mōn'shērd), *a.* *Naut.*, noting a ship the upper works of which rise very high fore and aft. [Rare.]

moonshine (mōn'shīn), *n.* and *a.* [= *D. maneschijn* = *MHG. mānschīn*, *mānschīn*. *G. mond-schein* = *Icel. mānsken* = *Sw. mānsken* = *Dan. maaneskin*; as *moon¹ + shine*.] 1. The shining or light of the moon.

Flower-cups all with dewdrops gleam,
And moonshine floweth like a stream. *Motherwell, The Voice of Love.*

2. Figuratively (as light without heat), show without substance or reality; pretense; empty show; fiction: as, that's all *moonshine*.

Labouring for nothings, and preaching all day for shadows and *moonshine*. *Jer. Taylor, Works* (ed. 1835), II. 126.

You may discourse of Hermes' ascending spirit, of Orpheus' enchanting harpe, of Homer's divine furie, . . . and I wot not what marvelous eggs in *moonshine*. *Harvey, Pierce's Supererogation*.

3. A month. [Burlesque and rare.]

I am some twelve or fourteen *moonshines*
Lag of a brother. *Shak., Lear*, i. 2. 5.

4. A dish of poached eggs served with a sauce.

Draw, you rogue; for, though it be night, yet the moon shines; I'll make a sop o' th' *moonshine* of you. *Shak., Lear*, ii. 2. 35.

5. Smuggled spirits: so called as being brought in or taken away at night. [Prov. Eng. and southern U. S.]

At Piddinghoe they dig for *moonshine*.
N. and Q., 6th ser., IX. 401.

II. a. 1. Illuminated by the moon. [Rare.]

I was ready to set forth about eight of the clocke at night, being a faire *moone shine* night. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 100.

2. Nocturnal. [Rare.]

You *moonshine* revellers. *Shak., M. W. of W.*, v. 5. 42.

3. Empty; trivial.

moonshiner (mōn'shī'nēr), *n.* One who pursues a dangerous or illegal trade at night, as a smuggler; specifically, in the southern United States, an illicit distiller. Also called *moonlighter*.

moonshining (mōn'shī'ning), *n.* [*< moonshine + -ing*]. Cf. *moonshiner*.] Illicit distilling. [U. S.]

The poet and the novelist . . . might (if they shut their eyes) make this season [of hop-picking] as romantic as vintage-time on the Rhine, or *moonshining* on the Southern mountains. *C. D. Warner, Their Pilgrimage*, p. 288.

moonshiny (mōn'shī'ni), *a.* [*< moonshine + -y*]. 1. Illuminated by moonlight.

I went to see them in a *moonshiny* night. *Addison*.

2. Visionary; unreal; fictitious; nonsensical. Here were no vague *moonshiny* ideals. *The Century*, XXXI. 186.

moon-sick (mōn'sik), *a.* Crazy; lunatic. *Darries*.

If his itch proceed from a *moon-sick* head, the chief intention is to settle his brains. *Rev. T. Adams, Works*, I. 502.

moonstone (mōn'stōn), *n.* [= *D. maansteen* = *G. mondstein* = *Sw. månsten* = *Dan. månsten*; as *moon* + *stone*.] A variety of feldspar which by reflected light presents a delicate pearly play of color not unlike that of the moon. It belongs in part to a variety of orthoclase called *adularia*, but in part also to albite or oligoclase. It is often cut and used for ornamental purposes. The finest specimens (*adularia*) come from Ceylon.

moonstricken (mōn'strik'n), *a.* Same as *moonstruck*.

Happily the *moonstricken* prince had gone a step too far. *Brougham*.

moonstruck (mōn'struk), *a.* Affected or regarded as affected in mind or health by the light of the moon; lunatic; crazed; dazed.

Demoniac phrensy, moping melancholy,
And *moon-struck* madness. *Milton, P. L.*, xi. 486.

A *moonstruck*, silly lad, who lost his way,
And, like his bard, confounded night with day. *Byron, Eng. Bards and Scotch Reviewers*.

Some of the transcendental Republican Germans were honest enough in their *moon-struck* theorizing. *The Century*, XXXVIII. 690.

moon-trefoil (mōn'trē'foil), *n.* The tree-medie, *Medicago arborea*, a shrubby evergreen species, native in Italy, cultivated in gardens. It is said to increase the secretion of milk in cattle.

moonwort (mōn'wört), *n.* A fern, *Botrychium Lunaria*. See *lunary* 2, 2, and cut under *Botrychium*.—**Hemlock-leaved moonwort**, the American fern in cultivation, *Botrychium Virginianum*: so called from the resemblance of the fronds to the leaves of the hemlock.

moony (mō'ni), *a.* and *n.* [Formerly also *moon-ey*; *< moon* + *-y*.] I. a. 1. Like a moon. (a) Crescent-shaped. (b) Round: used of a shield.

Nor bear the helm, nor lift the *moony* shield. *Dryden, Iliad*, xlii.

2. Bearing or furnished with a crescent as an emblem, badge, or standard; having the crescent as a standard.

If they once perceive, or understand
The *moony* standards of proud Ottoman
To be approaching. *Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks*, i. 2.

3. Giving light like that of the moon; resembling moonlight.

Soft and pale is the *moony* beam.

J. R. Drake, Culprit Fay.

The *moony* vapour rolling round the king,
Who seem'd the phantom of a Giant in it. *Tennyson, Guinevere*.

4. Lighted by the moon.

Leave tenantless thy crystal home, and fly,
With all thy train, athwart the *moony* sky. *Poe, Al Aaraaf*.

5. Bewildered or silly, as if moonstruck; hazy.

Violent and capricious or *moony* and insipid. *George Eliot, Daniel Deronda*, xxii.

6. Sickly; of weak bodily constitution. [Prov. Eng.]—7. Intoxicated; tipsy. [Colloq.]

II. *n.* A simpleton; a noodle. [Colloq.]

moonya (mōn'yā), *n.* [E. Ind.] A fiber obtained in India from a grass of the genus *Arundo*. It is used for making ropes and twine. The split stalks are made into the durma mats of Calcutta.

moon-year (mōn'yēr), *n.* A lunar year.

moop (mōp), *v. i.* [Cf. *mump*.] To nibble. [Scotch.]

But aye keep mind to *moop* an' mell
Wi' sheep o' credit like thysel'. *Burns, Death of Poor Maillie*.

moor (mōr), *n.* [= *Sc. muir*; *< ME. moore, more*, *< AS. mōr*, waste land, a field, a marsh, fen, also high waste ground, a mountain-waste, = *OS. mōr* = *D. moer*, a morass, = *LG. mor* = *OHG. MHG. muor*, a fen, rarely a lake, *G. moor* (*< LG.*), a fen, *moor*, = *Icel. mör* (gen. *mös*), orig. **mōr*, a moor, heath, peat, = *Sw. Dan. mör*, a moor; prob. related to *AS. mere* = *OHG. meri* = *Goth. marei*, etc., a lake, *mere*, = *L. mare*, sea: see *mere* 1.] 1. A tract of open, untitled, and more or less elevated land, often overrun with heath.

A medowe called the lake medowe, w^t a *more* therto adloyning called lake medowe *more*.

English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 237.

We'll sing auld Colla's plains and tella,
Her *moors* red-brown wi' heather bella. *Burns, To W. Simpson*.

2. A tract of land on which game is strictly preserved for the purposes of sport.—3. Any uninclosed ground. *Halliwel*. [Prov. Eng.] [Not used in any sense in U. S.] = *Syn. 1. Morass*, etc. See *marsh*.

moor (mōr), *v.* [Prob. (with a change of vowel not satisfactorily explained) *< D. marren*, formerly *marren*, tie, bind, *moor* (a ship), hinder, retard, = *E. mar*: see *mar* 1.] I. *trans.* 1. To confine or secure (a ship) in a particular station, as by cables and anchors or by lines; specifically, to secure (a ship) by placing the anchors so that she will ride between them, thus occupying the smallest possible space in swinging round.

They therefore not only *moored* themselves strongly by their anchors, but chained the sides of their gallees together. *Raleigh, Hist. World*, V. i. 3.

2. To secure; fix firmly.

O Nava of the banded isles,
We *moor* our hearts to thee! *O. W. Holmes, America to Russia*.

Mooring anchor. See *anchor* 1.—**To moor head and stern**, to secure (a ship) with one or more cables leading from the bows and with others from the stern.—**To moor with an open hawse**. See *hawse* 1.

II. *intrans.* 1. To be held by cables or chains. [Rare.]

On oozy ground his galleys *moor*. *Dryden, Æneid*, vi.

2. To fasten or anchor a boat or ship.

The pilot of some small night-foundered skiff,
Deeming [Leviathan] some island, off, as seamen tell,
With fixed anchor in his scaly rind
Moors by his side under the lee. *Milton, P. L.*, i. 207.

moor (mōr), *n.* [*< moor* 2, *v.*] The act of mooring.—**A flying moor**, the act of mooring while under way, by first letting go an anchor and veering twice as much cable as is needed, then letting go the second anchor and, while veering its chain, heaving in half the cable veered on the first one.

moor (mōr), *a.* A dialectal form of *more* 1. *Tennyson*.

Moore (mōr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *Moore*, *More*; *< ME. More, Moore*, *Mowre* = *D. Moor* = *MLG. Mōr* = *OHG. MHG. Mōr*, *G. Mohr* = *Sw. Dan. Mor* (cf. equiv. *MLG. Morian* = *Dan.* and *Sw. Morian*, *Dan.* also *Maurer*) = *F. More*, also *Maure* = *Pr. Mor* = *Sp. Moro* = *Pg. Mouru* = *It. Moro*, *< L. Maurus*, *ML. also Morus*, *< Gr. Μαῦρος*, a Moor; perhaps *< μαῖρος*, *ἀμαυρός*, dark (see *amaurosis*); but perhaps the name was of foreign origin. Cf. *blackamoor*. Hence *Morian*, *Moresque*, *Morisco*, *morris* 1.] 1. One of a dark race dwelling in Barbary in northern Africa. They derive their name from the ancient Mauri or Mauritians (see *Mauritanian*), but the present Moors are a

mixed race, chiefly of Arab and Mauritanian origin. The name is applied especially to the dwellers in the cities. The Arabic conquerors of Spain were called Moors.

The folk of that Contree ben blake y now, and more blake than in the tother partie; and thei ben clept *Moures*. *Manderille, Travels*, p. 156.

The Sea-coast *Moors*, called by a general name *Badulni*: which in Arabia and Egypt is the title of the people that live in the Champagne and Inland Countries. *Purchas, Pilgrimage*, p. 687.

Hence—2. A dark-colored person generally; a negro; a black.

O hold thy hand, thou savage *moor*,
To hurt her do forbear.

The Cruel Black (Child's Ballads, III. 374).

Between us we can kill a fly

That comes in likeness of a coal-black *Moor*.

Shak., Tit. And., iii. 2. 78.

Moore's head, in *her*, the head of a negro, represented in profile unless otherwise stated in the blazon, usually having a heraldic wreath about the head and an ear-ring in the ear; a blackamoor's head.

moor (mōr), *n.* [Manx.] An officer in the Isle of Man who summons the courts for the several districts or sheadings. *Wharton*.

moor (mōr), *n.* [Cf. *maire*, *mayor*, in same sense in Rom.] A bailiff of a farm. *Halliwel*. [North. Eng.]

moorage (mōr'āj), *n.* [*< moor* 2 + *-age*.] A place for mooring. [Rare.]

moor-ball (mōr'bāl), *n.* A curious sponge-like ball found at the bottom of fresh-water lakes, and consisting of plants of an alga, *Conferva Egagropila*. It consists of a mass of branched articulated green threads, resembling the hair-balls sometimes found in the stomach of ruminants.

moorband (mōr'band), *n.* Same as *moorpan*.

moorberry (mōr'ber'i), *n.* See *cranberry*, 1.

moor-blackbird (mōr'blak'bērd), *a.* The ring-ouzel, *Turdus torquatus* or *Merula torquata*.

moor-bred (mōr'bred), *a.* Produced on moors.

When, as from snow-crown'd Skidow's lofty cliffs
Some fleet-wing'd haggard, tow'rd her prey'ing hour,
Amongst the teal and *moor-bred* mallard drives. *Drayton, Barons' Wars*, vi. 66.

moor-buzzard (mōr'buz'ārd), *n.* The marsh-harrier, *Circus eruginosus*: so called from frequenting moors. See cut under *marsh-harrier*. **moor-coal** (mōr'kōl), *n.* In *geol.*, a friable variety of lignite.

moor-cock (mōr'kok), *n.* The male moor-fowl.

moor-coot (mōr'kōt), *n.* Same as *moor-hen*, 2.

Moore-dance (mōr'dāns), *n.* Same as *Morisco*, 3.

Moorary (mōr'er-i), *n.* [*< Moor* 4 + *-ery*, after *Sp. moreria*, *< Moro*, Moor. Cf. *Jewry*.] A quarter or district occupied by Moors. [Rare.]

They arose and entered the *moorery*, and slew many moors, and plundered their houses.

Southey, Chron. of the Old (1808), p. 386. (*Davies*.)

Mooreess (mōr'es), *n.* [*< Moor* 4 + *-ess*.] A female Moor.

moor-fowl (mōr'foul), *n.* 1. Same as *moor-game*.—2. The ruffed grouse. *J. Bartram*, 1791. [South Carolina.]

moor-game (mōr'gām), *n.* The Scotch grouse or red-game, *Lagopus scoticus*. See cut under *grouse*.

moor-grass (mōr'grās), *n.* The grass *Sesleria caerulea*. It is widely spread throughout Europe in mountain pastures. A cotton-grass, *Eriophorum angustifolium*, and other diverse plants, have also been so called.—**Purple moor-grass**. See *Molinia*.

moor-hawk (mōr'hāk), *n.* The moor-buzzard or marsh-hawk, *Circus eruginosus*.

moor-heath (mōr'hēth), *n.* Heath of several species, especially *Erica vagans*, also called *Cornish heath*. See *heath*, 2.

moor-hen (mōr'hēn), *n.* 1. The female moor-fowl.—2. The common British gallinule or water-hen, *Gallinula chloropus*. Also *moor-coot*.—3. The American coot, *Fulica americana*.

moor-ill (mōr'il), *n.* A certain disease to which cattle are subject. Also called *red-water*. [Scotch.]

Though he helped Lambside's cow weel out o' the *moor-ill*, yet the loup'ing-ill 'a been sairer among his sheep than any season before. *Scott, Black Dwarf*, x.

mooring (mōr'ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *moor* 2, *v.*] 1. *Naut.*: (a) The act of securing a ship or boat in a particular place by means of anchors, etc.

There is much want of room for the safe and convenient mooring of vessels, and constant access to them. *Burke, A Regicide Peace*, titi.

(b) Mostly in the plural, that by which a ship is confined or secured, as the anchors, chains, and bridles laid athwart the bottom of a river or harbor: as, she lay at her *moorings*. Hence, generally—2. That to which anything is fastened, or by which it is held.

My *moorings* to the past snap one by one.

Lowell, To G. W. Curtis.

mooring-bend (mör'ing-bend), *n.* *Naut.*, the bend by which a cable or hawser is secured to a post or ring.

mooring-bitts (mör'ing-bits), *n. pl.* Strong posts of wood or iron fastened in an upright position on a ship's deck, for securing mooring-chains or cables.

mooring-block (mör'ing-blok), *n.* A sort of cast-iron anchor used in some ports for mooring ships.

mooring-bridle (mör'ing-brī'dl), *n.* *Naut.*, a chain or hawser attached to permanent moorings, and taken on board through the hawse-pipe in mooring.

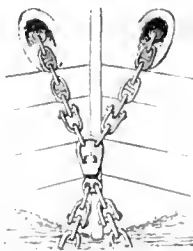
mooring-chocks (mör'ing-ehoks), *n. pl.* Large blocks of hard wood fastened in a ship's port-holes, with scores in them to hold the moorings.

mooring-pall (mör'ing-pāl), *n.* Same as *mooring-post*.

mooring-post (mör'ing-pōst), *n.* 1. A strong upright post of wood, stone, or iron, fixed firmly in the ground, for securing vessels to a landing-place by hawsers or chains.—2. *pl.* Same as *mooring-bitts*.

mooring-shackle (mör'ing-shak'l), *n.* Same as *mooring-swivel*.

mooring-stump (mör'ing-stump), *n.* A fixture to which boats were formerly moored. It consisted of a large stone, weighing from 3 to 4 tons, with a hole in the middle about 8 inches in diameter, into which a straight white-oak butt, about 17 feet long, was inserted, so that at high tide some 3 or 4 feet of the stump appeared above the water. To it were attached a crab and a piece of cable, which were kept afloat by a buoy. [Gloucester, Massachusetts.]



Mooring-swivel or Mooring-shackle.

mooring-swivel (mör'ing-swiv'l), *n.* *Naut.*, a swivel used in mooring a ship to shackle two chains together so that they may not become twisted. Also *mooring-shackle*.

moorish (mör'ish), *a.* [*< moor* + *-ish*.] 1. Marshy; resembling a moor.

There now no rivers course is to be seen,
But moorish fennes, and marshes ever greene.
Spenser, Ruins of Time, l. 140.

The Ground here [Amsterdam], which is all 'twixt Mash and Moorish, lies not only level but to the apparent Sight of the Eye far lower than the Sea. *Hovell, Letters, l. i. 5.*

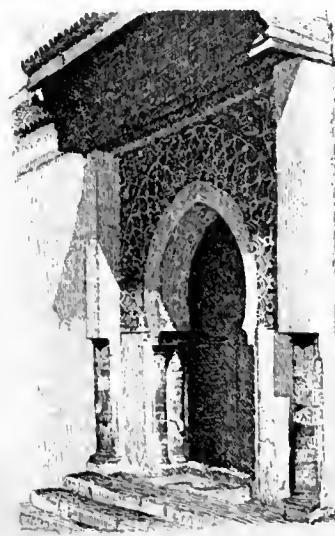
Along the moorish fens
Sighs the sad genius of the coming storm.
Thomson, Winter, l. 66.

2. Belonging to a moor; growing on a moor: as, *moorish reeds*.—3. Having the qualities of a moor; characterless; barren.

They be pathless, moorish mldes,
That, being once made rotten with the dung
Of damned riches, ever after sink
Beneath the steps of any villany.

B. Jonson, Poetaster, v. 1.

Moorish (mör'ish), *a.* [*< Moor* + *-ish*.] Cf. *Morisco, Moresque, morris*.] Of or pertaining to the Moors.—**Moorish art, decoration, etc.**, the art of the Mohammedan people of northern Africa both at home and in Spain during their occupation of that country. It is a branch of the Saracenic art, and bears a close general resemblance to Arabic art, as seen in Syria, and especially



Moorish Art.—Doorway of Mosque, Tangiers, Morocco.

in Egypt, but is generally inferior in dignity, refinement, and variety. Like other Saracenic art, it is nearly devoid of the representation of animal or vegetable life, and is especially rich in purely conventional or geometrical patterns, such as interlacings, produced in stamped and colored plaster, in glazed and painted tiles, in carving, etc. Alhambraic art is a late development of the Moorish. See cut under *arabesque*.—**Moorish drum**, a tambourine.—**Moorish pottery**, pottery made by the people of northern Africa; a name specifically given to the bacini built into the walls of ancient Italian churches, assumed by modern writers to have been brought from Africa as trophies.

moorland (mör'land), *n.* and *a.* [*< ME. *mōrland, < AS. mōrland, < mōr, moor, + land, land.*] 1. *n.* A tract of waste land; a moor.

O the dreary, dreary moorland! O the barren, barren shore!
Tennyson, Locksley Hall.

II. *a.* Consisting of moorland; having the properties of a moor.

Moorman (mör'man), *n.*; *pl. Moormen* (-men). [*< Moor* + *-man*.] A Moor; one supposed to be a Moor: specifically applied to Mohammedan tradesmen of Arabic descent in Ceylon.

Loku-Appu, tying the Moorman up in the sack, and taking his clothes and bundle of cloth, then hid himself.
The Orientalist, 12, 53.

moor-monkey (mör'mung'ki), *n.* A book-name of a Bornean macaque, *Macacus maurus*; so called from the blackish color. It is about 18 inches long, with scarcely any tail.

moornt, *v.* An obsolete spelling of *mourn*.

moorpan (mör'pan), *n.* [*< moor* + *pan*. Cf. *hard-pan*.] A hard clayey layer, frequently ferruginous, found at a depth of 10 or 12 inches in mossy districts. Also *moorhand*.

moor-peat (mör'pēt), *n.* Peat derived chiefly from varieties of sphagnum or moss. [Eng.]

moorstone (mör'stōn), *n.* Granite. [Cornwall and Devonshire, Eng.]

Hard grouan is granite or moorstone. *Pryce (1778).*

moor-tit (mör'tit), *n.* 1. The stonechat or wheatear, *Saxicola caesia*.—2. The whinchat, *Pratincola rubicola*.—3. The meadow-pipit, *Anthus pratensis*. [Local Eng. in all senses.]

moorva (mör'vā), *n.* [E. Ind. *< Skt. mūrā*.] An East Indian plant, *Sanseria Zeylanica*; also, its long, tenacious, silky fiber, which makes an excellent cordage. Also called *marool*, and, with other species of the genus, *bowstring hemp*.

moor-whin (mör'hwin), *n.* See *whin*.

moorwort (mör'wört), *n.* A shrub, *Andromeda polifolia*. See *rosemary*.

moory (mör'i), *a.* [*< ME. *mory, < AS. mōrig, moory, < mōr, moor; see moor* and *-y*.] Marshy; fenny; boggy; watery.

In process of time [they] became to be quite overgrown with earth and moulds; which moulds, wanting their due sadness, are now turned into moorie plots.
Holinshead, Descrip. of England, xxii.

The dust the fields and pastures covers,
As when thick mists arise from moory vales.
Fairfax.

moory (mör'i), *n.* [E. Ind.] A blue cloth principally manufactured in the presidency of Madras in India and exported to the Malay peoples of the south. *Balfour.*

moost, *n.* An old form of *moose*.

moose (mōs), *n.* [Formerly also *moosis*; *< Algonkin musu, Kisteneaux mousrah*: said to mean 'wood-eater.'] An animal of the family *Cervidae*, the *Cervus alces* or *Alces melchis* of those who hold that it is the same as the elk of Europe; the moose-deer of America, by some considered specifically distinct from the elk of Europe, and then called *Alces americana*. It is the largest animal of its kind in America, and corresponds to the elk of Europe, being very different from the American elk or wapiti, *Elaphus (Cervus) canadensis*. The male may attain the height of 17 hands, and weigh 1,000 pounds or more. The form is very ungainly, with humped withers and sloping quarters, and a very heavy, unshapely head. The horns are enormous and completely palmated, with many short points. A kind of bag or pouch hangs from the throat. The limbs are thick, with broad hoofs; the tail is very short; the ears are large and slouching; and the muzzle is very broad, with a thick pendulous upper lip. The color is brown of variable shade. The female is hornless, and much smaller and more slightly built than the male. The moose inhabits the northernmost part of the United States, as northern New England, and much of British America. The cut at *elk* is an equally good figure of the moose.

The Beasts [of New England] be as followeth:
The Kingly Lion and the strong-arm'd Bear;
The large-limb'd Moose with the tripping Deer;
Quill-darting Porcupines and Rackeames be,
Castled in the hollow of an aged Tree.
S. Clarke, Four Plantations in America (1670), p. 32.

moose-bird (mōs'bērd), *n.* The Canada jay or whiskey-jack, *Perisoreus canadensis*: so called from its frequent association with the moose.

moose-call (mōs'kāl), *n.* A trumpet of birch-bark used by hunters in calling moose to an

ambuscade or blind. *Sportsman's Gazetteer*, [U. S. and Canada.]

moose-deer (mōs'dēr), *n.* The moose.

moose-elm (mōs'el'm), *n.* See *elm*.

moosewood (mōs'wūd), *n.* 1. The leather-wood, *Dicra palustris*.—2. The striped maple, *Acer Pennsylvanicum*. See *maple*.

moose-yard (mōs'yārd), *n.* A space or area in the woods occupied by a herd of moose in winter, shut in on all sides by deep snow. The snow where the animals herd together to browse upon moose-wood, moss, etc., being trampled down, a sort of inclosure is formed, which may be occupied by many individuals as long as the supply of food lasts. [U. S. and Canada.]

Mooslim, *n.* and *a.* Same as *Moslem*.

moot, *a.* A Middle English form of *most*.

moot (mōt), *n.* [*< ME. moot, mote, mot, imot, < AS. mōt* (found only in comp.), usually *gemōt*, meeting, assembly (*teitena gemōt*, assembly of counselors, parliament: see *witena-gemot*), = *OS. mōt, muot* = *MLG. mote, mōte*, LG. *mote* = *MHG. muoz* = *Isl. mōt* = *Goth. *gamōt* (in deriv. *gamōtjan*, meet), a meeting (cf. *Sw. mōte*, Dan. *møde* = *E. meet*, *n.*). Hence *moot*, *v.*, and *meet*.] 1. A meeting; a formal assembly. In this sense obsolete, except as used, chiefly in the archaic (Middle English) form *mote*, in certain historical terms, as *folk-moot* or *folkmote*, *hallmote*, etc. See def. 3.

Alle the men in that mote mæden much joye
To apere in his presene pretyl that tyme.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 910.

The monke was going to London ward,
There to holde grete mote.
Lyttell Geste of Robyn Hode (Child's Ballads, V. 88).

2. The place of such a meeting.—3. In *early Eng. hist.*, a court formed by assembling the men of the village or town, the hundred, or the kingdom, or their representatives. It exercised political and administrative functions with some judicial powers. Compare *witena-gemot*. See the quotation.

The four or ten villagers who followed the reeve of each township to the general muster of the hundred were held to represent the whole body of the township from whence they came. Their voice was its voice, their doing its doing, their pledge its pledge. The hundred-moot, a moot which was made by this gathering of the representatives of the townships that lay within its bounds, thus became at once a court of appeal from the *moots* of each separate village as well as of arbitration in dispute between township and township. The judgment of graver crimes, and of life or death, fell to its share; while it necessarily possessed the same right of law-making for the hundred that the village-moot possessed for each separate village. And as hundred-moot stood above town-moot, so above the hundred-moot stood the Folk-moot, the general muster of the people in arms, at once war-host and highest law-court, and general Parliament of the tribe. But whether in Folk-moot or hundred-moot, the principle of representation was preserved. In both the constitutional forms, the forms of deliberation and decision, were the same. In each the priests proclaimed silence, the ealdormen of higher blood spoke, groups of freemen from each township stood round, shaking their spears in assent, clashing shields in applause, settling matters in the end by loud shouts of "Aye" or "Nay."
J. R. Green, Hist. of Eng. People, l. i.

4. Dispute; debate; discussion; specifically, in *law*, an argument on a hypothetical case by way of practice.

The pleadynge used in courte and chauncery called *motes*, where . . . a case is appointed to be moted by certayne yonge men, contaynyng some doubtfull controvercie.
Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, l. 14.

I hard that your Grace, in the disputes of al purposes quherwith, after the example of the wyse in former ages, you use to season your moot.

A. Hume, Orthographie (E. E. T. S.), Ded., p. 2.

Orators have their declamations; lawyers have their moots.
Bacon, Church of Eng.

Mark moot. See *mark*.—**Swain moot** or *mote*, in *old Eng. law*, a court of the forests, held periodically before the verderers, and having jurisdiction of poaching, etc. Sometimes written *mean moot*.—**Wood moot** or *mote*, in *old Eng. forest law*, an inferior court held every forty days, a sort of minor "regard" or inspection, in which presentments were made and attachments received.
Stubbs.

moot (mōt), *a.* [As an adj., to be regarded as contracted from *mooted*. Otherwise *moot point* and *moot case* must be compounds, *< moot*, *n.*, + *point*, *case*.] Relating to or connected with debatable questions; subject to discussion; discussed or debated; debatable; unsettled.

For it was a moot point in heaven whether he could alter fate or not; and indeed some passages in Virgil would make us suspect that he was of opinion Jupiter might defer fate, though he could not alter it.
Dryden, Epic Poetry.

Whether this young gentleman . . . combined with the miserly vice of an old one any of the open-handed vices of a young one was a moot point.
Dickens, Our Mutual Friend, ll. 5.

Moot court. See *court*.

moot (mōt), *v.* [*< ME. moten, mooten, motien*, eite to a meeting, discuss, *< AS. mōtjan*, eite to a meeting, *< mōt, gemōt*, a meeting: see *moot*, *n.*] I. *trans.* 1. To debate; discuss; argue for and against; introduce or submit for discussion.

If men would be as diligent in the rooting out of vices and grafting in of virtues as they are in *mooting* questions, there would not be so many evils and scandals among the people. *Thomas a Kempis*, *Imit. of Christ* (trans.), i. 3.

This is the most general expression of a problem which hardly has been mentioned, much less *mooted*, in this country. *Sir W. Hamilton*.

Leibnitz *mooted* this objection. *Westminster Rev.*

Specifically—2. In *law*, to plead or argue (a cause or supposed cause) merely by way of exercise or practice.—3*t.* To speak; utter.

The first syllable that thow did *zute*,
Was pa da lyn [Where's Davie Lyndsay?].
Sir D. Lyndsay, Works, p. 263.

II.† intrans. 1. To argue; dispute.

Agens thee nyle y not *moots*.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 202.

2. To plead or argue a supposed cause.

There is a difference between *mooting* and pleading, between fencing and fighting. *B. Jonson*, *Discoveries*.

He talks statutes as fiercely as if he had *mooted* seven years in the inns of court.
Ep. Earle, *Micro-cosmographie*, An Attorney.

moot², n. An obsolete variant of *moot³*.

The master of the game, or his lieutenant, sounded three long *moots*, or blasts with the horn, for the uncoupling of the hart hounds. *Strutt*, *Sports and Pastimes*, p. 79.

moot³ (mōt), v. t. [Origin obscure.] To dig. *Davies*.

mootable (mō'tā-bl), *a.* [*< moot¹ + -able.*] Capable of being mooted; disputable; open, as a question.

He declareth the matter, and argueth it by cases of law, much after the manner of a *mootable* case.
Sir T. More, Works, p. 944.

moot-book† (mōt'būk), *n.* See the quotation.

Plowden's queries, or a *moot-book* of choice cases, usefull for young students of the common law. This was several times printed. *Wood*, *Athenæ Oxon.*

mootchie-wood (mō'chi-wūd), *n.* In India, the soft white wood of *Erythrina Indica*, used for making light boxes, scabbards, toys, etc.

mooter (mō'tēr), *n.* 1. One who moots; a disputer of a moot case. *Todd*.—2. In *ship-building*, a workman who makes treenails. [Rare.]

moot-hall† (mōt'hāl), *n.* [*< ME. moot-halle, mote-hall; < moot¹ + hall.*] A hall of meeting, debate, or judgment. In the moot-halls formerly connected with the inns of court, imaginary or moot cases were argued by the students of law.

I shal no renthe haue
While Mede hath the maistray in this moot-halle.
Piers Plowman (B), iv. 135.

Thanne thei ledde Jhesus to Caifas into the moot-halle, and it was eerli. *Wycht*, John xviii. 28.

moot-hill (mōt'hil), *n.* [*< moot¹ + hill.*] No ME. or AS. form appears. In old Eng. hist., a hill of meeting on which the moot was held.

The life, the sovereignty of the settlement, was solely in the body of the freemen whose holdings lay round the *moot-hill* or the sacred tree where the community met from time to time to order its own industry and to make its own laws. *J. R. Green*, *Making of England*, p. 187.

moot-house† (mōt'hous), *n.* [*< ME. mothus, < AS. mōthūs, < mōt, gemōt, meeting, + hūs, house.*] Same as *moot-hall*.

mooting (mō'ting), *n.* [*< ME. moting, motyng, < AS. mōtung, conversation, discourse; verbal n. of mōtian, discuss, moot: see moot¹, v.*] 1. Pleading; disputing.

Her pardon is ful petit at her partyng hennes,
That any mede of mene men for her motyng taketh.
Piers Plowman (B), vii. 58.

Stand sure and take good foting,
And let be al your motyng.
Skelton, Boke of Colin Clout.

2. The exercise of pleading a moot case.

The society of Gray's Inn has revived *mootings*, it is understood with some success. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIII. 89.

moot-man† (mōt'man), *n.* One who argued a hypothetical case in the inns of court.

mooty (mō'ti), *n.*; pl. *mooties* (-tiz). [A native name (?).] A very small bluish falcon, an Oriental finch-falcon, *Microhierax carulescens*.

moovet, *v.* An obsolete spelling of *move*.

mop¹ (mop), v. i.; pret. and pp. *mopped*, ppr. *mopping*. [Early mod. E. *moppe*; = D. *moppen* = G. *muffen* (> L.G. *muffen*), pout, grimace: see *mop¹, n.*, and cf. *mop², mops*. Cf. *mow⁵*. Also, in another form and modified sense, *mopc*.] 1. To make a wry mouth.

I beleeve hee hath robd a jackanapes of his feature;
marke but his countenance, see how he *mops*, and how he mowes, and how he straines his lookes.
B. Rich, *Faults and nothing but Faults*, p. 7. (*Nares*.)

2. To fidget about. [Prov. Eng.]

mop¹ (mop), n. [Early mod. E. *moppe*, = late MHG. *mupf, muff*, a wry face: see *mop¹, n.* Cf.

mops, mopsy, moppet¹, moppet². The words *mop¹, mop², moppet¹, moppet²*, etc., are more or less confused in use.] 1. A wry mouth; a pout; a grimace.

What *mops* and *mows* it makes! heigh, how it frisketh!
Is 't not a fairy, or some small hob-goblin?
Fletcher, *Pilgrim*, iv. 2.

2. A pouting person, especially a pouting child; hence, a pet child; a child; a young girl; a moppet.

Understanding by this word a little pretty Lady, or tender young thing. For so we call little fishes that be not come to their full growth, as whitening *moppes*, gurnard *moppes*.
Puttenham, *Arte of Eng. Poesie*, iii. 2.

3*t.* A young fish. See the quotation under def. 2.—4. The hadcock. *Halliwel*.—In the *mops*, sulky. *Halliwel*.

mop² (mop), n. [*< ME. moppe*, a puppet, a fool; cf. *mop¹*.] A fool.

Daunsinge to pipis
In myrthe with *moppis*, myrrours of synne.
Richard the Redeless, iii. 276.

This *mop* meynes that he may marke men to ther mede
He makis many maistris and mervayles emange.
York Plays, p. 299.

mop³ (mop), n. [Prob. a var. of *mop* (cf. *chop² chap, strop strap, flop flap, crop crap, knop knap*, etc.): see *mop¹*. The Celtic words, W. *mop, mopa*, a mop, Gael. *mab, mob* (?), a tuft, tassel, mop, *moibéal*, Ir. *moipal*, a mop, are appar. from E., or from the orig. L.] 1. A napkin. *Halliwel*. [Prov. Eng.]—2. A bunch of thrums or coarse yarn, or a piece of cloth, fastened to a long handle and used for cleaning floors, windows, carriages, etc. A smaller utensil of the same sort is used for washing dishes, etc.—3. Anything having the shape or appearance of a mop.

A young girl with eyes like cool agates and a mop of yellow-brown hair appeared for a moment.
The Century, XXXVI. 846.

4. A statute fair to which servants of all kinds come to be hired by farmers and others. [Prov. Eng.]

A grandmother who had patterned Romany, and practiced palmistry at every fair or *mop* in Midlandshire.
J. W. Palmer, *After his Kind*, p. 81.

5. A tuft of grass. *Halliwel*. [Prov. Eng.]—**Rubber mop**, a mop which has at its head a plate of thick india-rubber, serving as a scrubber or squeezer. *E. II. Knight*.

mop³ (mop), v. t.; pret. and pp. *mopped*, ppr. *mopping*. [*< mop³, n.*] 1. To rub or wipe with or as with a mop; clean with a mop.—2. To muffle up. *Halliwel*.—3. To drink greedily. *Halliwel*. [Prov. Eng.]—To mop up, to absorb or take up, as liquid with a cloth or mop.

mopboard (mop'bōrd), *n.* The wash-board or skirting of a room. See *wash-board*.

mope (mōp), *v.*; pret. and pp. *moped*, ppr. *moping*. [Var. of *mop¹, v.*] **I. intrans.** To be very dull or listless; especially, to be spiritless or gloomy; yield to gloom or despondency: as commonly used, it implies a rather trivial and weak melancholy.

Or but a sickly part of one true sense
Could not so *mope*. *Shak.*, *Hamlet*, iii. 4. 81.
Demoniac phrensy, *moping* melancholy,
And moon-struck madness. *Milton*, *P. L.*, xi. 485.
The *moping* owl doth to the moon complain.
Gray, *Elegy*.

Went *moping* under the long shadows at sunset.
D. G. Mitchell, *Rev. of Bachelor*, iii.

II. trans. To make spiritless or melancholy.

Another droops; the sun-shine makes him sad;
Heav'n cannot please; one's *mop'd*, the other's mad.
Quarles, *Emblems*, i. 8.

He is bewitch'd or *mop'd*, or his brains melted,
Could he find no body to fall in love with.
Fletcher, *Humorous Lieutenant*, iv. 6.

Has he fits of spleen?
Or is he melancholy, *moped*, or mean?
Crabbe, *Works*, VIII. 4.

mope (mōp), *n.* [*< mope, v.*] A low-spirited, listless, melancholy person; a drone.

No meagre, Muse-rid *mope*, adust and thin,
In a dun night-gown of his own loose skin.
Pope, *Dunciad*, ii.

mope-eyed (mōp'id), *a.* Short-sighted; purblind; stupid. Also *mopsy-eyed*.

What a *mope-ey'd* ass was I, I could not know her!
Fletcher, *Pilgrim*, iii. 3.

He pitieth his simplicity, and returneth him for answer
that, if he be not *mope-ey'd*, he may find the Procession of
the Divine Persons in his Creed.
Abp. Bramhall, *Schism Guarded*, i. 2.

mopeful (mōp'fūl), *a.* [*< mope + -ful.*] Mopish; stupid; dull.

mop-fair (mop'fār), *n.* Same as *mop³, 4*.

mop-head (mop'hed), *n.* 1. The head of a mop.—2. A person with a rough, unkempt head of hair, resembling a mop.—3. A clamp consist-

ing usually of a movable jaw operated by a screw or swivel, for holding the mop-cloth or mass of yarn to the mop-handle.

mop-headed (mop'hed'ed), *a.* Having rough, unkempt hair, resembling the head of a mop.

moping (mō'ping), *n.* [Verbal n. of *mope, v.*] A listless, melancholy condition; a gloomy mood.

mopingly (mō'ping-li), *adv.* In a moping or listless manner.

mopish (mō'pish), *a.* [*< mope + ish¹*.] Dull; spiritless; stupid; dejected; mentally or physically depressed.

One day in his preaching he [the pastor of an Independent church in Scotland] cursed the light, and fell down as dead in his pulpit. The people carried him out, laid him upon a gravestone, and poured strong waters into him, which fetched him to life again; and they carried him home, but he was *mopish*.
Journal of George Fox (Phila. ed.), p. 282.

mopishly (mō'pish-li), *adv.* In a mopish manner.

Here one *mopishly* stupid, and so fixed to his posture as if he were a breathing statue.

Ep. Hall, *Spiritual Bedlam*, Solil., xxix.

mopishness (mō'pish-nes), *n.* Dejection; dullness; stupidity.

Without this [moderation], justice is no other than cruel rigour: . . . sorrow, desperate *mopishness*.
Ep. Hall, *Christian Moderation*, i. 1.

moplah (mop'lā), *n.* [E. Ind.] A Mohammedan inhabitant of Malabar in southwestern India, descended from Arabs who settled there and married native women.

mopper (mop'ēr), *n.* A muffer. [Prov. Eng.] **moppet¹** (mop'et), *n.* [Dim. of *mop¹*, prob. after *moppet²*.] A grimace. *Davies*.

Albeit we see them sometimes counterfeit devotion, yet never did old ape make pretty *moppet* (moue).
Urrhart, tr. of *Rabelais*, iii., Author's Prolog.

moppet² (mop'et), *n.* [Dim. of *mop²*.] 1. A puppet made of cloth; a rag-baby.—2. A young girl. Also *mopsy*, *mopsey*.

Did one ever hear a little *moppet* argue so perversely against so good a cause?
Dryden, *Don Sebastian*, iii. 2.

3. A lap-dog. **moppy** (mop'pī), *a.* [Origin obscure.] Tipsy; intoxicated. [Slang.]

mops (mops), *n.* [= L.G. G. Sw. Dan. *mops*, a pug-dog; a var., with insignificant formative -s (as in *minx* and *mauxs*), of *mop*, a wry mouth: see *mop¹*.] A pug-dog.

Mopsea (mop'sē-ā), *n.* [NL. (Lamarck).] A genus of isidaceous alcyonarian corals of the family *Isidiidae*, having alternate calcareous and fibrous nodes. There are several deep-sea species, some of them used for ornamental purposes.

mopsey, *n.* See *mopsy*.

mopsical (mop'si-kal), *a.* [*< mopsy, mopsey, + -cal*. Cf. G. *mopsig*, stupid, morose.] Short-sighted; purblind; mope-eyed; stupid.

Their *mopsical* humours being never satisfied but in fancying themselves as kings and reigning with Christ.

Ep. Gauden, *Hieraspistes*, pref. sig. b (1653). (*Latham*.)

mopstick (mop'stik), *n.* In the pianoforte, a vertical rod at the rear end of a key, by which the damper is raised when the key is depressed. Also *mapstick*.

mopsy, mopsey (mop'si), *n.*; pl. *mopsies, mopseys* (-siz). [*< mops + dim. -y, -ey*.] 1. A young girl: same as *moppet², 2*.—2. An untidy woman. *Halliwel*. [Prov. Eng.]

mopsy-eyed (mop'si-id), *a.* Same as *mope-eyed*. *Davies*.

mopus¹ (mō'pus), *n.* [A Latinized form of *mope* or *mop¹*.] A mope; a drone.

I'm grown a mere *mopus*; no company comes
But a rabble of tenants.
Swift, *The Grand Question Debated*.

mopus² (mop'us), *n.*; pl. *mopusses* (-ez). [Also *maipus*: said to be a corruption of the name of Sir Giles Mompesson, a monopolist notorious in the reign of James I.] Money: usually in the plural. [Slang.]

moquette (mō-ket'), *n.* [Also *mocket*; < F. *moquette*, a kind of carpet.] A stuff with a thick soft velvety nap of wool, and a warp of hemp or linen, especially such a material heavy enough to be used for carpeting.

Moquilea (mō-kwīl'ē-ā), *n.* [NL. (Aublet, 1775); from a native name in Guiana.] A genus of rosaceous trees of the tribe *Chrysobalanaceae*, distinguished by small anthers, stamens much longer than the flower, and a single ovary immersed in the base of the calyx-tube. About 15 species are known, natives of northern South America and the West Indies. They have rigid alternate leaves, and small flowers variously clustered, usually without petals. See *caratipi*.

-mor, -more², a. [Gael. and Ir. *mor*, great.] A Celtic adjective, meaning 'great,' used as a component in personal and place names: as, *Canmore*, 'great head,' *Strathmore*, 'great strath.'

mora¹ (mō-rā), n.; pl. morae (-rē). [L., delay; hence ult. *moration*, *demur*.] 1. In *anc. pros.*, the unit of time, equivalent to the ordinary or normal short; the semeion or primary time. See *time*.—2. In *civillaw*, any unjustifiable delay in the fulfilment of an obligation, for which the party delaying is responsible. It may be either on the side of the debtor who refuses to fulfil or on that of the creditor who refuses to accept. In the first case it gives rise to an action for damages, in the latter case the debtor is discharged of liability for the loss of the thing.

mora² (mō-rā), n. [It., appar. a particular use of *mora*, delay, < L. *mora*, delay: see *mora¹*.] An old game still common in Italy, in which one of the players, after raising the right hand, suddenly lowers it, with one or more of the fingers extended, the other players trying to guess the number so extended.

mora³ (mō-rā), n. [Guiana name.] A majestic leguminous tree, *Dimorphandra (Mora) excelsa*, abounding in Guiana and Trinidad. Its hard tough wood is much esteemed for ship-building, and is also fitted for cabinet-work by its susceptibility of polish, its chestnut-brown color, and its sometimes figured grain.

Moradabad work. See *work*.

Moræa (mō-rē-ā), n. [NL. (Linnaeus, 1767), named after Johannes Moræus, father-in-law of Linnaeus.] A genus of plants of the order *Irideæ*, type of the tribe *Morææ*. It is distinguished by the petaloid winged branches of the style, and by the perianth being completely divided to its base. About 40 species are known, natives of tropical and southern Africa, Australia, and the Mascarene Islands. They are bulbous plants or grow from a short rootstock, with long narrow upright leaves, and several or many handsome fragrant flowers, blue, purple, yellow, or variously colored. Some species produce edible bulbs, and many from the Cape of Good Hope are cultivated for ornament, among them *M. papilionacea*, the butterfly-iris.

Morææ (mō-rē-ā), n. pl. [NL. (Bentham and Hooker, 1883), < *Moræa* + *-æ*.] A tribe of monocotyledonous plants of the order *Irideæ*, typified by the genus *Moræa*, and characterized by two or more flowers from one spathe, and by having branches of the style opposite the anthers and often closely applied to them. It contains about 188 species, in 12 genera; the best-known are *Tyridia*, *Iris*, and the South African *Moræa* and *Marica*.

morainal (mō-rā-nal), a. Same as *morainic*.

moraine (mō-rān'), n. and a. [F. *moraine*; cf. It. *mora*, a heap of stones, < G. dial. *Mar*, sand and broken stones, debris.] 1. *n.* The accumulations of rock and detrital material along the edges of a glacier. In mountains where the glaciers are bordered by cliffs, the materials of which these are composed, being loosened by frost, rain, and gravity, fall upon the ice beneath and are gradually conveyed downward, receiving additions as they move. A simple glacier has ordinarily two such lateral moraines, and when two glaciers meet and unite the two adjacent lateral moraines coalesce and form a medial moraine, and the same thing may be repeated again and again as various lateral glaciers unite themselves with the main ones. At the point where the glaciers end the detritus of the lateral and medial moraines is thrown upon the ground, and forms a more or less irregular pile of debris, called the *terminal moraine*.

II. *a.* Same as *morainic*.

morainic (mō-rā-nik), a. [F. *moraine* + *-ic*.] 1. Connected with or formed by a moraine: as, *morainic* deposits; a *morainic* barrier.—2. Forming or constituting a moraine: as, *morainic* matter.

moral (mō-rāl), a. and n. [Formerly also *moral*, *morale*; = D. *moraal* = G. Dan. Sw. *moral*, < F. *moral* = Sp. Pg. *moral* = It. *morale*, relating to ethics; as a noun, F. *moral*, moral condition, *morale* = Sp. Pg. *moral* = It. *morale*, morals; < L. *moralis*, relating to manners or morals (first used by Cicero, to translate Gr. *ἠθικός*, *moral*: see *ethic*), < *mos* (mor-), manner, custom, pl. *more*s, manners, customs, morals. From L. *mos* are also ult. E. *morose¹* and *demure*.] I. *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to rules of right conduct; concerning the distinction of right from wrong; ethical. In this sense *moral* is opposed to *non-moral*, which denotes the absence of ethical distinctions.

Thies bodily dedis ar tokyne and shewyng of *moralle* vertues, with-outte which a soule is not able forto werke gostely. *Hampole*, *Prose Treatises* (E. E. T. S.), p. 21.

The former properly relates to natural, and the latter to moral philosophy, or civil society.

Bacon, *Physical Fables*, III., Expl. In Matters of Religion, *Moral* Difficulties are more to be regarded than Intellectual. *Stillingfleet*, *Sermons*, III., vi.

Another sort of relation, which is the conformity or disagreement men's voluntary actions have to a rule to which they are referred, and by which they are judged of. . . . may be called *moral* relation.

Locke, *Human Understanding*, II. xviii. 4.

We are bound to note the circumstance that the *moral*, which at one time coincides with the "ethical," at other times is co-extensive with the "voluntary."

A. Bain, *Emotions and Will*, p. 520.

Even the feelings which we call *moral*, on account of their connection with will and desire, often have an indefinite part of them so combined with feelings located in the bodily organism, or so dependent on its functions for their quantity and quality, that a strict separation becomes impossible.

G. T. Ladd, *Physiol. Psychology*, p. 507.

Kant says that the end of Self-love, our own happiness, cannot be an end for the *Moral* Reason; that the force of the reasonable Will, in which Virtue consists, is always exhibited in resistance to natural egoistic impulses.

H. Sidgwick, *Methods of Ethics*, p. 347.

When in his self-consciousness he [man] realized that through transgression he had become guilty, doubtless all things about him seemed different, because in his own soul there had been a *moral* revolution.

Bibliotheca Sacra, XLV. 645.

War is a *moral* teacher: opposition to external force is an aid to the highest civic virtues.

Woodsey, *Introduct. to International Law*, § 6.

2. In accord with, or controlled by, the rules of right conduct: opposed to *immoral*. In this sense *moral* is often used specifically of conduct in the sexual relation.

The wiser and more *morale* part of mankind were forced to set up laws and punishments, to keep the generality of mankind in some tolerable order.

Sir M. Hale, *Orig. of Mankind*, p. 355.

Take a *moral* act. What is it that constitutes it *moral*? Its tendency, at least according to Shaftesbury's system, is to promote the general welfare or the good of mankind.

Fowler, Shaftesbury and Hutcheson, p. 94.

"What do you mean by a thoroughly *moral* man?" said I. "Oh, I suppose every one means the same by that," said Melissa, with a slight air of rebuke. "Sir Gavial is an excellent family man—quite blameless there; and so charitable round his place at Tipton." . . . When a man whose business hours, the solid part of every day, are spent in an unscrupulous course of public or private action which has every calculable chance of causing widespread injury and misery, can be called *moral* because he comes home to dine with his wife and children and cherishes the happiness of his own hearth, the augury is not good for the use of high ethical and theological disputation.

George Eliot, *Theophrastus Such*, xvi.

3. In a special sense, relating to the private and social duties of men as distinct from civil responsibilities: specifically so used in the Hegelian philosophy.

"When St. Crispin steals leather to make shoes for the poor, that act is *moral* (moralisch) and wrong (unrechtlich)"—a remark which explains Hegel's use of *moralisch* better than much commentary.

D. G. Ritchie, *Mind*, XIII. 433.

4. Connected with the perception of right and wrong in conduct, especially when this is regarded as an innate power of the mind; connected with or pertaining to the conscience. See *moral sense*, *moral law*, below.

The development of a high *moral* sensibility can scarcely fail to bring suffering with it, as the mind recognises the meanness of actual attainment.

J. Sully, *Sensation and Intuition*, p. 156.

The problem of exercising the child's *moral* feelings is clearly connected with that of forming his moral character.

J. Sully, *Outlines of Psychol.*, p. 568.

5. Capable of distinguishing between right and wrong; hence, bound to conform to what is right; subject to a principle of duty; accountable.

A *moral* agent is a being that is capable of those actions that have a moral quality, and which can properly be denominated good or evil in a moral sense, virtuous or vicious, commendable or faulty.

Edwards, *Freedom of the Will*, I. 5.

6. Depending upon considerations of what generally occurs; resting upon grounds of probability: opposed to *demonstrative*: as, *moral* evidence; *moral* arguments. See *moral certainty*, under *certainty*.

A *moral* universality is when the predicate agrees to the greatest part of the particulars which are contained under the subject.

Watts, *Logic*.

Physical and mathematical certainty may be styled infallible; and *moral* certainty may be properly styled indubitable.

Ep. Wilkins.

Be that my task, replies a gloomy clerk,
Sworn foe to mystery, yet divinely dark;
Whose plous hope aspires to see the day
When *moral* evidence shall quite decay,
And damns implicit faith, and holy lies,
Prompt to impose, and fond to dogmatize.

Pope, *Dunciad*, IV. 462.

7. Of or pertaining to morals.—8. Having a moral; emblematic; allegorical; symbolical.

By my troth, I have no *moral* meaning; I meant plain holy-thistle.

Shak., *Much Ado*, III. 4. 80.

A thousand *moral* paintings I can show,
That shall demonstrate these quick blows of Fortune's
More pregnant than words.

Shak., *T. of A.*, I. 1. 90.

9. Pertaining to the mind; mental: opposed to *physical*.

Youth, thou bear'st thy father's face;
Frank nature, rather curious than in haste,
Hath well composed thee. Thy father's *moral* parts
Mayst thou inherit too!

Shak., *All's Well*, I. 2. 21.

10. Pertaining to the will, or conative element of the soul, as distinguished from the intellect or cognitive part. This refers to the usual pre-Kantian division of the soul.—11. *Moralizing*. [Rare.]

France spreads his banners in our noiseless land, . . . Whiles thou, a *moral* fool, sit'st still and criest,
"Alack, why does he so?"

Shak., *Lear*, IV. 2. 58.

Moral cause, a person who incites another to do or not to do something.

Author here is said to be him who, proposing reasons, persuades the principal cause either to or from action; he is also called the *moral* cause.

Burgersdicius, *tr.* by a Gentleman.

Moral certainty. See *certainty*.—**Moral defeat.** See *moral victory*.—**Moral dependence, evidence, force.** See the nouns.—**Moral faculty.** Same as *moral sense*.

Moral good either virtue or a virtuous action, or a pleasure or pain coming from such an action.—**Moral goodness.** See *goodness*.—**Moral inability.** See *inability*, 2.—**Moral insanity.** See *insanity*.—**Moral law.** (a) The law of conscience or duty; either a single central principle of right conduct, or the system of rules which should govern conduct. (b) See *law*.—**Moral necessity.** See *necessity*.—**Moral philosophy.** (a) The philosophy of mind; psychology. (b) Ethics; the science of morality.—**Moral sense**, a phrase used by Francis Hutcheson in 1725, to denote a determination of the mind to receive amiable or disagreeable ideas of actions, antecedent to any opinion of advantage or loss to redound from them; conscience.—**Moral theology**, morals viewed as a system of spiritual laws proceeding from a divine law-giver: theological ethics.—**Moral victory**, an actual defeat claimed as a virtual victory. This designation is often applied to a defeat which, as from the reduction of a former adverse majority in a vote, or from other concomitant circumstances, is regarded as having in it the elements of future victory, or at least as giving occasion for some measure of satisfaction.—**Moral virtue**, a virtue taught by natural ethics, without revelation: opposed to *theological virtue*, or faith, hope, charity.

II. *n.* 1. *Morality*: the doctrine or practice of the duties of life. [Rare.]

Their *Moral* and (Economy

Most perfectly they made agree.

Prior, *An Epitaph*.

2. *pl.* (a) Conduct; behavior; course of life in regard to right and wrong; specifically, sexual conduct: as, a man of good *morals*.

Some, as corrupt in their *morals* as vice could make them, have yet been solicitous to have their children soberly, virtuously, and piously brought up.

South, *Sermons*. (Latham.)

I pray ye flog them upon all occasions;

It mends their *morals*; never mind the pain.

Byron, *Don Juan*, II. 1.

(b) Moral philosophy; ethics.—3. The doctrine inculcated by a fable, apology, or fiction; the practical lesson which anything is designed to teach; hence, intent; meaning.

Wherof ensamples ben enow

Of hem, that thilke *merel* drowe.

Gower, *Conf. Amant*, VII.

Beat. You have some *moral* in this Benedictus.

Marg. *Moral*? no, by my troth, I have no *moral* meaning.

Shak., *Much Ado*, III. 4. 78.

So, Lady Flora, take my lay,

And, if you find no *moral* there,

Go, look in any glass, and say

What *moral* is in being fair.

Tennyson, *The Day-Dream*, *Moral*.

4. An emblem, personification, or allegory; especially, an allegorical drama. See *morality*, 6.

The fox, the ape, and the humble-bee,

Were still at odds, being but three.

There's the *moral*. Now the *envoy*.

Shak., *L. L. L.*, III. 1. 88.

1 *Fish*. Such whales have I heard on o' the land, who never leave gaping till they've allowed the whole parish—church, steeple, bells, and all.

Per. A pretty *moral*.

Shak., *Pericles*, II. 1. 39.

In the middle of his play (be it pastoral or comedy, *moral* or tragic).

Dekker, *Gull's Hornetbook*.

Lastly, *Morals* [or *morallities*] teach and illustrate the same religious truths, not by direct representation of Scriptural or legendary events and personages, but by allegorical means, abstract figures of virtues or qualities being personified in the characters appearing in these plays.

A. W. Ward, *Eng. Dram. Lit.*, I. 23.

5. A certainty. [Slang.]—6. An exact likeness; a counterpart. [Obsolete or colloq.]

He has got the trick of the eye and the tip of the nose of my uncle; . . . and as for the long chin, it is the very *moral* of the governor's.

Smollett, *Hamphrey Clinker*, p. 385.

She's the very pictur—yes, the very *moral* of Dick Turpin's Bess.

D. Jerrold, *St. Giles and St. James*, p. 110. (Hoppe.)

=Syn. 2. See *morality*.—3. See *inference*.

moralit (mō-rāl), *v. i.* [F. *moralit*, *a.*] To moralize.

When I did hear

The motley fool thus *moral* on the time,

My lungs began to crow like chanticleer.

Shak., *As you Like it*, II. 7. 29.

morale (mō-rāl'), *n.* [Intended for *F. morale*, *m.*, mental or moral condition, confused with *morale*, *f.*, morality, good conduct, < *moral*, *moral*: see *moral*.] Moral or mental condition as regards courage, zeal, hope, confidence, and the like: used especially of a body of men engaged in a hazardous enterprise, as soldiers or sailors in time of war.

From a date much earlier than the day when Caesar, defeated at Dyrrachium, gained the empire of the world by so acting as to restore the *morale* of his army before the great contest at Pharsalia, it has been on this nice feeling of the moral pulse of armies that the skill of great commanders has chiefly depended. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIV. 343.

moralist (mor'al-ist), *n.* [*< moral*, *v.*, + *-er*.] A moralizer; a moralist.

Come, you are too severe a *moralist*.
Shak., Othello, II. 3. 301.

moralisation, moralise, etc. See *moralization*, etc.

moralism (mor'al-izm), *n.* [*< moral* + *-ism*.] 1. A moral maxim or saying; moral counsel or advice; moral sermonizing; inculcation of morality. [Rare.]

Accustomed as he was to the somewhat droning moralisms of his "congenial friends." *Farrar*, Julian Home, xx.

2. The practice of morality as distinct from religion; the absorption of religion in mere morality.

The first thing that disclosed to Dr. Chalmers the futility of the *moralism* which was all the religion he had when he began his pastorate at Kilmany was the discovery that it could not bear the scrutiny of the sick-bed.
A. Phelps, My Study, p. 301.

moralist (mor'al-ist), *n.* [= *F. moraliste* = *Sp. Pg. It. moralista*; as *moral* + *-ist*.] 1. One who teaches morals; a writer or lecturer on ethics; one who inculcates moral duties.

Nature surely (if she will be studied) is the best *moralist*, and hath much good counsel hidden in her bosom.
Sir H. Wotton, Reliquie, p. 77.

The advice given by a great *moralist* to his friend was that he should compose his passions.
Addison.

The Rational *Moralists* (Cudworth, Wollaston, Clarke, Price) give no account of the final end of morality.
A. Bain, Emotions and Will, p. 257.

2. One who practises moral as distinguished from religious duties; a merely moral as distinguished from a religious person. [Rare.]

Another is carnal, and a mere *moralist*.
South, Sermons, VII. 286.

Sweet *moralist*! afloat on life's rough sea,
The Christian has an art unknown to thee.
Couper, A Reflection on Horace, book II., ode 10.

moralistic (mor'al-ist-ik), *a.* [*< moralist* + *-ic*.] Inculcating morality; didactic: as, *moralistic* poets.

morality (mō-rāl'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *moralties* (-tiz). [*< ME. moralitee* = *D. moraliteit* = *G. moralität* = *Sw. Dan. moralitet*, < *OF. moralite*, *F. moralité* = *Sp. moralidad* = *Pg. moralidade* = *It. moralità*, morality, morals, < *LL. moralitas*, manner, characteristic, character, < *L. moralis*, of manners or morals, *moral*: see *moral*.] 1. The doctrine or system of duties; morals; ethics.

The end of *morality* is to procure the affections to obey reason, and not to invade it.

Bacon, Advancement of Learning, II.
Moral philosophy, *morality*, ethics, casuistry, natural law, mean all the same thing, namely, that science which teaches men their duty and the reasons of it.
Paley, Moral Philos., I. 1.

The attempt to exhibit *morality* as a body of scientific truth fell into discredit, and the disposition to dwell on the emotional side of the moral consciousness became prevalent.
H. Sidgwick, Methods of Ethics, p. 91.

2. The character of being moral; accord with the rules of right conduct; moral quality; virtuousness: often used in a restricted sense to denote sexual purity.

The *morality* of an action is founded on the freedom of that principle by virtue of which it is in the agent's power, having all things ready and requisite to the performance of an action, either to perform or not perform it.
South, Sermons.

Until we have altered our dictionaries, and have found some other word than *morality* to stand in popular use for the duties of man to man, let us refuse to accept as moral the contractor who enriches himself by using large machinery to make pasteboard soles pass as leather for the feet of unhappy conscripts.
George Eliot, Theophrastus Such, xvi.

3. Moral conduct; the practice of the duties inculcated by the moral rules that are recognized as valid; in a general and collective sense, those forms of human conduct which are the subject of moral judgments.

Morality [in Shaftesbury's theory] is only Beauty in one of its higher stages.
Fowler, Shaftesbury and Hutcheson, p. 126.

Our theory has been that the development of *morality* is founded on the action in man of an idea of true or absolute good, consisting in the full realization of the capabilities of the human soul.

T. H. Green, Prolegomena to Ethics, § 286.

In point of fact, however, *morality* means nothing more nor less than that state of natural neutrality or indifference to good and evil, to heaven and hell, which distinguishes man from all other existence, and endows him alone with selfhood or freedom.
H. James, Subs., and Shad., p. 4.

Hence—4. The practice of moral duties regarded as apart from and as not based upon vital religious principle.

All others, they [the Jews] thought, served God only with their own inventions, or placed their Religion in dull *morality*.
Stillington, Sermons, I. viii.

Morality, thou deadly bane,
Thy tens of thousands thou hast slain!
Vain is his hope whose stay and trust is
In moral mercy, truth, and justice!
Burns, Dedication to Gavin Hamilton.

5. A moral inference or reflection; a moralization; intent; meaning; moral.

But ye that holden this tale a folye,
As of a fox, or of a cok and hen,
Taketh the *morality* thereof, goode men.
Chaucer, Nun's Priest's Tale, l. 620.

A genial optimist, who daily drew
From what he saw his quaint *moralties*.
Bryant, The Old Man's Counsel.

6. A kind of drama which succeeded the miracle-plays or mysteries, and in which the persons of the play were abstractions, or allegorical representations of virtues, vices, and mental powers and faculties. A popular feature of the *moralties* was the introduction of the Devil and a Vice who under many names attended him, and who was finally merged in the fool of the later drama.

A *morality* may be defined as a play enforcing a moral truth or lesson by means of the speech and action of characters which are personified abstractions—figures representing virtues and vices, qualities of the human mind, or abstract conceptions in general.
A. W. Ward, Eng. Dram. Lit., I. 55.

= *Syn.* 1-3. *Morality*, *Morals*, *Manners*, *Virtue*, *Ethics*. *Morality* (or *morals*) and *manners* stand over against each other as respectively conforming to right or propriety in the great duties and in the minor forms of action and intercourse. *Morality* is often popularly applied to conformity to right in that particular in which right conduct is most felt to be important, as chastity or honesty. *Virtue* is *morality* of the fullest type and regarded as a part of personal character. *Ethics* is the technical, as *morals* is the popular, name for the science of *virtue*.

moralization (mor'al-i-zā'shən), *n.* [*< F. moralisation* = *Sp. moralizaeion* = *Pg. moralizacão* = *It. moralizzazione*, < *ML. moralizatio* (n-), *moralizatio* (n-), < *moralizare*, moralize: see *moralize*.] 1. The act of moralizing or reflecting upon morals; a moral reflection.—2. The act of giving a moral meaning or effect to something; explanation in a moral sense.

It is more commendable, and also commodious, if the players have had the *moralization* of the chesse, and when they playe do thinke vpon it.

Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, I. 26.
Annexed to the fable is a *moralization* of twice the length in the octave stanza.

T. Warton, Hist. Eng. Poetry, III. 417.
John de Vigney wrote a book which he called "The *Moralization* of Chess," wherein he assures us that this game was invented by a philosopher named Xerxes in the reign of Evil Merodach, king of Babylon, and was made known to that monarch in order to engage his attention and correct his manners. "There are three reasons," says de Vigney, "which induced the philosopher to institute this new pastime: the first, to reclaim a wicked king; the second, to prevent idleness; and the third, practically to demonstrate the nature and necessity of nobleness."
Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 406.

3. The act of rendering moral; subjection to moral rules; the process of giving a moral character to something.

The elimination of ethics, then, as a system of precepts, involves no intrinsic difficulties other than those involved in the admission of a natural science that can account for the *moralisation* of man.

T. H. Green, Prolegomena to Ethics, § 8.
The highest type of *moralisation* lies in acquiring such an abstract basis of principle as makes a man a spontaneous and independent fountain of justice and goodness, not a mere channel through which runs a public and common beneficence.
W. Wallace, Mind, XIII. 425.

Also spelled *moralisation*.
moralize (mor'al-iz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *moralized*, ppr. *moralizing*. [= *D. moraliseren* = *G. moralisiren* = *Sw. moralisera* = *Dan. moralisere*, < *F. moraliser* = *Sp. Pg. moralizar* = *It. moralizzare*, < *ML. moralizare*, moralize, < *L. moralis*, moral: see *moral* and *-ize*.] 1. *trans.* 1. To apply to a moral purpose, or to explain in a moral sense; draw a moral from; found moral reflections on.

But what said Jaques?
Did he not *moralize* this spectacle?
Shak., As you Like it, II. 1. 44.

2. To supply with a moral or practical lesson; furnish with edifying examples.

Fierce warres and faithful loves shall *moralize* my song.
Spenser, F. Q., Prol.

High as their Trumpets Tune his Lyre he strung,
And with his Prince's Arms he *moraliz'd* his Song.
Prior, Ode to the Queen, st. 1.

While chastening thoughts of sweetest use, bestowed
By wisdom, *moralize* his pensive road.
Wordsworth.

3. To exemplify the moral of: as, to *moralize* a fable. [Rare.]

That which is said of the elephant, that being guilty of his deformity he cannot abide to look on his own face in the water (but seeks for troubled and muddy channels), we see well *moralized* in men of evil conscience, who know their souls are so filthy that they dare not so much as view them.
Bp. Hall, Meditations and Vows, II. § 4.

This fable is *moralized* in a common proverb.
Sir R. L'Estrange.

4. To render moral; give a moral character to. It had a large share in *moralizing* the poor white people of the country.
G. Ramsay.

'Tis yours with Breeding to refine the Age,
To Chasten Wit, and *Moralize* the Stage.
Steele, Conscious Lovers, Prol.

As a rule, it will only be to a man already pretty thoroughly *moralized* by the best social influences that it will occur to reproach himself with having unworthy motives even in irreproachable conduct.

T. H. Green, Prolegomena to Ethics, § 300.

5. To affect strongly the moral or religious sense of; bring into a state of intense moral or religious feeling. [Rare.]

The negroes and many of the poor whites were, for a week or two, not exactly "demoralized" [by an earthquake], but intensely *moralized*, giving themselves to religious exercises of a highly emotional character.
Science, IX. 491.

II. *intrans.* 1. To make moral reflections; draw practical lessons from the facts of life.

Thou hear'st me *moralize*,
Applying this to that, and so to so,
For love can comment upon every woe.
Shak., Venus and Adonis, I. 712.

I know you come abroad only to *moralize* and make observations.

Peter of Blois *moralising* "de prestigis fortune," on the magic tricks of Fortune exemplified in the career of his royal patron. *Stubbs*, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 147.

2. To have an influence, especially a beneficial influence, on morals.

It is not so much that a social life passed in peaceful occupation is positively *moralizing* as that a social life passed in war is positively demoralizing.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 575.

Also spelled *moralise*.

moralizer (mor'al-i-zēr), *n.* 1. One who moralizes or makes moral reflections; an instructor in morals.

My uncle was a *moralizer* who mistook his apophthegms for principles.
T. Hook, Sayings and Doings.

In fact there is scarcely any point upon which *moralizers* have dwelt with more emphasis than this, that man's forecast of pleasure is continually erroneous.
H. Sidgwick, Methods of Ethics, p. 121.

24. One who has a habit of finding an allegory or hidden meaning in passages.

Moralizers, you that wrest a never meant meaning out of everything, applying all things to the present time, keep your attention for the common stage.

Nash, Sumner's Last Will and Testament.

Also spelled *moraliser*.

moralizing (mor'al-i-zing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *moralize*, *v.*] A moral reflection; a moralization. Also spelled *moralising*.

It will be seen by these edifying *moralizings* how eminently Scriptural was the course of Sam's mind.

H. B. Stowe, Oldtown, p. 359.

morally (mor'al-i), *adv.* 1. From a moral point of view; with reference to the moral law; in a moral or ethical sense; ethically.

By good, *morally* so called, bonum honestum ought chiefly to be understood.
South, Sermons.

The essential thing *morally* is the man's direction of himself to the realisation of a conceived or imagined object, whether circumstances allow of its issuing in outward action, action that affects the senses of other people, or no.
T. H. Green, Prolegomena to Ethics, § 144.

2. In accordance with moral law; rightly; virtuously; uprightly.

To take away rewards and punishments is only pleasing to a man who resolves not to live *morally*.
Dryden.

3. Virtually; practically; to all intents and purposes.

It is *morally* impossible for a hypocrite to keep himself long on his guard.
Sir R. L'Estrange.

morass (mō-rās'), *n.* [= *G. morast* = *Sw. moras* = *Dan. morads*, < *D. moeras*, *MD. moerasch*, *moorasch*, *maerasch* = *LG. MLG. moras*, a marsh, fen; prob. orig. adj., *MD. *moerisch* (= *E. moorish*), belonging to a moor, confused appar. with *F. marais*, > *ME. marcis*, etc., a marsh: see *marish*.] A tract of low, soft, wet ground the drainage of which is insufficient either from

its depressed situation or from its uniform flatness; a marsh; a swamp; a bog; a fen.

We know its [the forest's] walls of thorny vines,
Its glades of reedy grass,
Its safe and silent islands
Within the dark morass.

Bryant, Song of Marion's Men.

Morass ore, bog-iron ore, = *Syn. Swamp*, etc. See *marsh*.
morass-weed (mō-rās'wēd), *n.* The plant hornwort, *Ceratophyllum demersum*.

morassy (mō-rās'i), *a.* [= *D. morasig* = *G. morasig* = *Sw. morasig* = *Dan. morasig*; as *morass* + *-y*.] Marshy; fenny.

The sides and top are covered with *morassy* earth.

Penman.

morat (mō'rat), *n.* [*< It. morato*, mulberry-colored, *< moro*, *< L. morum*, a mulberry: see *more*.] A beverage composed of honey flavored with mulberry-juice.

There was grace after meat with a fist on the board,
And down went the morat, and out flew the sword.

Sir H. Taylor, Edwin the Fair, ll. 6.

moratet, *n.* [*< L. moratus*, mannered, *< mos* (mor-), manner: see *moral*.] Mannered.

To see a man well *morate* so seldom applauded.

Gaule, Magastromancer, p. 138. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

moration (mō-rā'shon), *n.* [*< L. moratio(n)*-, delay, *< morari*, pp. *moratus*, delay, tarry, *< mora*, delay: see *moral*.] The act of staying, delaying, or lingering; delay.

For therein [in the northern hemisphere, and in the apogee] his *moration* is slower, and so his heat respectively unto those habitations as of duration, so also of more effect.

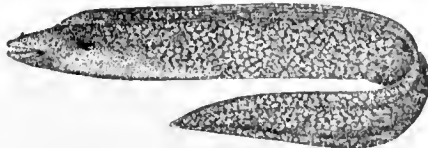
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., vi. 10.

Moravian (mō-rā'vi-an), *a.* and *n.* [*< Moravia* (see def.) + *-an*.] *I. a.* 1. Pertaining to Moravia or the Moravians.—2. Pertaining to the religious denomination of the Moravians.

II. n. 1. A native or an inhabitant of Moravia, a crownland of the Cisleithan division of Austria-Hungary, lying southeast of Bohemia. The Moravians are Slavs in race and language, closely allied to the Czechs.—2. A member of the Christian denomination entitled the Unitas Fratrum or United Brethren, which traces its origin to John Huss. Its members were expelled from Bohemia and from Moravia in 1627, but in 1722 a remnant settled in Herrnhut, Saxony (hence the brethren are sometimes, in Germany, called *Herrnhuter*). The organization at present has three home provinces (German, British, and American)—each of which has its own government by synod and several mission provinces. All these together form a whole, represented by a general synod, which meets every ten years in Herrnhut. The ministers are bishops (not diocesan), presbyters, and deacons. The worship is liturgical. The members of the denomination believe in the Scriptures as the only rule of faith and practice, and maintain the doctrines of the total depravity of human nature, the love of God the Father, the actual humanity and godhead of Jesus Christ, the atonement, the work of the Holy Spirit, good works as the fruit of the Spirit, the second coming of Christ, and the resurrection of the dead. The Moravians are especially noted for their energy and success in missionary work.

Moravianism (mō-rā'vi-an-izm), *n.* [*< Moravian* + *-ism*.] The religious doctrines and church polity of the Moravians, or United Brethren.

moray (mō'rā), *n.* [Also *moray*, *muray*, *murry*; origin uncertain.] One of many apodal eel-like fishes of the family *Muraenidae*, and especially of the genus *Murana*, of which there are several subdivisions, as *Sidera*. The spotted moray is *M. (Sidera) moringa*, of the tropical Atlantic,



Spotted Moray (*Sidera moringa*).

everywhere with innumerable small dark spots in a fine network of the whitish ground-color. Several other morays occur on the southern Atlantic coast of the United States, and *M. mordax* is a Californian moray attaining a length of 5 feet.

morbid (mōr'bid), *a.* [*< F. morbide* = *Sp. morbo* = *Pg. It. morbo*, *< L. morbidus*, sickly, *< morbus*, disease: see *morbus*.] 1. Diseased; sickly; not sound and healthful. As applied to mental conditions, it commonly implies an over-sensitive state, involving depression of spirits, in which matters affecting the emotions assume an exaggerated significance.

A vicious ingenuity, a *morbid* quickness to perceive resemblances and analogies between things apparently heterogeneous.

Macaulay, Dryden.

The *morbid* asceticism that culminates in the life of the Buddhist saint, eating his food with loathing from the aims-bowl that he carries, as though it held medicine.

E. B. Tylor, Prim. Culture, II. 96.

2. Proceeding from or characteristic of disease or a diseased condition.

Whilst the distempers of a relaxed fibre prognosticate and prepare all the morbid force of convulsion in the body of the state.

Burke, A Regicide Peace, l.

3. Relating to disease: as, *morbid* or pathological anatomy.—**Morbid concretions**. See *concretion*.—*Syn.* 1. Diseased, etc. See *sick*.

morbidezza (mōr-bi-det'zā), *n.* [*< Sp. Pg. morbidez* = *F. morbidesse*], sickness, delicacy, *< morbo*, sickly: see *morbid*.] That quality of flesh-painting which simulates the suppleness, elastic firmness, and soft delicacy of natural flesh.

Nature has been closely consulted, and has revealed to the master a few delicate touches which serve to accentuate the movement, and to give to the flesh that *morbidezza* which is the illusion of the softness and palpitation of life.

Harper's Mag., LXVI. 248.

morbidity (mōr-bid'i-ti), *n.* [*< F. morbidity*; as *morbid* + *-ity*.] 1. A morbid condition or state; morbidity.

Unable from some defect or morbidity.

Kingley.

There are no women to chaff with, and to rub your mind out of its morbidity.

S. Bowles, in Merriam, I. 369.

2. The proportion of diseased persons in a community; the sick-rate. [*Recent*.]

This term, which is of recent introduction, is employed to denote the amount of disease or illness existing in a given community; and, as "mortality" expresses the death-rate, so *morbidity* indicates the sick-rate, whether the disease be fatal or not.

Quain, Med. Dict., p. 398.

morbidly (mōr'bid-li), *adv.* In a morbid or diseased manner; in a way that indicates a diseased or morbid condition. See *morbid*, 1.

The actions of men amply prove that the faculty which gives birth to those arts is *morbidly* active.

Macaulay, Dryden.

morbidness (mōr'bid-nes), *n.* The state of being morbid, diseased, sickly, or unsound; morbidity.

morbiferal (mōr-bif'e-ral), *a.* [As *morbiferous* + *-al*.] Bringing or inducing disease.

Notices of the Press . . . resembling certificates to the virtues of various morbiferal panaceas.

Lowell, Wiglow Papers, Notices of an Independent Press.

morbiferous (mōr-bif'e-rus), *a.* [*< L. morbiferus*, *morber*, *< L. morbus*, illness, + *ferre* = *E. bear*.] Bringing or producing disease; morbid.

morbific (mōr-bif'ik), *a.* [= *F. morbifique* = *Sp. morbifico* = *Pg. It. morbifico*, *< L.* as if **mor-bificus* (*> L. morbigicare*, produce disease), *< morbus*, disease, + *facere*, make.] 'causing disease; inducing disease.

Nothing but the removal of the feverish and *morbific* matter within can carry off the distemper.

South, Sermons, VI. 311.

Morbific agent. See *agent*.

morbifical (mōr-bif'i-kal), *a.* [*< morbific* + *-al*.] Same as *morbific*.

morbifically (mōr-bif'i-kal-i), *adv.* In a morbid manner; so as to cause or generate disease.

morbilli (mōr-bil'i), *n.* [*ML.*, dim. of *L. morbus*, disease: see *morbus*.] Same as *measles*, 1.

morbilliform (mōr-bil'i-fōrm), *a.* [*< ML. morbilli*, measles, + *L. forma*, form.] In *pathol.*, resembling measles.

morbillous (mōr-bil'us), *a.* [= *F. morbilloux* = *It. morbillosa*, *< NL.* as if **morbillitosus*, *< ML. morbilli*, measles: see *morbilli*.] Pertaining to the measles; partaking of the nature of measles, or resembling the eruptions of that disease.

morbose (mōr-bōs'), *a.* [= *F. morbeux* = *Sp. Pg. It. morbuso*, *< L. morbosus*, sickly, diseased, *< morbus*, disease: see *morbus*.] Proceeding from disease; morbid; unhealthy.

Seignor Maltipighi, in his Treatise of Galls, under which name he comprehends all preternatural and *morbose* tumors and excrescences of plants.

Ray, Works of Creation, I.

morbosity (mōr-bos'i-ti), *n.* [*< L. morbositas* (t-), sickness, *< L. morbosus*, sickly: see *morbo*.] The state of being morbose; a diseased state.

If we take the intention of nature in every species, and except the casual impediments or *morbosities* in individuals.

Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., III. 18.

morbus (mōr'bus), *n.* [*L.*] Disease.—**Cholera morbus**. See *cholera*.—**Morbus coxarius**. See *hipp-joint disease*, under *disease*.—**Morbus Gallicus**, syphilis.—**Morbus maculosus**, purpura hemorrhagica.

moreau (mōr-sō'), *n.*; pl. *moreaux* (-sōz'). [*F.*: see *morsel*.] A bit; a morsel; a small piece.

(a) A short piece or a passage of a literary composition.

(b) In *music*: (1) A short composition, usually of simple character. (2) An excerpt or extract.

Morchella (mōr-kel'ä), *n.* [*NL.* (Dillenius, 1719), *< G. morchel*, a mushroom: see *more*.] A genus of edible fungi of the division *Hymenomyces*, having a fistular stalk and roundish

or conical pitted pileus. It includes *M. esculenta*, the morel. Other species of the genus are eaten. See *morel*.

mordacious (mōr-dā'shuā), *a.* [= *OF. mordace* = *Sp. Pg. mordaz* = *It. mordace*, *< L. mordax* (mordac-), biting, *< mordere*, bite: see *mordant*.] 1. Biting; given to biting.—2. Acrid; violent in action.

Many of these [composts] are not only sensibly hot, but mordacious and burning.

Evelyn, Terra.

3. Sarcasitic.

mordaciously (mōr-dā'shuā-li), *adv.* In a mordacious or biting manner; sarcastically.

Buchanan, a learned though violent Scot, has mordaciously taunted this tradition.

Waterhouse, On Fortescue, p. 201.

mordacity (mōr-das'i-ti), *n.* [*< F. mordacité* = *Sp. mordacidad* = *Pg. mordacidade* = *It. mordacità*, *< L. mordacitas* (t-), bitingness, *< mordax* (mordac-), biting: see *mordacious*.] The property of being mordacious; bitingness.

Such things as have very thin parts, yet notwithstanding are without all acrimony or mordacity, are very good sallets.

Bacon, Hist. Life and Death, § 25.

The facility of doggerel merely of itself could not have yielded the exuberance of his [Skelton's] humor and the mordacity of his satire.

L. D'Iseret, Amen, of Lit., I. 518.

mordant (mōr'dant), *a.* and *n.* [*< ME. mordant* (def. II., 1), *< OF. mordant*, *< F. mordant* = *Sp. mordiente* = *Pg. mordente* = *It. mordente* (*> E. mordent*), *< L. mordens* (t-), pp. of *mordere* (*> It. mordere* = *Sp. Pg. morder* = *F. mordre*), bite, sting, prob. orig. **smordere* = *AS. smeorian*, *F. smart*, sting: see *smart*, *r*. From *L. mordere* (pp. *morsus*) are also ult. *F. mordacions*, etc., morsel, moreau, remorse, etc., muzzle.] *I. a.* 1. Biting; keen; caustic; sarcastic; severe.

It [salt] in physick is held for mordant, burning, caustic, and mundificative.

Holland, tr. of Pliny, xxx. 10.

2. Having the property of fixing colors.

II. n. 1. A metal chape covering one end of a strap or belt, especially if so arranged as to hook into a clasp on the other end to facilitate securing the belt round the person. The mordant often forms with the belt-plate a single design, the decorated front being either as large as the plate or of such shape as to combine with it to form a circular or other regular figure. Also *mordant*.

Ryebasse a girdelle hadde upon,
The bokele of it was of a stoon, . . .
The mordant, wrought in noble wise,
Was of a stoon fulle precious.

Rom. of the Rose, l. 1094.

2. In the *fine arts*: (a) Any corrosive liquid, such as aqua fortis, which will eat into a metallic or other surface when applied to it in the process of etching. See *etching*. (b) A glutinous size used as a ground for gilding; a gold-mordant; an adhesive mixture for attaching gold-leaf to an indented dotted pattern as a picture-background.—3. In *dyeing*, a substance used to fix colors; a substance which has an affinity for, or which can at least penetrate, the tissue to be colored, and which possesses also the property of combining with the coloring matter employed, and of forming with it an insoluble compound within or about the fibers. Albumin, gluten, casein, gelatin, tannin, certain oils, certain acids, certain resins, alumina, soda, and lead salts, pure or in compounds, are used as mordants. A mordant is also termed a *basis* or *base*.

Opposite is the best mordant to fix the color of your thought in the general belief.

O. W. Holmes, Med. Essays, p. 272.

mordant (mōr'dant), *r. t.* [*< mordant, n.*] To imbue or treat with a mordant.

Before dyeing, cotton must therefore be mordanted; i. e. it must be charged with some substance or substances which cause it to take up the colour.

Benedikt, Coal-tar Colours (trans.), p. 46.

The cloth may be sumaced and mordanted as usual with tin, and then dyed.

Workshop Receipts, 1st ser., p. 33.

mordantly (mōr'dant-li), *adv.* In a mordant manner.

Mordella (mōr-del'ä), *n.* [*NL.* (Linnaeus, 1758), *< L. mordere*, bite: see *mordant*.] An

Mordella 8-punctata.
a, larva; b, pupa; c, beetle, outline side view of female; d, dorsal view of same; e, antenna, magnified; f, serrated tarsal claw, highly magnified. (Lines show natural sizes.)

important genus of beetles, typical of the family *Mordellidae*, characterized by the moderate subequilateral scutellum. These beetles are of small or medium size, usually shining-black in color, and inhabit fungi or twigs. There are more than 100 species, most of which inhabit Europe or North and South America, 17 being recorded as North American, as *M. 8-punctata*.

Mordellidae (môr-del'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Mordella* + *-idae*.] A family of heterogeneous *Coleoptera*, typified by the genus *Mordella*. They have the anterior coxal cavities open behind, the head strongly constricted at the base and suddenly narrowed behind, the lateral suture distinct, the base as wide as the elytra, the antennae filiform, and the hind coxae laminiform. These insects resemble the *Rhipiphoridae*, but the antennae are filiform, and the thorax has a lateral suture; they are of small size, pubescent, and glistening-black. They are abundantly found on flowers, particularly on certain *Compositae*. The larvae have short legs, the joints of which are indistinct; they live in fungi and twigs. The family was established by Stephens in 1832.

mordenite (môr'den-it), *n.* [*< Morden* (see def.) + *-ite*.] A zeolitic mineral occurring in small hemispherical forms with a fibrous structure, whitish color, and silky luster. It is a hydrous silicate of aluminum, calcium, and sodium, and is found near Morden in Nova Scotia.

mordent (môr'dent), *n.* [*< It. mordente*, in music, a beat, a turn, a passing shake, < *mordente*, biting, pungent: see *mordant*.] In music: (a) A melodic embellishment, not so frequent now as formerly, consisting of a rapid alternation of a principal tone with a tone a half-step below it. It is single or short when the by-tone is used but once; otherwise double or long.



The signs for the single and double mordents are \sim and $\sim\sim$ respectively. When the supplementary tone needs to be chromatically altered, a \sharp , \flat , or \natural is added below the sign. (b) Same as *acciaccatura* or *passing trill* (German *Pralltriller*), the latter of which is also called an *inverted mordent*.

mordente (môr'den'te), *n.* [It.: see *mordent*.] Same as *mordent*.

mordet, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete form of *murder*.
mordicancy (môr'di-kan-si), *n.* [*< mordican(t)* + *-cy*.] A biting quality; corrosiveness.

The *mordicancy* thus allay'd, be sure to make the mortar very clean, after having beaten Indian capsicum, before you stamp any thing in it else. *Evelyn*, *Acetaria*, § 47.

mordicant (môr'di-kant), *a.* [= *F. mordicant* = *Sp. Pg. It. mordicante*, < LL. *mordican(t)-s*, ppr. of *mordicare*, bite, sting; < *mordicus*, biting, < L. *mordere*, bite: see *mordant*.] Biting; acrid.

He presumes that the mordicant quality of bodies must proceed from a fiery ingredient. *Boyle*.

mordication (môr-di-kā'shon), *n.* [= *F. mordication* = *Sp. mordicacion* = *Port. mordicação* = *It. mordicazione*, < LL. *mordicatio(n)-s*, a gripping, lit. biting, < *mordicare*, pp. *mordicatus*, bite: see *mordicant*.] The act of biting or corroding; corrosion.

Wise physicians should with all diligence inquire what simples nature yieldeth that have extrem subtle parts, without any mordication or acrimony. *Bacon*, *Nat. Hist.*, § 692.

mordicative (môr'di-kā-tiv), *a.* [= *Sp. It. mordicativo*; as *mordicat(ion)* + *-ive*.] Same as *mordicant*. *Holland*, *tr.* of *Plutarch*, p. 774.

mordret, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete form of *murder*.
more¹ (môr), *a.* and *n.* [Also dial. (Sc.) *mare*, *mair*; < ME. *more*, *mor*, earlier *mare*, *mar*; < AS. *māra* = OS. *māro* = OFries. *māra* = D. *meer* = MLG. *mēr*, LG. *meer* = OHG. *mēro*, MHG. *mēre*, G. *mehr* = Icel. *mēri* = Sw. *mēra* = Dan. *mere* = Goth. *maiza* (for **majiza*) (also with additional compar. suffix, ME. *marere* = D. *meerder* = MLG. *mērer*, *mēder* = OHG. *mērōro*, *mērōr*, MHG. *mērer*, G. *mehrer*), *more*, = L. *maior* (*maior*), neut. *maius* (*maius*), *more*, greater (see also the adv.); with compar. suffix (Goth. *-iza*, E. *-er*, etc.), from a positive **mag*, existing in Teut. only in derivatives, as in the compar. *more* and *mo*, superl. *most*, and (prob.) in *mickle*, *much*, and found in L. *magnus*, great, Gr. *μέγας*, great: see *mickle*, *much*, *main*², *magnitude*, etc. Cf. *mo* and *most*.] I. a. 1. Greater: often indicating comparison merely, not absolutely but relatively greater. (a) In size or extent, as comparative of *much* in its original sense 'great.' [Obsolete or archaic.]

The more lyght sall be namid the son,
Dymnes to wast be downe and be dale.
York Plays, p. 11.

The more part knew not wherefore they were come together.
Acts xix. 32.

(b) In number, especially as comparative of *many*.

The children of Israel are more and mightier than we.
Ex. i. 9.

They were more which died with hailstones than they whom the children of Israel slew with the sword.

Josh. x. 11.

Pray for my soul. More things are wrought by prayer
Than this world dreams of. *Tennyson*, *Morte d'Arthur*.

(c) In degree or intensity, especially as comparative of *much* or as exceeding a small or smaller quantity.

Because he that first put them into a verse found, as it is to be supposed, a more sweetness in his owne care to haue them so tymed.

Puttenham, *Arte of Eng. Poesie*, p. 90.

Her best is bettered with a more delight.
Shak., *Venus and Adonis*, l. 78.

Kind hearts are more than coronets.

Tennyson, *Lady Clara Vere de Vere*.

(d) In rank, position, or dignity: opposed to *less*.

And in or way homwarde we come to ye church yt the Jacobyns holde, in the whiche place seynt James the more was hedyd by Herode. *Sir R. Gylforde*, *Pylgrymage*, p. 21.

Likewise thou

Art more thro' Love, and greater than thy years.

Tennyson, *Love and Duty*.

2. Greater in amount, extent, number, or degree: the following noun being in effect a partitive genitive: as, more land; more light; more money; more courage.—3. In addition; additional: the adjective being before or after the noun, or in the predicate.

There is two or three lords and ladies more married.

Shak., *M. N. D.*, iv. 2. 17.

This one wrong more you add to wrong's amount.

Browning, *Ring and Book*, l. 187.

A moment more, and Alhama would have been thrwn open to the enemy.

Iring, *Granada*, p. 55.

The more the merrier. See *merry*.

II. n. 1. A greater quantity, amount, or number.

The children of Israel did so, and gathered, some more, some less.

Ex. xvi. 17.

I heard thy anxious Coach-man say,

It costs thee more in Whips than Hay.

Prior, *Epigram*.

When our attention passes from a shorter line to a longer, from a smaller spot to a larger, from a feebler light to a stronger, from a paler blue to a richer, from a march tune to a galop, the transition is accompanied in the synthetic field of consciousness by a peculiar feeling of difference, which is what we call the sensation of *more*.—more length, more expanse, more light, more blue, more motion.

W. James, *Mind*, XII. 15.

2. Something superior or further or in addition: corresponding to I., 2, with partitive genitive merged.

'Tis not in mortals to command success;

But we'll do more, Sempronius; we'll deserve it.

Addison, *Cato*, i. 2.

Who does the best his circumstance allows

Does well, acts nobly; angels could no more.

Young, *Night Thoughts*, ii. 92.

3†. Persons of rank; the great.

The remenant were anghed moore and lesse.

Chaucer, *Doctor's Tale*, l. 275.

Where there is advantage to be given,

Both more and less have given him the revolt.

Shak., *Macbeth*, v. 4. 12.

To make more of. See *make*.

more¹ (môr), *adv.* [Also dial. (Sc.) *mare*, *mair*; < ME. *more*, *mare*, etc., < AS. *māre* = OFries. *mār*, *mēr* = MD. *mēr*, D. *meer* = MLG. *mēr*, *mē* = OHG. *mēr*, MHG. *mēr*, *mēre*, G. *mehr* = Icel. *mērr* = Sw. *mer*, *mera* = Dan. *mer*, *mere* = Goth. *maiz*, *adv.*, more; prop. neut. of the adj.: see *more*¹, a. Cf. *mo*.] I. In a greater extent, quantity, or degree.

Sotthli for sothe no seg vnder heuene

Ne seige neuer no route araised more beter.

William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 4279.

Israel loved Joseph more than all his children.

Gen. xxxvii. 3.

If it be a high point of wisdom in every private man,
much more is it in a Nation to know it self.

Milton, *Hist. Eng.*, lii.

I fear myself more than I fear the Devil, or Death.

Huwell, *Letters*, ii. 53.

Thicker than arguments, temptations throng,

At best more watchful this, but that more strong.

Pope, *Essay on Man*, ii. 76.

[In this sense *more* is regularly used to modify an adjective or adverb and form a comparative phrase, having the same force and effect as the comparative degree made by the termination *-er*: as, *more wise* (*wisser*), *more wisely*; *more illustrious*, *more illustriously*; *more contemptible*; *more durable*. It may be used before any adjective or adverb which admits of comparison, and is generally used with words of more than two syllables, in which the use of the suffix *-er* would be awkward: as, *more curious*, *more eminent*, etc.; formations like *curiousest*, *virtuousest*, etc., being avoided, though occasionally used in older writers. Formerly *more* was very often used superfluously in the comparative: as, *more better*, *braver*, *filter*, *mighier*, etc.]

2. Further; to a greater distance.

And yet we ascended mor and came to the place wher ower Savyor Crist seying and be holding the Cite of Jherusalem vpon Palme of Sonday wepte.

Torkington, *Diarie of Eng. Travell*, p. 29.

30 leagues we sayled Northwards not finding any inhabitants. Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's Works*, l. 176.

I was walking a mile,
More than a mile from the shore.

Tennyson, *Maud*, ix.

3. In addition; besides; again: qualified by such words as *any*, *no*, *ever*, *never*, *once*, *twice*, etc., the two being in some cases also written together as one, as *evermore*, *nevermore*, and formerly *nomore*.

The jolly shepherd that was of yore

Is nowe nor jolyte nor shepherd more.

Spenser, *Shep. Cal.*, September.

Once more unto the breach, dear friends, once more.
Shak., *Hen. V.*, iii. 1. 1.

More and more, with continual increase.

And alway more and more it doth encrease;

God wote I am no thing in hertys ease.

Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 741.

Amou trespassed more and more. 2 Chron. xxxiii. 23.

More by token. (a) In proof of this: a corroborative phrase. (b) Besides; indeed.

Surely a dragon was killed there, for you may see the marks yet where his blood ran down, and more-by-token the place where it ran down is the easiest way up the hill-side.
T. Hughes, *Tom Brown at Rugby*, i. 1.

More or less, about; in round numbers: an expression denoting nearness, but excluding the idea of precision: as, five miles more or less.—None the more. See *none*¹.—Not the more. See *not*¹.—To be no more, to be no longer living; to be dead.

Cassius is no more.

Shak., *J. C.*, v. 3. 60.

more^{1†} (môr), *v. t.* [*< ME. moren* (= MLG. *mēren*, *mēren* = OHG. *mērōn*, MHG. *mēren*, G. *mehren*); < *more*¹, a.] To make more; increase; enhance.

What he will make lesse he lesseth,

What he will make more he moreth.

Gower, *Conf. Amant.*, vii.

It is ordeyned that the Aldirman and maistres schul gif no clothynge to no persone in moryng the pris of the liuere.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), i. 451.

more^{2†} (môr), *n.* [*< ME. more*, *moore*, < AS. *moru*, also *more*, *f.*, and in comp. *mora*, *m.*, a root, = MD. *moore* = OHG. *morahā*, *morhā*, *mora*, MHG. *more*, *mohre*, G. *möhre*, also in comp. *mohr-rübe*, a carrot; ult. origin unknown. Cf. *more*².] 1. A root; stock.

Al hit com of one More that vs to dethe brougte,
And that vs to lyue agein thorw thess that vs bougte.
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 19.

She that was soothfaste, crop and moore,

Of al his lust or joyes heretofore.

Chaucer, *Troilus*, v. 25.

2. A plant.

And all the earth far underneath her feete

Was dight with flowers; . . .

Tenne thousand mores of sundry sent and hew.

Spenser, *F. Q.*, VII. vii. 10.

more^{2†}, *v. t.* [*< ME. moren*; < *more*², *n.*] To root up.

The archebissoppe's wodes ek the king het ech on . . .
That ech tre were vp mored that it ne spronge namore there.

Rob. of Gloucester p. 499.

more³ (môr), *n.* 1†. An obsolete form of *moor*¹. —2. A hill. *Halliwel*. [*Prov. Eng.*]

more^{4†} (môr), *n.* [*< ME.*, also *moore*, *mour*, in comp. also *mur*, < AS. *môr*, *mūr* = D. *moer* = OHG. *môr*, *mur* (in comp.) = OF. *more*, *meure*, < L. *mōrus*, a mulberry-tree, *mōrum*, a mulberry, < Gr. *μῆρον*, *μῆρον*, a mulberry, *μῆρα*, a mulberry-tree. Hence, in comp., ME. *morberie*, **molberie*, *mulberie*, *moolberie*, now *mulberry*: see *mulberry*. Cf. *morat* and *murrey*.] A mulberry-tree, *Morus nigra*.

more^{5†}, *n.* [*< L. mora*, delay: see *mora*¹.] Delay.

That gan to hem clerly certifie,

Whouten more, the childis dwellyng place.

Lydgate, *MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 24. (*Halliwel*.)

-more¹. [*< ME. -more*; being the adv. *more*, used after the analogy of *-most* taken as the adverb *most*, but really of diff. origin (see *-most*), as a formative of comparison.] A formative of comparison, indicating the comparative degree. It is used with adjectives or adverbs, the superlative being expressed by *-most*: as, *furthermore*, *innermore*, *outermore*, etc. In some instances, as *evermore*, *forevermore*, *nevermore*, the *more* is merely the adverb *more*¹ used intensively.

-more². See *-mor*.

Moreæ (mō'rē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Endlicher, 1833), < *Morus* + *-æ*.] A tribe of dicotyledonous plants of the apetalous order *Urticaceæ*, typified by the genus *Morus*, and characterized by pendulous ovules and inflexed filaments reversing the anthers in the bud. It contains 23 genera, including the mulberries and the Osage orange. They are generally trees or shrubs with a milky juice.

moreen (mō-rēn'), *n.* [Formerly *moireen*; prob. < F. **moirine*, a conjectural trade-name, < *moire*, mehair: see *mohair*, *moire*.] A fabric of wool, or very often of cotton and wool, similar to tammey, commonly watered, but sometimes plain.

It is used for petticoats, bathing-dresses, etc., and the heavier qualities for curtains.

The gaudy buff-coloured trumpery *moreen* which Mrs. Prondie had deemed good enough for her husband's own room. *Trollope, Barchester Towers*, v.

morees, *n.* [Origin obscure.] English cotton cloths made for exportation, as to Africa. *Diet. of Needlework*.

more-handt, *n.* [ME. *more hand*, *more-hand*; < *morel* + *hand*.] More.

To make the quen that wat3 so zongo,
What *more-hand* mogte he a-cheue?
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), l. 474.

more-hough (môr'hok), *n.* Same as *blend-teater*.

moreish (môr'ish), *a.* Same as *morish*.

morel (môr'el or mō-rel'), *a. and n.* [I. *a.* < OF. *morel*, *moreau*, dark-colored, blackish (*morel*, *moreau*, *n.*, a dark horse), F. *moreau*, black, = It. *morello*, dark-colored, blackish, tawny, murrey, < ML. *morellus*, *maurellus*, dark, blackish, appar. dim. of L. *Maurus*, a blackamoer, Moor (see *Moor*), but perhaps equiv. to L. *morulus*, blackish, 'black and blue', dim. < *marum*, a mulberry: see *marc*. Hence the surname *Morell*, *Morrell*, *Morrill*. II. *n.* In def. 2, < It. *morella*, dark-colored: see the adj. In def. 3, also *morelle*, formerly *marrell*, < ME. **morelle*, *moreole*, < F. *morelle* = Pr. *morella* = Pg. *morilha* = It. *morel-lu*, nightshade; prep. fem. of the adj.: see I.] I. *a.* Dark-colored; blackish.

II. *n.* 1. A dark-colored horse; hence, any horse.

Have gods, now, my gode *morel*,
On many a stout thou hast served me wel.
MS. Ashmole 33, l. 49. (*Halliwel*.)

2. A kind of cherry. See *morella*.

Morel is a black cherry, fit for the conservatory before it be thorough ripe, but it is bitter eaten raw. *Mortimer*.

3. Garden nightshade, *Solanum nigrum*. See *nightshade*. Also *morelle*.

Thou seest no wheat helleboms can bring,
Nor barley from the madding *Morell* spring.
Sylvestre, tr. of Du Bartas. (*Nares*.)

morel² (môr'el or mō-rel'), *n.* [Also *moril*; = D. *morilje*, *morille*; < F. *morille*, dial. *merouille*, *merouille*, a mushroom, < OHG. *morhela*, MHG. *morehel*, *morehel*, G. *morehel* (> Dan. *morekel* = Sw. *murkla*), a mushroom, dim. of OHG. *morahā*, *morhā*, etc., a root, carrot: see *more*.] An edible mushroom; specifically, *Morchella esculenta*, which grows abundantly in Europe, particularly in England, as well as in many parts of the United States. It is much used to flavor gravies, and is also dressed fresh in various ways: it is sometimes employed instead of the common mushroom, *Agaricus campestris*, to make catchup.

Spungy *morels* in strong ragouts are found,
And in the soup the slimy snail is drowned.
Gay, *Trivia*, lll. 203.

morelandt, *n.* An obsolete form of *moorland*.

Morelia (mō-rē'li-ä), *n.* [NL. (J. E. Gray, 1831).]

1. An Australian genus of pythons or rock-snakes, of the family *Pythonidae*, having the ventral plate and several of the labials pitted. They grow to a large size, some being 10 feet long. *M. spilotes* is known as the *diamond-snake*, and *M. variegata* as the *carpet-snake*.

2. [I. *e.*] A python of the genus *Morelia*.

morelle (mō-rel'), *n.* Same as *morel*¹.

morello (mō-rel'ō), *n.* [It. *morello*, dark-colored: see *morel*.] A kind of cherry with a dark-red skin, becoming nearly black if allowed to hang long. The flesh is deep purplish-red, tender, juicy, and acid. It is a standard cherry, much used in cooking and preserved in brandy. Also *morillon*.

more majorum (mō-rē mā-jō'rum), [I. *more*, abl. of *mos*, manner (see *moral*); *majorum*, gen. of *maiores*, ancestors, pl. of *major*, compar. of *magnus*, great: see *major*.] After the manner of (our) ancestors.

morendo (mō-ren'dō), [It., ppr. of *morire*, < L. *morī*, die: see *mort*.] In music, dying away; diminuendo at the end of a cadence.

moreness (mōr'ness), *n.* [< *morel* + *-ness*.] Greatness; superiority.

Moreness of Christ's vicars is not measured by worldly *moreness*.
Wyclif, Letter, in Lewis's *Life*, p. 234.

moreover (mōr-ō'vēr), *adv.* [< *morel* + *over*.] Beyond what has been said; further; besides; also; likewise.

The English Consul of Aleppo is absolute of himself, . . . expert in their language, . . . being *moreover* of such a spirit as not to be danted. *Sandys*, *Travels*, p. 66.

more-pork (mōr'pōrk'), *n.* [An imitative name.] 1. In Tasmania, a kind of goatsucker, *Podargus ewieri*.

Somewhere, apparently at an immense distance, a *more-pork* was chanting his monotonous cry.
H. Kingsley, *Geoffrey Hamlyn*, xxxi.

2. In New Zealand, a kind of owl, *Sceloglaux nova-zelandiae*. *H. Newton*.

Moresco (mō-res'kō), *a.* [< It. *Moresco*, Moorish: see *Moresque*, *Morisco*.] An obsolete form of *Moresque*.

The said mamedine is of aliner, hanting the *Moresco* stampe on both sides. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 272.

Moreskt, *a. and n.* An obsolete form of *Moresque*.

Moresque (mō-rask'), *a. and n.* [Formerly also *Moresk* (also *Moresco*, *Morisco*, *Morisk*); < F. *moresque*, formerly also *morisque*, < It. *moresco* = Sp. Pg. *morisco*, < ML. *Moriscus*, Moorish: see *Moorish*. Cf. *Morisco* (< Sp.) and *morris* (< F.).] I. *a.* Moorish; of Moorish design, or of design imitating Moorish work.—**Moresque dancet**. Same as *morris-dance*.

II. *n.* A style of decoration by means of flat patterns, interlacings, simple scrolls, and the like, and usually in erude color or in slight relief on metal-work, founded upon Moorish decoration. Also spelled *Mawresque*.

Moreton Bay chestnut. See *bean-tree* and *chestnut*.

Moreton Bay fig. A fig-tree, *Ficus macrophylla*, of eastern Australia.

Moreton Bay pine. Same as *hoop-pine*.

moreynet, *n.* An obsolete form of *murrain*.

morewint, *n.* See *morewew*.

morfondt, *v. i. and t.* [Also *morfoundre*; < OF. *morfondre*, take cold, become chilled; prob. < *morre*, mucus, rheum, also glands, + *fondre*, pour: see *found*.] To take cold; have a cold in the head; also, to affect with cold: said of horses.

In Galyce the ryuers be troublous and coold, and by cause of the snowes that dyscende downe from the mountaynes, wherby they and theyr horses, after they traunyle all the daye in the hote sone, shall be *morfoundred* or they be ware. *Berners*, tr. of Froissart's *Chron.*, II. lxxx.

I *morfonde* as a horse dothe that waxeth styffe by taking of a sodayne colde. *Je me morfous*. *Palgrave*.

morfondt, *n.* [Also *morfound*, *morefound*; < *morfond*, *v.*] A disease in a horse occasioned by its taking cold. *Halliwel*.

Of the Sturdy, Turning-evill or *More found*. (*Nares*.) *Treatise on Diseases of Cattle*.

morfrey (môr'fri), *n.* [A corruption of *hermaphrodite*.] A kind of eart. See the quotation. [Prov. Eng.]

A cart that may also be used as a waggon is, it seems, known locally as a hermaphrodite, but the word has in popular use become *morfrey*.

Athenæum, Feb. 4, 1888, p. 145.

morgaget, *n. and v.* An obsolete spelling of *morgage*.

morganatic (môr-ga-nat'ik), *a.* [= F. *morganatique* = Sp. *morganático* = Pg. It. *morganatico* (cf. D. G. *morganatisch* = Sw. Dan. *morganatisk*); < ML. *morganaticus* (also *morganicus*) (with accem. L. term. -*aticus*, -*icus*), of the morning; fem. *morganatica* (also *morganica*), equiv. to *morgangifa*, < OHG. *morgangeba*, MHG. *morgengäbe*, G. *morgengabe* = D. MLG. *morgengave* = Sw. *morgongåfva* = Dan. *morgengave* = AS. *morgengifu*, a morning-gift, < *morgen*, morn, + *gifu*, gift, < *gifan*, give: see *morn*, *morroe*, and *gift*. Cf. *morning-gift*.] An epithet noting a marriage of a man of high rank to a woman of lower station which is contracted with a stipulation that neither she nor the issue, if any, shall claim his rank or property in consequence; pertaining to a marriage of a woman of high rank to a man of lower station: hence applied also to a wife or a husband who has agreed to such a marriage contract. Such unions are also called *left-handed marriages*, because at the nuptial ceremony the left hand is often given.

morganatical (môr-ga-nat'ik-al), *a.* [< *morganatic* + *-al*.] Same as *morganatic*.

morganatically (môr-ga-nat'ik-al-i), *adv.* In the manner of a morganatic marriage.

morganizer (môr'gan-iz), *v. t.* [< *Morgan* (see def.) + *-ize*.] To assassinate secretly, in order to prevent or punish disclosures, as the Freemasons were said to have done in the case of William Morgan in 1826.

morgay (môr'gā), *n.* [< W. *morgi*, dogfish, lit. 'sea-dog,' < *môr*, sea (see *mere*), + *ci*, dog (see *hound*).] The small spotted dogfish or bouncer, a kind of shark, *Scyllium canicula*. It is regarded as a pest by fishermen, whose bait it takes. When properly cooked, its flesh is not unpalatable. [Prov. Eng.]

morgeline (môr'gel-in), *n.* [< F. *Morgeline*, L. *morsus gallinae*, henbit (Prior).] A plant, *Veronica hederifolia*.

morgen (môr'gen), *n.* [< D. *morgen* = MLG. *morgen* = OHG. *morgan*, *morgon*, MHG. G. *morgen*, a measure of surface.] A measure of sur-

face, now or formerly in use in Germany and elsewhere in Europe. It has varied considerably in extent. The Berlin morgen is equal to about 0.631 acre. It is said to have been 2.076 acres in Amsterdam. The word was frequently used in old conveyances of property along the Hudson river in the United States.

Two *morgens* of arable land opposite Stony-point. [Note 3. Four acres.] *A. J. Weiss*, *Hist. Troy*, p. 11.

Seven *morgens* of land were equal to fifteen acres. *Munsell*, *Annals of Albany*, X. 170.

morgivet, *n.* [< AS. *morgengifu*: see *morga-natic*, *morning-gift*.] Same as *morning-gift*.

morglay (môr'glā), *n.* [Same as *claymore*, the elements being inverted.] 1. Same as *claymore*.

They can inform you of a kind of men
That first undid the profit of those trades
By bringing up the form of carrying
Their *morglays* in their hands.

Beau, and *Fl.*, *Honest Man's Fortune*, i. 1.

2. [cap.] The name given to the famous sword of Sir Bevis of Arthurian legend.

And how fair Josian gave him Arundel his steed,
And *Morglay* his good sword. *Drayton*, *Polyolion*, ll.

morgue¹ (môrg), *n.* [< F. *morgue*, a haughty demeanor, haughtiness, arrogance, conceit, formerly a sad or severe countenance, a solemn or sour visage, < OF. *morguer*, look at solemnly or sourly, F. *brave*, defy; origin obscure.] Haughty demeanor; hauteur. [Rare.]

The absence in him (Gladstone) of aristocratical exclusiveness is one of the causes of his popularity. But not only is he free from *morgue*, he has also that rarest and crowning charm in a man who has triumphed as he has, been praised as he has: he is genuinely modest.

M. Arnold, *Nineteenth Century*, XIX. 652.

morgue² (môrg), *n.* [< F. *morgue*, a morgue, a transferred use of OF. *morgue*, "in the chastelet of Paris, a certain chair wherein a new-come prisoner is set, and must continue some hours, without stirring either head or hand, that the keepers ordinary servants may the better take notice of his face and favour" (Cotgrave); < *morguer*, look at solemnly or sourly: see *morgue*¹.] A place where the bodies of persons found dead are exposed, that they may be claimed by their friends; a dead-house.

moria (mō'ri-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μωρία*, folly, < *μωρος*, > L. *morus*, foolish.] In med., foolishness; fatuity. *Dunglison*.

Morian (mō'ri-an), *n.* [Also *Murrian*; < OF. *Morien*, *Moryen*, also *Moraine*, F. dial. *Maurien*, *Moriane*, *Mauriane*, a Moor, < ML. *Morus*, a Moor (cf. *Mauritania*, *Mauritania*): see *Moor*.] A Moor; a blackamoer. [Archaic.]

A faire pearly to a *Murrian* care cannot make him white.
Lyly, *Euphues* and his England, p. 315.

The *Morians* land [authorized version, "Ethiopia," translating *Cush*] shall soon stretch out her hands to God.
Book of Common Prayer, Psalter, Ps. lxxviii. 31.

moribund (môr'i-bund), *a. and n.* [= F. *moribond* = Sp. Pg. *moribundo* = It. *moribondo*, < L. *moribundus*, dying, < *mori*, die: see *mort*, *mortal*.] I. *a.* In a dying state.

The patient was comatose and *moribund*.
Copland, *Dict. Pract. Medicine*, art. *Apoplexy*. (*Latham*.)

He seems at least to have tacitly acknowledged that his sanguinary adventure in statesmanship was *moribund*.
The Century, XXXVIII. 843.

II. *n.* A dying person. *Wright*.

moricer, *n.* An obsolete form of *morris*¹.

morigerate (mō-rij'e-rāt), *v. i.* [< L. *morigeratus*, pp. of *morigerari* (> It. *morigerare* = Sp. Pg. *morigerar*), comply with, < *morigerus*, complying: see *morigerous*.] To obey; comply. [*Cockeram*.]

morigerate (mō-rij'e-rāt), *a.* [< L. *morigeratus*: see *morigerate*, *v.*] Obedient.

Than the armies that wente fro Rome were as well disciplined and *morigerate* as the schooles of the philosophers that were in Greece. *Golden Bole*, ll.

morigeration (mō-rij'e-rā'shon), *n.* [< OF. *morigeration* = Sp. *morigeracion* = Pg. *morigeração*, < L. *morigeratio* (-*n*), compliance, < *morigerari*, comply with: see *morigerate*.] Obedience; compliance; obsequiousness.

Not that I can tax or condemn the *morigeration* or application of learned men to men of fortune.
Bacon, *Advancement of Learning*, I.

That fond *morigeration* to the mistaken customs of the age.
Evelyn, To Hon. Robert Boyle.

Courtesie and *Morigeration* will gaine mightily upon them [the Spaniards]. *Hovell*, *Forreline Travell*, p. 29.

morigerous (mō-rij'e-ras), *a.* [< L. *morigerus*, complying, obsequious, < *mos* (*mor-*), custom, manner, + *gerere*, carry.] Obedient; compliant; obsequious.

But they would honour his wife as the princesses of the world, and be *morigerous* to him as the commander of their souls.
Patient Griseld, p. 6. (*Halliwel*.)

moril, *n.* See *morel*².

morilliform (mō-ril'fōrm), *a.* [*< morel*², *moril*, + *L. forma*, shape.] Having the shape or appearance of a morel or moril. See *morel*².

morillon (mō-ril'on), *n.* [*< F. morillon*, a sheldrake, also a kind of black grape (Cotgrave), *< OF. morel*, dark: see *morel*¹.] 1. The golden-eye, *Clangula glaucion*: so called with reference to the black head, neck, and back. Pennant, Arc. Zool., 1785.—2. Same as *morello*.

Morillons we have from Germany and other places beyond sea; . . . the outer side is like a honey-combe.

Aubrey's Royal Soc. MS.

morin (mō'rin), *n.* [*< L. morus*, mulberry-tree (see *Morus*), + *-in*².] A yellow coloring matter obtained from fustic, *Chlorophora tinctoria*.

Morinda (mō-rin'dā), *n.* [NL. (Vaillant, 1722), so called from the shape and color of its fruit, and its locality; irreg. *< L. morus*, the mulberry, + *Indicus*, Indian.] A genus of rubiaceous plants, type of the tribe *Morindeae*, distinguished by its small heads of many confluent flowers. About 40 species are known, all tropical, mainly in Asia and Oceania, a few in Africa and America. They are shrubs or trees, with white flowers in axillary or terminal clusters, and opposite leaves. *M. citrifolia* and *M. tinctoria*, and sometimes all species of the genus, are called *Indian mulberry*. These and other species yield important dyes. See *achē*, *ach-root*, *al-root*. *M. Ruyoc* of the West Indies has the name *yaw-weed*. Seven fossil species have been described, all from the Tertiary of Europe.

Morindeae (mō-rin'dē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (A. P. de Candolle, 1830), *< Morinda* + *-ae*.] A tribe of plants of the order *Rubiaceae*. It is characterized by an ovary of from two to four cells, each with one ovule attached to the partition, and contains 10 genera and about 60 species, all tropical trees or shrubs.

morinel (mō'rī-nel), *n.* [*< F. morinelle*, dim., *< L. morus*, *< Gr. μῆρος*, silly.] The dotterel, *Endromis morinellus*: so called from its apparent stupidity. See cut under *dotterel*.

Moringa (mō-ring'gā), *n.* [NL. (A. L. de Jussieu, 1789); from its native name in Malabar.] A genus of dicotyledonous polypetalous trees, forming the order *Moringaceae*, and characterized by a disk investing the tube of the calyx, ten stamens, five one-celled anthers, and an ovary of one cell with three parietal placentae and many ovules. Three species are known, natives of northern Africa, western Asia, and the East Indies. They have white or red flowers in axillary panicles, long pods, and twice- or thrice-pinnate alternate leaves. One species, perhaps two, are important, for which see *ben-nut*, *ben-oil*, *horseradish-tree*, and *nephritic wood* (under *wood*).

Moringaceae (mō-ring-gā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Lindley, 1846), *< Moringa* + *-aceae*.] A synonym for *Moringae*.

Moringeae (mō-rin'jē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (R. Brown, 1826), *< Moringa* + *-ae*.] An anomalous order of plants, polypetalous, but allied to the *Gamopetalae*, consisting of the single genus *Moringa*.

Moringua (mō-ring-gū-ā), *n.* [NL.] A genus of mureneoid fishes founded by Sir John Richardson in 1845, type of the family *Moringuidae*. *M. unbricoides* is of worm-like appearance, the vertical fins being reduced to a fold around the end of the tail.

Moringuidae (mō-ring-gū-ā-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Moringua* + *-idae*.] A family of mureneoid apodal fishes represented by the genus *Moringua*. They are of eel-like form, with specially elongated abdominal region; the heart is situated far behind the gills, and the pterygopalatine arch and opercular apparatus are imperfect. The several species inhabit Oriental seas. Also *Ptyobranchina*.

Morin's apparatus. [After the French inventor A. J. Morin (1795-1880).] An apparatus designed to illustrate the laws of falling bodies. It consists of a light wooden cylinder covered with paper, made to rotate uniformly about a vertical axis, in front of which falls a small weight, guided by two light wires. A pencil attached to the falling weight traces out on the paper of the rotating cylinder a line which, so long as the effect of the air-resistance is negligible, is found to be a parabolic curve. The distance fallen through is thus shown to vary according to the square of the time, in accordance with the theoretical law.

Morio (mō'ri-ō), *n.* [NL., *< L. morio*, a fool, a monster.] 1. In *entom.*, a genus of caraboid beetles, containing such as *M. monicornis* of the southern United States. The genus pertains to the scaritid section of *Carabidae*, and is sometimes made type of a family *Morionidae*. It is of wide distribution, but has only about 25 species. These are mainly South American, but some are found in Africa, the East Indies, and Australia, and 2 in Europe. One occurs in the United States. Latreille, 1810.

2. A genus of mollusks. Montfort, 1810.

morion¹ (mō'ri-ōn), *n.* [Formerly also *morion*, *morion*, *murion*, *murrian*; *< OF. (and F.) morion* = *It. morione* = *Pg. morrião*, *< Sp. morrion*, a morion, prob. *< morra*, the crown of the head, *< morro*, anything round; cf. *moron*, a hillock; perhaps *< Basque murua*, a hill.] A form of helmet of iron, steel, or brass, somewhat like a hat in shape, often with a crest or comb over the top,



Morion of Spanish make, with comb; 16th century.

and without beaver or vizor, introduced into England from France or Spain about the beginning of the sixteenth century.

Swords, *Morrions*, Pouldrons, Vaunt-brace, Pikes, & Lances Are no defence, but rather hindrances.

Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, li., The Vocation.

I have provided me a morion, for fear of a clap on a coxcomb.

Ford, Lover's Melancholy, iv. 2.

Their beef they often in their murrians stew'd.

W. King, Art of Cookery.

Cockscomb morion. See *cockscomb*.—**Spanish morion**, a form of morion which has a broad brim like a hat, as contrasted with the combed morion.

morion² (mō'ri-ōn), *n.* [Appar. short for *L. mormorion*, a kind of dark-brown rock-crystal.] A variety of smoky quartz having a very dark-brown or nearly black color. It is probably the same as the *mormorion* of Pliny, although some writers refer this to black tourmalin.

Morionidae (mō-ri-ōn'ī-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Morio* (n-) + *-idae*.] A family of caraboid *Coloptera*, named from the genus *Morio*. They have the middle coxae separate, and the fore legs more or less enlarged at the tip. There are about 12 genera, mainly discriminated by the peculiarities of the elytral striae. Though the species are not numerous, they are distributed throughout most of the warm portions of the globe.

morioplasty (mō'ri-ō-plas-tī), *n.* [*< Gr. μῆρος*, dim. of *μῆρος*, a part, + *πλαστικός*, verbal adj. of *πλασσειν*, form.] In *surg.*, the repair of lost or injured parts; autoplasty; plastic surgery.

Morisco (mō-ris'kō), *a. and n.* [Formerly also *Morisko* (and *Morisk*); *< Sp. morisco*: see *Moorish*², *Moresque*, *morris*¹.] I. *a.* Same as *Moresque*.

They trim it with paint after the morisco manner.

Sir T. Herbert, Travels in Africa, p. 129.

A piece of as good Morisco work as any I had yet seen.

H. Steinburne, Travels through Spain, xxxi.

II. *n.* 1. In *Span. hist.*, a person of the Moorish race; a Moor. The name was applied to the Moors after their conquest by the Spaniards; they were expelled from Spain in 1609.

These two circumstances leave no reasonable doubt that the writer of the poem was one of the many *Moriscos* who . . . had forgotten their native language and adopted that of their conquerors.

Ticknor, Span. Lit., I. 86.

2. The language of the Moors of Spain.

He, leaping in front of all, set hand to his falchion, and said, in *morisco*, let none of you that are here stir. . . . The Moors, hearing their master say so, were marvelously amazed.

Shelton, tr. of Don Quixote, iv. 14. (Latham.)

3. The Moorish dance known also as *morris-dance*.—4. A dancer of the morris-dance.

I have seen

Him caper upright like a wild *Morisco*,

Shaking the bloody darts as he his bells.

Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iii. 1. 365.

5. A dance performed by one person, differing from the morris-dance. See the last quotation.

Your wit skips a *morisco*. Marston, What you Will, iv. 1.

To this purpose were taken up at Rome these foraine exercises of vaulting and dancing the *Moriske*.

Hakewell, Apology, p. 365.

The *Morisco* or Moor dance is exceedingly different from the morris-dance, . . . being performed by the castanets, or rattles, at the end of the fingers, and not with bells attached to various parts of the dress.

Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 309.

6. The style of architecture or ornamentation commonly called *Moorish*.

morish (mō'rish), *a.* [*< more*¹ + *-ish*¹.] 1. Such that more is needed; insufficient. [Prov. Eng.]

Lady S. How do you like this tea, Colonel?

Col. Well enough, Madam, but methinks it is a little *moreish*.

Lady S. Oh, Colonel, I understand you; Betty, bring the canister.

Sweet, Polite Conversation, i.

2. Such that more is desired; nice. [Colloq.]

Morisk, **Moriskot**, *a. and n.* Obsolete forms of *Morisco*.

Morisonian (mō-rī-sō'ni-an), *a. and n.* [*< Morison* (see def. of *Morisonianism*) + *-ian*.] I. *a.* Pertaining to Morisonianism.

II. *n.* A member of the Evangelical Union.

See *Morisonianism*.

Morisonianism (mō-rī-sō'ni-an-izm), *n.* [*< Morisonian* + *-ism*.] The system of doctrines

professed by one of the religious denominations of Scotland, the Evangelical Union (which see, under *evangelical*). [The terms *Morisonian* and *Morisonianism*, derived from the name of James Morison, one of the originators of the body, are now very little used.]

morkin (mōr'kin), *n.* [For **morkin*, *< OF. mortekine*, *mortecine*, *morticine* = *OF. morticino*, "any dead carrion" (Florio) (*Ir. murtchenn* = *W. burgyn*, *< ML. morticinum*, a sealed that has died of disease, neut. of *L. morticinus*, that has died (as an animal), dead, hence carrion, *< mor(t)-s*, death: see *mort*¹. Cf. *mortling*.] A beast that has died by sickness or mischance, or (according to Halliwell) that is the product of an abortive birth.

Some sorry *morkin* that unhidden dies?

Ep. Hall, Satires, III. iv. 4.

morl (mōrl), *n.* [Appar. a native name.] An Asiatic deer, *Cervus wallichi*.

morland, *n.* An obsolete form of *moorland*.

morling, **mortling** (mōr'-, mōrt'ling), *n.* [*< mort*² + *-ling*¹. Cf. *morkin*.] 1. A sheep or other animal dead by disease.

A wretched, withered *mortling*, and a piece

Of carrion, wrapt up in a golden fleece.

Fasciculus Florum, p. 35. (Nares.)

2. Wool from a dead sheep. Blount.

morlop (mōr'lop), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A variety of jasper pebble found in New South Wales. See the quotation.

Amongst the jasper pebbles are some of pale mottled tints of yellow, pink, drab, brown, bluish gray, &c. These are termed *morlops* by the miners, and are regarded by them with much favor, as they say that they never find one in the dish without diamonds accompanying it.

U. S. Cons. Report (1886), No. 70, p. 310.

mormaer (mōr'mär), *n.* [*< Gael. mormhaor*, high steward, *< mor*, great, + *maor*, steward. Cf. *maormor*.] Same as *maormor*.

mormaership (mōr'mär-ship), *n.* [*< mormaer* + *-ship*.] The office of a mormaer or maormor.

From these *mormaerships*, which correspond with the ancient *mor tuatha*, came most, if not all, the ancient Scottish earldoms.

Encyc. Brit., x. 800.

mormal (mōr'mal), *n.* [*< ME. mormal*, *mormal*, *mormal*, *mormal*, *mormal*, *mormal*, *< OF. mormal*, *mormal*, *F. mormal*, *OF. also mormal*, *< ML. malum mortuum*, an old sore, an evil: *malum*, neut. of *malus*, bad, evil; *mortuum*, neut. of *mortuus*, dead: see *mort*¹.] A cancer or gangrene; an old sore.

Gret harm was it, as it thought me,

That on his schyn a *mormal* hadde he.

Chaucer, Gen. Prolog. to C. T., l. 386.

Luxuria ys a lyther *mormal*.

Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 218.

They will give him a quantity of the quintessence shall serve him to cure kibes or the *mormal* o' the shin.

B. Jonson, Mercury Vindicated.

mormeluchet, *n.* [*< Gr. μωρμολύκη*, *μωρμολύκειον*, *μωρμολύκειον*, *μωρμολύκειον*, a bugbear, hobgoblin, *< μωρμολύκειον*, also *μωρμολύκειον*, frighten, scare, be scared, *< μωρμολύκειον*, a bugbear.] A hobgoblin; a bugbear.

They hear and see many times, devils, bugbears, and *mormeluches*.

Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 650.

mormo (mōr'mō), *n.* [NL. in sense 2, *< Gr. μωρμολύκειον*, also *μωρμολύκειον*, a hideous she-monster, a bugbear.] 1. A bugbear; false terror.

One would think by this play the devils were mere *mormos* and bugbears, fit only to fright children and fools.

Jeremy Collier, English Stage, p. 192. (Halliwell.)

The *mormos* and bugbears of a frightened rabble.

Warburton, Prodigies, p. 80.

2. [*cap.*] In *entom.*, a genus of noctuid moths of the subfamily *Amphipyrrinae*, erected by Hübner in 1816, having the tufted abdomen extended beyond the hind wings. The only species, *M. maura*, is distributed throughout Europe.

Mormon¹ (mōr'mōn), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. μωρμολύκειον*, a bugbear: see *mormo*.] In *zool.*, the name, generic or specific, of several animals. (a) In *mammal.* (1) [*l. a.*] The specific name of the mandrill, a baboon, *Cynocephalus mormon*. See *mandrill*. (2) A genus of such baboons founded by Lesson, 1840. *M. leucophaea* is the drill. See *Cynocephalus*. (b) In *ornith.*, a genus of puffins of the family *Alcidae*, founded by Illiger, 1811: now more frequently called *Fratercula*. *M. cirratus* is a current name of the common puffin; *M. cirratus* is the tufted puffin. See *Fratercula*, *Lunda*, and cut under *puffin*.

Mormon² (mōr'mōn), *n.* [Prop. attrib. use (the Mormon Church, Bible, etc.) of *Mormon*, one of the characters of the "Book of Mormon," from whom it derives that name.] An adherent of a religious body in the United States, which calls itself "The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints." This denomination was founded in 1830 by Joseph Smith, a native of Sharon, Vermont. The government of the church is a hierarchy consisting of two orders of priesthood, an order of Melchizedek (the higher) and an Aaronic or lesser order. The former is presided

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ABBREVIATIONS USED IN THE ETYMOLOGIES AND DEFINITIONS.

a, adj.	adjective.	engin.	engineering.	mech.	mechanics, mechan-	photog.	photography.
abbr.	abbreviation.	entom.	entomology.	med.	cal.	phren.	phrenology.
abl.	ablative.	Epia.	Episcopal.	mensur.	medicine.	phys.	physical.
acc.	accusative.	equiv.	equivalent.	metaph.	metallurgy.	physiol.	physiology.
accom.	accommodated, accom-	esp.	especially.	metaph.	metaphysics.	pl., plur.	plural.
	modation.	Eth.	Ethiopic.	meteor.	meteorology.	poet.	poetical.
act.	active.	ethnog.	ethnography.	Mex.	Mexican.	polit.	political.
adv.	adverb.	ethnol.	ethnology.	MGr.	Middle Greek, medie-	Pol.	Polish.
AF.	Anglo-French.	etym.	etymology.		val Greek.	poss.	possessive.
agri.	agriculture.	Eur.	European.	MHG.	Middle High German.	pp.	past participle.
AL.	Anglo-Latin.	exclam.	exclamation.	mil.	military.	ppr.	present participle.
alg.	algebra.	f., fem.	feminine.	mineral.	mineralogy.	Pr.	Provençal (usually meaning Old Provençal).
Amer.	American.	F.	French (usually mean-	ML.	Middle Latin, medie-		
anat.	anatomy.		ing modern French).		val Latin.	pref.	prefix.
anc.	ancient.	Flem.	Flemish.	MLG.	Middle Low German.	prep.	preposition.
antiq.	antiquity.	fort.	fortification.	mod.	modern.	pres.	present.
aor.	aorist.	freq.	frequentative.	mycol.	mycology.	pret.	preterit.
appar.	apparently.	Fries.	Friesic.	myth.	mythology.	priv.	privative.
Ar.	Arabic.	fut.	future.	n.	noun.	prob.	probably, probable.
arch.	architecture.	G.	German (usually mean-	n., neut.	neuter.	pron.	pronoun.
archeol.	archæology.		ing New High Ger-	N.	New.	pron.	pronounced, pronon-
arith.	arithmetic.		man).	N.	North.		ciation.
art.	article.	Gael.	Gaelic.	N. Amer.	North America.	prop.	properly.
AS.	Anglo-Saxon.	galv.	galvanism.	nat.	natural.	pros.	prosody.
astrol.	astrology.	gen.	genitive.	naul.	nautical.	Prot.	Protestant.
astron.	astronomy.	geog.	geography.	nav.	navigation.	prov.	provincial.
attrib.	attributive.	geol.	geology.	NGr.	New Greek, modern	psychol.	psychology.
aug.	augmentative.	geom.	geometry.		Greek.	q. v.	L. quod (or pl. quæ) vide, which sec.
Bav.	Bavarian.	Geth.	Gothic (Gothic).	NHG.	New High German	refl.	reflexive.
Beng.	Bengali.	Gr.	Greek.		(usually simply G.,	reg.	regular, regularly.
Biol.	biology.	gram.	grammar.		German).	repr.	representing.
Bohem.	Bohemian.	gun.	gunnery.	NL.	New Latin, modern	rhet.	rhetoric.
Braz.	Brazilian.	Heb.	Hebrew.		Latin.	Rom.	Romanic, Romance
Bret.	Breton.	her.	heraldry.				(languages).
bryol.	bryology.	herpet.	herpetology.	nom.	nominative.	Ross.	Russian.
Bulg.	Bulgarian.	Hind.	Hindustani.	Norm.	Norman.	S.	South.
carp.	carpentry.	hist.	history.	north.	northern.	S. Amer.	South American.
Cat.	Catalan.	horol.	horology.	Norw.	Norwegian.	sc.	L. scilicet, understand,
Cath.	Catholic.	hort.	horticulture.	numis.	numismatics.		supply.
caus.	causative.	Hung.	Hungarian.	O.	Old.	Sc.	Scotch.
ceram.	ceramics.	hydraul.	hydraulics.	obs.	obsolete.	Scand.	Scandinavian.
cl.	L. confer, compare.	hydros.	hydrostatics.	obstet.	obstetrics.	Scrip.	Scripture.
ch.	church.	Icel.	Icelandic (usually meaning Old Icelandic, otherwise called Old Norse).	OBulg.	Old Bulgarian (other-	sculp.	sculpture.
Chal.	Chaldean.				wise called Church Slavonic, Old Slavonic, Old Slavonic).	Serv.	Servian.
chem.	chemical, chemistry.	Ichth.	Ichthyology.	OCat.	Old Catalan.	sing.	singular.
Chin.	Chinese.	I. a.	L. id est, that is.	OD.	Old Dutch.	Skt.	Sanskrit.
chron.	chronology.	impers.	impersonal.	ODan.	Old Danish.	Slav.	Slavic, Slavonic.
colloq.	colloquial, colloquially.	impf.	imperfect.	Odontog.	odontography.	Sp.	Spanish.
com.	commerce, commer-	impv.	imperative.	odol.	odontology.	subj.	subjunctive.
	cial.	improp.	improperly.	OF.	Old French.	superl.	superlative.
comp.	composition, com-	Ind.	Indian.	OFlem.	Old Flemish.	surg.	surgery.
	pound.	Indo-Eur.	Indo-European.	OGael.	Old Gaelic.	surv.	surveying.
compar.	comparative.	Indef.	indefinite.	OIr.	Old Irish.	Sw.	Swedish.
conch.	conchology.	inf.	infinitive.	OIt.	Old Italian.	syn.	synonymy.
conj.	conjunction.	instr.	instrumental.	OL.	Old Latin.	Syr.	Syriac.
contr.	contracted, contrac-	Interj.	interjection.	OLG.	Old Low German.	technol.	technology.
	tion.	Intr., intrana.	intransitive.	ONorth.	Old Northumbrian.	teleg.	telegraphy.
Corn.	Cornish.	Ir.	Irish.	OPrus.	Old Prussian.	teratol.	teratology.
cranio.	craniology.	irreg.	irregular, irregularly.	orig.	original, originally.	term.	termination.
craniom.	cranio-metry.	It.	Italian.	ornith.	ornithology.	Tent.	Tentonic.
crystal.	crystallography.	Jap.	Japanese.	OS.	Old Saxon.	theat.	theatrical.
D.	Dutch.	L.	Latin (usually mean-	OSp.	Old Spanish.	theol.	theology.
Dan.	Danish.		ing classical Latin).	osteol.	osteology.	therap.	therapeutics.
dat.	dative.	Lett.	Lettish.	OSw.	Old Swedish.	toxicol.	toxicology.
def.	definite, definition.	LG.	Low German.	OTent.	Old Tentonic.	tr.	transitive.
deriv.	derivative, derivation.	Ichenol.	Ichenology.	p. a.	participial adjective.	trigon.	trigonometry.
dial.	dialect, dialectal.	lit.	literal, literally.	paleon.	paleontology.	Turk.	Turkish.
diff.	different.	lit.	literature.	part.	participle.	typog.	typography.
dim.	diminutive.	Lith.	Lithuanian.	pass.	passive.	ult.	ultimate, ultimately.
distrib.	distributive.	Lithog.	Lithography.	pathol.	pathology.	v.	verb.
dram.	dramatic.	Lithol.	Lithology.	perf.	perfect.	var.	variant.
dynam.	dynamica.	LL.	Late Latin.	Pers.	Persian.	vet.	veterinary.
E.	East.	m., masc.	masculine.	pers.	person.	v. l.	intransitive verb.
E.	English (usually mean-	M.	Middle.	perap.	perspective.	v. t.	transitive verb.
	ing modern English).	mach.	machinery.	Peruv.	Peruvian.	Welsh.	Welsh.
eccl., eccles.	ecclesiastical.	mammal.	mammalogy.	petrog.	petrography.	Wall.	Wallachian.
econ.	economy.	manuf.	manufacturing.	Pg.	Portuguese.	Wallach.	Wallachian.
e. g.	L. exempli gratia, for	math.	mathematics.	phar.	pharmacy.	W. Ind.	West Indian.
	example.	MD.	Middle Dutch.	phen.	phenician.	zoogeog.	zoogeography.
Egypt.	Egyptian.	ME.	Middle English (other-	phil.	philology.	zool.	zoology.
E. Ind.	East Indian.		wise called Old Eng-	philos.	philosophy.	zoot.	zootomy.
elect.	electricity.		lish).	phonog.	phonography.		
embryol.	embryology.						
Eng.	English.						

KEY TO PRONUNCIATION.

a as in fat, man, pang.
 ā as in fate, mane, dale.
 ā as in far, father, guard.
 ā as in fall, talk, naught.
 ā as in ask, fast, ant.
 ā as in fare, hair, bear.
 e as in met, pen, bless.
 ē as in mete, meet, meat.
 ē as in her, fern, heard.
 i as in pin, it, biscuit.
 i as in plus, fight, file.
 o as in not, on, frog.
 ō as in note, poke, floor.
 ō as in tub, son, blood.
 ō as in nor, song, off.
 u as in tub, son, blood.
 ū as in mote, acute, few (also new, tube, duty: see Preface, pp. ix, x).
 ū as in pull, book, could.

ü German ü, French u.
 oi as in oil, joint, boy.
 ou as in pound, proud, now.

A single dot under a vowel in an unaccented syllable indicates that, even in the mouths of the best speakers, its sound is variable to, and in ordinary utterance actually becomes, the short u-sound (of but, pun, etc.). See Preface, p. xi. Thus:

ā as in prelate, courage, captain.
 ē as in ablegate, episcopal.
 ō as in abrogate, eulogy, democrat.
 ū as in singular, education.

A double dot under a vowel in an unaccented syllable indicates that, even in the mouths of the best speakers, its sound is variable to, and in ordinary utterance actually becomes, the short u-sound (of but, pun, etc.). See Preface, p. xi. Thus:

ā as in errant, republican.
 ē as in prudent, difference.
 i as in charity, density.
 ō as in valor, actor, idiot.
 ō as in Persia, peninsula.
 ō as in the book.
 ū as in nature, feature.

A mark (˘) under the consonants t, d, z, z indicates that they in like manner are variable to ch, j, sh, zh. Thus:

t as in nature, adventure.
 d as in arduous, education.
 z as in leisure.
 z as in seizure.

th as in thin.
 th as in then.
 ch as in German ach, Scotch loch.
 n French nasalizing n, as in ton, en.

ly (in French words) French liquid (mou-
 llé) l.
 ' denotes a primary, " a secondary accent.
 (A secondary accent is not marked if at its regular interval of two syllables from the primary, or from another secondary.)

SIGNS.

< read from; l. e., derived from.
 > read whence; l. e., from which is derived.
 + read and; l. e., compounded with, or with suffix.
 = read cognate with; l. e., etymologically parallel with.
 y read root.
 * read theoretical or alleged; l. e., theoretically assumed, or asserted but unverified form.
 † read obsolete.

